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The ASIA Bulletin

Vol. 15
1969

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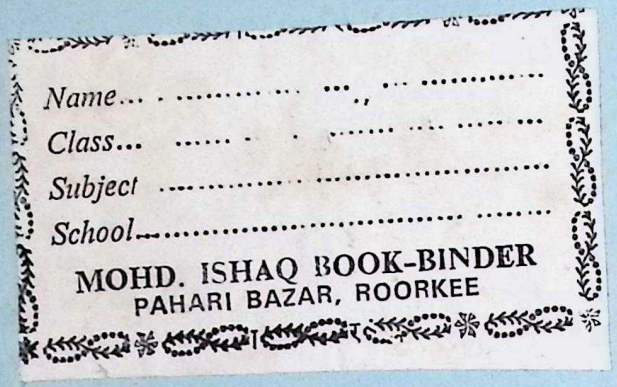

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO 6 JANUARY 1969

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CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Otto Schiller 1969 Demy 8vo xiv + 230 pp

One of the main characteristics of modern agricultural development in industrialised as well as developing countries is the growing importance of the various forms of cooperation and integration in the sphere of agricultural production. In his study the author gives a comprehensive and up-to-date account of these forms, which have developed on a cooperative or other institutional basis. He distinguishes between production cooperatives, cooperative promotion of agricultural production and groups for joint agricultural production and joint promotion of agricultural production. Dr Schiller gives a stimulating analysis of the concepts and practical applications of cooperation and integration prevalent in Israel, Mexico, India and other countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

Kibbutz and Moshav in Israel:

The form of cooperation and integration found in the Israeli "Kibbutzim" is especially worthy of interest. Because of their originality and their outstanding example of men living in a community they have become well-known not only to the specialists concerned. They represent a type of agricultural commune and could perhaps be considered as analogous to the cooperative enterprises in the sectarian communities in the United States and Canada. They have only the institutional framework in common with the agricultural communes which existed at the beginning of the communist regime in the Soviet Union and with the agricultural production brigades of the Chinese "Peoples" Communes, which were run at first according to genuine communist principles.

The kibbutzim are different from collective farms and the producers' cooperatives of other countries in that they are concerned not only with the common work of their members but also with their common life. The prerequisites for a form of human community which sets such a high standard are found in the kibbutzim because their members feel bound to one another by a common faith, a common fate and the consciousness of danger from outside. As long as these binding forces are stronger than the influence of modern civilization, which is already making itself felt in the younger generation, the smooth operation of the kibbutzim is guaranteed. On the whole they are still well-organized agricultural enterprises which produce excellent results, even though they meet with difficulties here and there in maintaining their principles.

A high degree of mechanization has been achieved in the kibbutz farms. As a result, there is an extensive division of labour among those members who have specialized in some particular work to which the works committee assigns them for a month at a time. A branch manager is elected yearly for each individual branch. He is, however, normally re-elected. As members do not maintain a private household because of the common life, the women as a rule also work wholly

Continued on page 7

ASIA BOOKS/DECEMBER 1968

Katz, S Stanley: EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH Rs. 12.00

Khanna, K M: STATISTICAL MECHANICS 18.00

Mukherjee, K C: UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING 42.00

Prasad, Bisheshwar (ed): IDEAS IN HISTORY 25.00

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UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING

K C Mukherjee 1968 Demy 8vo xvi+432 pp

This investigation seeks to examine the educational problems and policies of India since independence and their social and economic implications against the background of underdeveloped countries, especially of India, in particular. The author provides a critical analysis of the role of education at all levels. Dr. Mukherjee's book is a valuable contribution to a subject of increaing importance where efforts are being made to analyse similar problems of underdeveloped countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

It is seldom that the Indian academic takes part in public life or is held in any high esteem. The co-ordination that there should be—and is in Britain—between universities and all forms of government or of public debate hardly exists in India. It must, however, be added that no visitor could form a higher impression of India than by entering into conversation with these intellectually alert, sincere and learned men, many of them only too ready to attribute the cause of much of the weakness in the university to their own failings.

The question has here been asked what can we deduce from this overall picture of the Indian university student? To the straight question "do you expect this generation to do better when it exercises power in India than the generation now in power?" there was generally a pause for thought before the answer "Yes" was given with some reservation. "Realists, practical, open minded, tolerant, capable of hard work, not extremists," were the comments. The example set by men now in public life was largely blamed for the cynicism and the political apathy. Corruption is the common charge, especially in connection with state politics and in all its blatant and subtle manifestations it forms a topic of conversation that frequently engages the visitor.

Plainly the student seeks to identify himself with the modern world and whenever attainable, international standards; "But only three out of a thousand have any hope of really attaining those standards" said one, "and of those three, two will be women." For jobs it is generally acknowledged that Government service has universal priority. The Indian Administrative Service is the plum and any clerical work in Government, however humble, has more status than manual work. Indian bureaucracy, a subject of study in itself, never lacks candidates. Rating almost as high as the I.A.S. in the regard of the undergraduates, however, is employment in the big foreign firms, though the prospect of such employment, and maybe the kind of sophisticated society that makes such employment seem desirable is practically nonexistent outside Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

The University Education Commission suggested that Indian universities should be divorced from party politics. "The Indian situation" wrote the Commission, "calls for firm but judicious action on the part of the college authorities. Further deterioration in morals should be prevented." After the exciting student movements and strikes in the period of struggle for national independence, it is now being said by many Indian leaders that students should stay out of politics. But opportunities must be given in university unions for serious discussions of national and international political issues. University students of today are expected to become the leaders and architects of tomorrow and they should not be barred from political discussions and debates. "As of old, Indian students," wrote George Bennett, "remain intensely politically conscious but now, at any rate, in my experience, much of their activity, through the disapproval of their elders, seems unfortunately and, I believe, unhealthily driven underground. It might be better if there were flourishing political clubs in colleges to bring the students into touch with the political parties."

The cause of indiscipline among Indian students are varied, but much of their political activities arises from disillusion and frustration. University unions on the lines of London or Oxford or Cambridge are necessary in India. Membership of the union should be made compulsory so that in the debating societies, dramatic performances, refreshment rooms, swimming pools, students can meet together to exchange ideas and make social contacts. Because they have nothing to do after college and university lectures, Indian students are easily exploited by anarchial elements. Students must learn the importance of discipline in a friendly atmosphere and should be allowed to organise the constitution of their own union. It has been seen in advanced countries that student government can function well. The Radhakrishnan Committee pointed out that the true sanction of discipline lies in the development of the social conscience of the students as a whole rather than in punitive measures or precautionary vigilance. As in society so in the college, laws are obeyed because they are approved by reason rather than because they are imposed by force. Discipline comes if the good sense of the students is evoked.

Limiting numbers, raising the entrance age, establishing a national language as the medium of instruction, improving health and discipline among the students—these are urgent tasks confronting our universities. Another matter for reform in the universities is the standards of teaching and the status of the university teachers. Many have expressed the opinion that the standards of our university teaching and examinations are low and it is a fact that an averge Indian graduate of an Indian university is not superior to a 'G C E holder of a British university. The average percentage of failures of university students, the annual wastage at the school-certificate examination, the large percentage of third divisioners in B A and B Sc underline the weakness in our educational machinery.

At the 29th Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons held in Madras recently, Dr R Mahadevan, M. S., F R C S (Eng), F R C S (Edin)., former Professor of Surgery, Madras Medical College and Chief Medical Officer & Surgical Consultant K D H P Co Group of Hospitals, was elected President of the Association for 1969. Dr Mahadevan's book A TEXTBOOK OF SURGERY will be published by Asia Publishing House shortly.

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PREVIEWS

EDUCATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE

A Comparison of Selected Teachers' Training Colleges in Gujarat, India

Eugene Edward Sullivan

The main purposes of this work are to provide baseline information on teacher beliefs concerning marriage, family, work and religion; document the extent to which the teachers have deviated from 'traditional' social practices; analyse teacher responses in view of their background characteristics and the type of training institutions they were attending, and relate this sample to the larger all-India teacher education scheme. The book analyses and documents the social attitudes of Indian teachers on the basis of questionnaires and interviews of over 350 teachers in Gujarat State. It will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change.

WAQAI-I MANAZIL-I RUM

Diary of a Journey to Constantinople by Kwaja Abdul Qadir

Translated and Edited by Mohibbul Hasan.

Waqai-i Manazil-i Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, describes the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its arrival in Constantinople and throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf. It has been edited with a detailed introduction by Mohibbul Hasan together with notes on persons, place-names, technical terms, and words of non-Persian origin. The book is a useful supplement to the European accounts of the Persian Gulf territories at the end of the eighteenth century.

FRENCH LITERARY AWARD FOR INDIAN COUPLE

An Indian couple has won acclaim in French literary circles following the translation and publication of their works in French.

Mrs Prabhjot Kaur, a well-known Punjabi poetess was awarded the Grand Prix de la Rose de France for a collection of her poems entitled Plateau, (English Edition published by Asia Publishing House) and her husband Brigadier Narendra Singh a novelist, won plaudit for his work Spiritual Songs of the Sikhs.

KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY

T V Mahalingam

This work is the outcome of a course of six lectures delivered by the author under the Sir William Meyer Endowment in the University of Madras. It is mainly the history of the Pallavas of Kancipuram, one of the distinguished dynasties of rulers in South India, whose period of rule (c. 300-913 A D) was one of the most creative in South Indian history. During the last forty years and more there has been steady accession of fresh epigraphical and literary material bearing on their history which has made it necessary and possible to re-write their history and re-evaluate their place in the general course of South Indian history and culture. Dr Mahalingam has brought to bear on his work mature and original thought, objective approach and unbiased judgment. The book written in clear and forceful style will fulfil a greatly felt need of professors and students of South Indian history.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Ganguli

Contains the text of the Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies, in which Dr Ganguli presents a synoptic view of the vicissitudes that have marked the attempts of nations to build an integrated international economic community. The author analyses the changing content and process of international economic integration during the last century and a half and indicates how a pattern developed around certain 'key countries' of the world. Finally he explores the perspectives of international economic re-integration, especially as projected by Myrdal and Tinbergen.

ARYATHARANGINI

The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A Kalyanaraman

A stimulating and eminently readable account of the origins and history of the Indo-Aryans. Dr Radhakrishnan who contributes the foreword to the book says, "the book has been written for the general reader and not for the specialist, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing subject." It is now generally conceded that the long cherished theory of European scholars, making the Black Forests of Germany the stamping ground of the infant Aryan nation, is erroneous. The author believes that tracing the pristine home of the Aryans to the Russian steppes is also misconceived and that these people grew out of the soil of Sapta Sindhu or the Land of the Seven Rivers. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to the west of the Sapta Sindhu.

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IDEAS IN HISTORY

Edited by Bisheshwar Prasad 1968 Royal 8vo xvi + 352 pp

Proceedings of a Seminar in which eminent Indian scholars take cognisance of those ideas which have been motivating forces in historical development, with special emphasis on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Were these ideas the direct result of Western influence or were they indigenous? To what extent were they promulgated through a deliberate policy, or were they accidental? These are among the major questions answered in this book which reflects not only a wealth of scholarship but also gives a masterly picture of this remarkable period of Indian history and culture. Here are excerpts from the concluding chapter of the book in which the discussion is ably summed up by Dr Romila Thapar:

The structure of society in India relates to the network of groups, classes, castes, and also religious sects and ideologies, the latter of which often have a far more significant bearing on social developments and institutions than is frequently recognised. It cannot be automatically divided into classes on an all India basis. Indian social history so far is primarily concerned with the higher groups, while the study of the lower levels of the same society is completely lacking.

In analysing the changing structure of society, political and economic relationships also provide focal points. Was there an inter-dependence amongst these relationships? Bengali society in the eighteenth century underwent comparatively little change because the East India Company was not in favour of changing the existing structure which had facilitated its rise to a paramount position. Consequently the Bengali response to western society was also limited. In the nineteenth century when the constitution and policy of the ruling power changed the structure of Indian society had also to change. The interdependence can also be seen in the fact that the British changed the distribution pattern of the income of certain groups in Indian society. They also used political power to change the distribution of economic wealth in India. Both of these led to changes in the social structure.

In considering the ideology of the religious background of this period certain trends were noticed. A small group was concerned with ideas at a philosophical-ethical level which was the nucleus of social and religious movements. What was more noticeable was the appearance of two trends. Firstly, the emergence of new local cults and the worship of local deities, and secondly the increasing participation of people in cults centring around erotic-mysticism. Did the break down of the social structure in the 18th century contribute to either of these trends? Did the cult of erotic-mysticism precipitate social decay? Did social disintegration lead to an attitude of despair and dependence on fate as a part of the system of religious beliefs? It was also suggested that the 18th century saw a tremendous revivalist force coming into both Hinduism and Islam which led to a consolidation of the orthodoxy. If this did in fact happen how does it relate to the social structure? Was revivalism partially responsible for an increasing number of local cults where the masses would turn away from a too-strictly defined religious dogma? Was erotic-mysticism a reaction to orthodoxy? Was there a decadence in religion, i.e. the entry of an element which disturbs social cohesion, which was reflected in these events and sects —or was it that in a period of disturbances these sects were taken over to provide ideologies for rebellious groups? This may partially explain the proliferation of sects in India in the 18th century. Why was there no effective and lasting religious synthesis between Hinduism and Islam? What was the role of the Sufis in this synthesis? It was suggested that perhaps there was no revolutionary message or content in Sufism. The movements which came closest to it and which affected large sections of society were those associated with the Bhakti Movement which was more than a mere mixture of Hinduism and Islam. An important aspect of it was its social origins in the artisan class. Why did the Bhakti cult decline just prior to the British conquest? Despite the evidence for Revivalism in Hinduism and Islam and some consolidation of orthodoxy there is also evidence of the growth of Hindu-Muslim relations in the 18th century. The influence of orthodoxy should not be exaggerated. The use of orthodoxy by the Marathas to establish their supremacy should also be studied. A study of these subjects requires that a distinction be made between beliefs and practices; between theology and the religion of the common people. It was suggested that peasant rebels needed ideology and they seized upon prevailing sects leading to their proliferation. It was further suggested that an analysis of the economic basis of the various religious groups would clarify their integration with the social structure. Which groups supported religious orthodoxy and which supported local cults? Who financed the institutions of both the orthodox and the heterodox? There was some discussion as to whether there were certain social groups who were less influenced by religious ethics in their routine activities and it was suggested that the 18th century merchants may have been such a group who were perhaps bound more by a commercial ethic than religious considerations. An important question to be examined in this respect was how far did religious revivalism in the last half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century weaken Indian society and open the way to British conquest? It was suggested that the extent to which a religion promoted social cohesion could serve as a standard for evaluating its decadent or progressive character. The inter-relation between religious sects and the political and economic conditions would make a valuable study.

Asia Publishing House regret the passing away of their distinguished author Dr Sampurnanand, former Governor of Rajasthan. Eminent scholar and politician, Dr Sampurnanand had a long and eventful career and made several outstanding contributions to the country's freedom and progress. At the time of his death he was Vice-Chancellor of the Benaras Hindu University.

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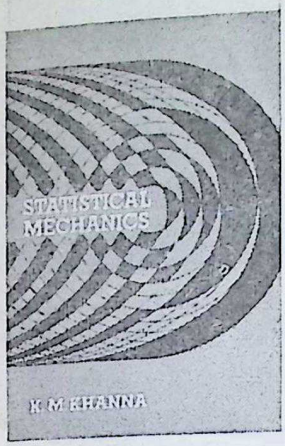
New Books



STATISTICAL MECHANICS

K M Khanna

Presents a study of the statistical mechanics of systems in equilibrium. Of special interest is the section on the application of the Bogoliubov Canonical Transformation toideal and interacting Bose and Fermi gas. The detailed contents as are as follows: Statistical Thermodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics, Ideal Bose Gas, Ideal Fermi-Dirac Gas, Theory of Interacting Gases, Liquid Helium, Application of Second-Quantization Methods to Boson and Fermoin Systems, Theory of Fluctuations, Green's Functions, General Exercises and Hints for Solutions. Exhaustive exercises are given at the end of each chapter. The prerequisites for a study of this book are an undergraduate course in classical mechanics, thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, and a graduate level course in quantum mechanics and mathematics. The book can be commended as an outstanding one for students of physics and physical chemistry. The author is Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at Dibrugarh University.

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

S Stanley Katz

While it is widely held that external assistance is required to promote economic growth and development in the less developed countries, little analytical support for this proposition is found in development literature by way of actual testing of whether, how and how much foreign aid provided in the past has contributed to the economic progress realised thus by these countries. This book provides such a test in respect of the aid received and the development achieved by India during the first decade of her planned economic development (1951-1961). The actual contribution of external aid to Indian economic growth and development is traced in quantitative and qualitative terms and the scope and significance of this contribution is assessed. The book which deserves the close attention of planners, economists and academicians in the development field is written by

URBAN CENTRES AND INDUSTRIES IN UPPER INDIA, 1556-1803

H K Naqvi

The study is Mrs Naqvi's doctoral thesis presented at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Here she presents the first full-scale attempt to cover a field which has largely been ignored by writers. Based on authentic Persian sources, the book deals with five major towns of Northern India during the period of Mughal rise and decline—Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Benaras and Patna. Mrs. Naqvi brings out clearly the role of the great Mughals in harnessing all constructive forces to build up a prosperous economy and how with their disappearance these flourishing towns and industries gradually fell in rack and ruin. The first part of this study deals with the cities, their location, means of communication and provisioning and commerce, in a historical perspective; the second part covers the main industries, their manufacture, sources of raw materials and techniques. Of interest to historians, economic historians, indologists and students of history.

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SOME OPINIONS

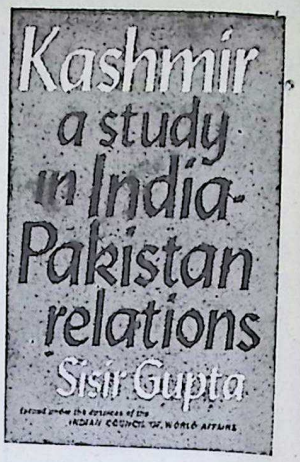
VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN INDIA

V P PANDE

"The author has constructed a clear, concise and fascinating history of the various projects and examines the factors influencing their methods and results. He has, finally, drawn firmly based conclusions about the problems involved which will be of great value both in designing and implementing such programmes." INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

"This is a very thorough account of the Community Development in India since 1860...a very factual and well-written work."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL, UK



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SISIR GUPTA

"....it must be said at once that Mr Gupta writes with studied fairness. He states the case for each country as clearly as possible and his natural sympathy for the Indian side does not prevent him from expounding Pakistani arguments fully and fairly." TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

"....an indispensable book" INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, UK

"....a balanced and objective study of the Kashmir dispute which eschews special pleadings and partisanship" ASIA AND AFRICA REVIEW

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N SUBRAMANIAM

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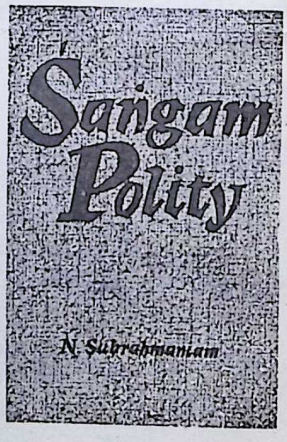
"The work is fully supported by references to original sources and the author in his approach stands uncommitted to any school of thought....It should be of immense value to those interested in the ancient history and culture of South India." INDIA NEWS



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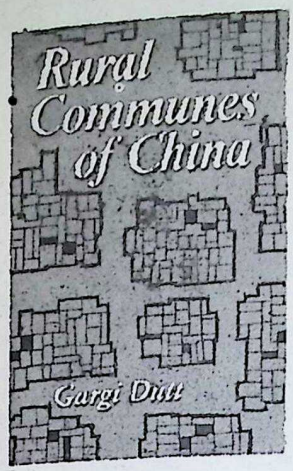

RURAL COMMUNES OF CHINA

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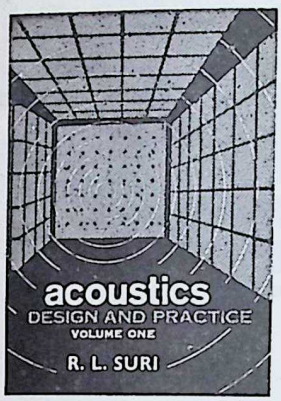

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JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Continued from page 1

in the common enterprise. No one is paid for work in a kibbutz as consumption is also communal, and the communist principle (that each works according to his ability and is paid according to his needs) has obviously been ideally realized here. The commonly used land does not belong to the community, but is let on lease to the kibbutzim by the National Fund.

The kibbutzim, however, account for only a comparatively small sector of the Israeli agriculture. In 1964 there were 230 such enterprises with 80,900 people. Their share in the country's agricultural production was 28 percent. Thus it is necessary to consider the form of organization in the rest of Israel's agriculture as well, in order to form a correct view of the role of the kibbutz. The Israeli kibbutzim are doubtlessly of great interest to sociologists, scholars of the cooperative theory and economists. However, the other forms of cooperation and integration existing in Israel in addition to the kibbutzim are of greater importance for practical work in the developing countries.

Cooperative organization of the usual type, called "Moshavim" caters for the rest of Israel's agriculture. These moshavim, too, are a form of cooperative organization in newly formed settlements. They have taken the land on lease from the Jewish National Fund and rent it out on a lease of 49 years to the settlers on condition, however, that the settlers are members of the cooperative society. It is therefore a case of obligatory membership in a cooperative society, which in other respects has a very broad field of activities, including not only general and communal tasks and the usual functions of marketing and supply, but also the participation in farming operations, especially in irrigation, in the use of machinery and in animal husbandry.

In the majority of these cooperative societies, called "Moshav Ovdim", the land is used individually. In a single settlement there are about 80 to 100 individual farms to which the same acreage of cultivated land is allocated. A certain amount of specialization has developed, in which some settlements concentrate on dairy farming, while others specialize in the cultivation of citrus fruit or in other cash crops etc. Besides the individual utilization of the land, collectively organized side-branches of agriculture have developed here and there.

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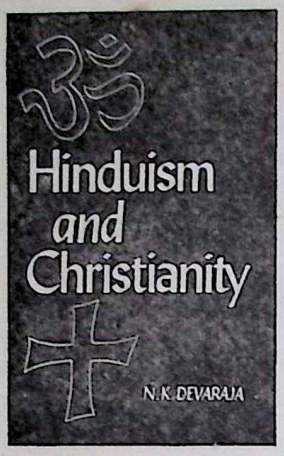

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY by N K Devaraja: A comparative but nevertheless objective study for those who desire information about these two major religions throughout the world written by the competent and lively pen of Mr Devaraja.

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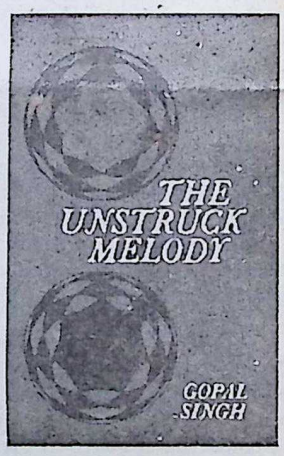

* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING-HOUSE

VOL. XV NO 6 JANUARY 1969 18 p

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Otto Schiller 1969 Demy 8vo xiv + 230 pp

One of the main characteristics of modern agricultural development in industrialised as well as developing countries is the growing importance of the various forms of cooperation and integration in the sphere of agricultural production. In his study the author gives a comprehensive and up-to-date account of these forms, which have developed on a cooperative or other institutional basis. He distinguishes between production cooperatives, cooperative promotion of agricultural production and groups for joint agricultural production and joint promotion of agricultural production. Dr Schiller gives a stimulating analysis of the concepts and practical applications of cooperation and integration prevalent in Israel, Mexico, India and other countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

Kibbutz and Moshav in Israel:

The form of cooperation and integration found in the Israeli "Kibbutzim" is especially worthy of interest. Because of their originality and their outstanding example of men living in a community they have become well-known not only to the specialists concerned. They represent a type of agricultural commune and could perhaps be considered as analogous to the cooperative enterprises in some sectarian communities in the United States and Canada. They have only the institutional framework in common with the agricultural communes which existed at the beginning of the communist regime in the Soviet Union and with the agricultural production brigades of the Chinese Peoples' Communes, which were run at first according to genuine communist principles.

The kibbutzim are different from the collective farms and the production cooperatives of other countries in that they are concerned not only with the common work of their members but also with their common life. The prerequisites for a form of human community which sets such a high standard are found in the kibbutzim because their members feel bound to one another by a common faith, a common fate and the consciousness of danger from outside. As long as these binding forces are stronger than the influence of modern civilization, which is already making itself felt in the younger generation, the smooth operation of the kibbutzim is guaranteed. On the whole they are still well-organized agricultural enterprises which produce excellent results, even though they meet with difficulties here and there in maintaining their principles.

A high degree of mechanization has been achieved in the kibbutz farms. As a result, there is an extensive division of labour among those members who have specialized in some particular work to which the works committee assigns them for a month at a time. A branch manager is elected yearly for each individual branch. He is, however, normally re-elected. As members do not maintain a private household because of the common life, the women as a rule also work wholly

Continued on page 7

Asia Publishing House wish readers a very happy and prosperous New Year.

ASIA BOOKS/DECEMBER 1968

Katz, S Stanley: EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH	Rs. 12.00
Khanna, K M: STATISTICAL MECHANICS	18.00
Mukherjee, K C: UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING	42.00
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UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING

K C Mukherjee 1968 Demy 8vo xvi+432 pp

This investigation seeks to examine the educational problems and policies of India since independence and their social and economic implications against the background of underdeveloped countries, especially of India, in particular. The author provides a critical analysis of the role of education at all levels. Dr. Mukherjee's book is a valuable contribution to a subject of increaing importance where efforts are being made to analyse similar problems of underdeveloped countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

It is seldom that the Indian academic takes part in public life or is held in any high esteem. The co-ordination that there should be—and is in Britain—between universities and all forms of government or of public debate hardly exists in India. It must, however, be added that no visitor could form a higher impression of India than by entering into conversation with these intellectually alert, sincere and learned men, many of them only too ready to attribute the cause of much of the weakness in the university to their own failings.

The question has here been asked what can we deduce from this overall picture of the Indian university student? To the straight question "do you expect this generation to do better when it exercises power in India than the generation now in power?" there was generally a pause for thought before the answer "Yes" was given with some reservation. "Realists, practical, open minded, tolerant, capable of hard work, not extremists," were the comments. The example set by men now in public life was largely blamed for the cynicism and the political apathy. Corruption is the common charge, especially in connection with state politics and in all its blatant and subtle manifestations it forms a topic of conversation that frequently engages the visitor.

Plainly the student seeks to identify himself with the modern world and whenever attainable, international standards; "But only three out of a thousand have any hope of really attaining those standards" said one, "and of those three, two will be women." For jobs it is generally acknowledged that Government service has universal priority. The Indian Administrative Service is the plum and any clerical work in Government, however humble, has more status than manual work. Indian bureaucracy, a subject of study in itself, never lacks candidates. Rating almost as high as the I.A.S. in the regard of the undergraduates, however, is employment in the big foreign firms, though the prospect of such employment, and maybe the kind of sophisticated society that makes such employment seem desirable is practically nonexistent outside Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

The University Education Commission suggested that Indian universities should be divorced from party politics. "The Indian situation" wrote the Commission, "calls for firm but judicious action on the part of the college authorities. Further deterioration in morals should be prevented." After the exciting student movements and strikes in the period of struggle for national independence, it is now being said by many Indian leaders that students should stay out of politics. But opportunities must be given in university unions for serious discussions of national and international political issues. University students of today are expected to become the leaders and architects of tomorrow and they should not be barred from political discussions and debates. "As of old, Indian students," wrote George Bennett, "remain intensely politically conscious but now, at any rate, in my experience, much of their activity, through the disapproval of their elders, seems unfortunately and, I believe, unhealthily driven underground. It might be better if there were flourishing political clubs in colleges to bring the students into touch with the political parties."

The cause of indiscipline among Indian students are varied, but much of their political activities arises from disillusion and frustration. University unions on the lines of London or Oxford or Cambridge are necessary in India. Membership of the union should be made compulsory so that in the debating societies, dramatic performances, refreshment rooms, swimming pools, students can meet together to exchange ideas and make social contacts. Because they have nothing to do after college and university lectures, Indian students are easily exploited by anarchial elements. Students must learn the importance of discipline in a friendly atmosphere and should be allowed to organise the constitution of their own union. It has been seen in advanced countries that student government can function well. The Radhakrishnan Committee pointed out that the true sanction of discipline lies in the development of the social conscience of the students as a whole rather than in punitive measures or precautionary vigilance. As in society so in the college, laws are obeyed because they are approved by reason rather than because they are imposed by force. Discipline comes if the good sense of the students is evoked.

Limiting numbers, raising the entrance age, establishing a national language as the medium of instruction, improving health and discipline among the students—these are urgent tasks confronting our universities. Another matter for reform in the universities is the standards of teaching and the status of the university teachers. Many have expressed the opinion that the standards of our university teaching and examinations are low and it is a fact that an averge Indian graduate of an Indian university is not superior to a G C E holder of a British university. The average percentage of failures of university students, the annual wastage at the school-certificate examination, the large percentage of third divisioners in B A and B Sc underline the weakness in our educational machinery.

At the 29th Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons held in Madras recently, Dr R Mahadevan, M. S., F R C S (Eng)., F R C S (Edin)., former Professor of Surgery, Madras Medical College and Chief Medical Officer & Surgical Consultant K D H P Co Group of Hospitals, was elected President of the Association for 1969. Dr Mahadevan's book A TEXTBOOK OF SURGERY will be published by Asia Publishing House shortly.

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PREVIEWS

EDUCATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE
A Comparison of Selected Teachers' Training Colleges in Gujarat, India

Eugene Edward Sullivan

The main purposes of this work are to provide baseline information on teacher beliefs concerning marriage, family, work and religion; document the extent to which the teachers have deviated from 'traditional' social practices; analyse teacher responses in view of their background characteristics and the type of training institutions they were attending, and relate this sample to the larger all-India teacher education scheme. The book analyses and documents the social attitudes of Indian teachers on the basis of questionnaires and interviews of over 350 teachers in Gujarat State. It will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change.

WAQAI-I MANAZIL-I RUM
Diary of a Journey to Constantinople by Kwaja Abdul Qadir

Translated and Edited by Mohibbul Hasan

Waqai-i Manazil-i Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, describes the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its arrival in Constantinople and throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf. It has been edited with a detailed introduction by Mohibbul Hasan together with notes on persons, place-names, technical terms, and words of non-Persian origin. The book is a useful supplement to the European accounts of the Persian Gulf teritories at the end of the eighteenth century.

FRENCH LITERARY AWARD FOR INDIAN COUPLE

An Indian couple has won acclaim in French literary circles following the translation and publication of their works in French.

Mrs Prabhjot Kaur, a well-known Punjabi poetess was awarded the **Grand Prix de la Rose de France** for a collection of her poems entitled **Plateau,** (English Edition published by Asia Publishing House) and her husband Brigadier Narendra Singh a novelist, won plaudit for his work **Spiritual Songs of the Sikhs.**

KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY

T V Mahalingam

This work is the outcome of a course of six lectures delivered by the author under the Sir William Meyer Endowment in the University of Madras. It is mainly the history of the Pallavas of Kancipuram, one of the distinguished dynasties of rulers in South India, whose period of rule (c. 300-913 A D) was one of the most creative in South Indian history. During the last forty years and more there has been steady accession of fresh epigraphical and literary material bearing on their history which has made it necessary and possible to re-write their history and re-evaluate their place in the general course of South Indian history and culture. Dr Mahalingam has brought to bear on his work mature and original thought, objective approach and unbiased judgment. The book written in clear and forceful style will fulfil a greatly felt need of professors and students of South Indian history.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Ganguli

Contains the text of the Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies, in which Dr Ganguli presents a synoptic view of the vicissitudes that have marked the attempts of nations to build an integrated international economic community. The author analyses the changing content and process of international economic integration during the last century and a half and indicates how a pattern developed around certain 'key countries' of the world. Finally he explores the perspectives of international economic re-integration, especially as projected by Myrdal and Tinbergen.

ARYATHARANGINI
The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A Kalyanaraman

A stimulating and eminently readable account of the origins and history of the Indo-Aryans. Dr Radhakrishnan who contributes the foreword to the book says, "the book has been written for the general reader and not for the specialist, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing subject." It is now generally conceded that the long cherished theory of European scholars, making the Black Forests of Germany the stamping ground of the infant Aryan nation, is erroneous. The author believes that tracing the pristine home of the Aryans to the Russian steppes is also misconceived and that these people grew out of the soil of Sapta Sindhu or the Land of the Seven Rivers. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to the west of the Sapta Sindhu.

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IDEAS IN HISTORY

Edited by Bisheshwar Prasad 1968 Royal 8vo xvi + 352 pp

Proceedings of a Seminar in which eminent Indian scholars take cognisance of those ideas which have been motivating forces in historical development, with special emphasis on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Were these ideas the direct result of Western influence or were they indigenous? To what extent were they promulgated through a deliberate policy, or were they accidental? These are among the major questions answered in this book which reflects not only a wealth of scholarship but also gives a masterly picture of this remarkable period of Indian history and culture. Here are excerpts from the concluding chapter of the book in which the discussion is ably summed up by Dr Romila Thapar:

The structure of society in India relates to the network of groups, classes, castes, and also religious sects and ideologies, the latter of which often have a far more significant bearing on social developments and institutions than is frequently recognised. It cannot be automatically divided into classes on an all India basis. Indian social history so far is primarily concerned with the higher groups, while the study of the lower levels of the same society is completely lacking.

In analysing the changing structure of society, political and economic relationships also provide focal points. Was there an inter-dependence amongst these relationships? Bengali society in the eighteenth century underwent comparatively little change because the East India Company was not in favour of changing the existing structure which had facilitated its rise to a paramount position. Consequently the Bengali response to western society was also limited. In the nineteenth century when the constitution and policy of the ruling power changed the structure of Indian society had also to change. The interdependence can also be seen in the fact that the British changed the distribution pattern of the income of certain groups in Indian society. They also used political power to change the distribution of economic wealth in India. Both of these led to changes in the social structure.

In considering the ideology of the religious background of this period certain trends were noticed. A small group was concerned with ideas at a philosophical-ethical level which was the nucleus of social and religious movements. What was more noticeable was the appearance of two trends. Firstly, the emergence of new local cults and the worship of local deities, and secondly the increasing participation of people in cults centring around erotic-mysticism. Did the break down of the social structure in the 18th century contribute to either of these trends? Did the cult of erotic-mysticism precipitate social decay? Did social disintegration lead to an attitude of despair and dependence on fate as a part of the system of religious beliefs? It was also suggested that the 18th century saw a tremendous revivalist force coming into both Hinduism and Islam which led to a consolidation of the orthodoxy. If this did in fact happen how does it relate to the social structure? Was revivalism partially responsible for an increasing number of local cults where the masses would turn away from a too-strictly defined religious dogma? Was erotic-mysticism a reaction to orthodoxy? Was there a decadence in religion, i.e. the entry of an element which disturbs social cohesion, which was reflected in these events and sects —or was it that in a period of disturbances these sects were taken over to provide ideologies for rebellious groups? This may partially explain the proliferation of sects in India in the 18th century. Why was there no effective and lasting religious synthesis between Hinduism and Islam? What was the role of the Sufis in this synthesis? It was suggested that perhaps there was no revolutionary message or content in Sufism. The movements which came closest to it and which affected large sections of society were those associated with the Bhakti Movement which was more than a mere mixture of Hinduism and Islam. An important aspect of it was its social origins in the artisan class. Why did the Bhakti cult decline just prior to the British conquest? Despite the evidence for Revivalism in Hinduism and Islam and some consolidation of orthodoxy there is also evidence of the growth of Hindu-Muslim relations in the 18th century. The influence of orthodoxy should not be exaggerated. The use of orthodoxy by the Marathas to establish their supremacy should also be studied. A study of these subjects requires that a distinction be made between beliefs and practices; between theology and the religion of the common people. It was suggested that peasant rebels needed ideology and they seized upon prevailing sects leading to their proliferation. It was further suggested that an analysis of the economic basis of the various religious groups would clarify their integration with the social structure. Which groups supported religious orthodoxy and which supported local cults? Who financed the institutions of both the orthodox and the heterodox? There was some discussion as to whether there were certain social groups who were less influenced by religious ethics in their routine activities and it was suggested that the 18th century merchants may have been such a group who were perhaps bound more by a commercial ethic than religious considerations. An important question to be examined in this respect was how far did religious revivalism in the last half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century weaken Indian society and open the way to British conquest? It was suggested that the extent to which a religion promoted social cohesion could serve as a standard for evaluating its decadent or progressive character. The inter-relation between religious sects and the political and economic conditions would make a valuable study.

Asia Publishing House regret the passing away of their distinguished author Dr Sampurnanand, former Governor of Rajasthan. Eminent scholar and politician, Dr Sampurnanand had a long and eventful career and made several outstanding contributions to the country's freedom and progress. At the time of his death he was Vice-Chancellor of the Benaras Hindu University.

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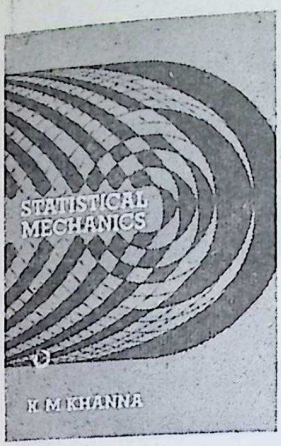
New Books



STATISTICAL MECHANICS

K M Khanna

Presents a study of the statistical mechanics of systems in equilibrium. Of special interest is the section on the application of the Bogoliubov Canonical Transformation toideal and interacting Bose and Fermi gas. The detailed contents as are as follows: Statistical Thermodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics, Ideal Bose Gas, Ideal Fermi-Dirac Gas, Theory of Interacting Gases, Liquid Helium, Application of Second-Quantization Methods to Boson and Fermoin Systems, Theory of Fluctuations, Green's Functions, General Exercises and Hints for Solutions. Exhaustive exercises are given at the end of each chapter. The prerequisites for a study of this book are an undergraduate course in classical mechanics, thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, and a graduate level course in quantum mechanics and mathematics. The book can be commended as an outstanding one for students of physics and physical chemistry. The author is Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at Dibrugarh University.

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

S Stanley Katz

While it is widely held that external assistance is required to promote economic growth and development in the less developed countries, little analytical support for this proposition is found in development literature by way of actual testing of whether, how and how much foreign aid provided in the past has contributed to the economic progress realised thus by these countries. This book provides such a test in respect of the aid received and the development achieved by India during the first decade of her planned economic development (1951-1961). The actual contribution of external aid to Indian economic growth and development is traced in quantitative and qualitative terms and the scope and significance of this contribution is assessed. The book which deserves the close attention of planners, economists and academicians in the development field is written by

URBAN CENTRES AND INDUSTRIES IN UPPER INDIA, 1556-1803

H K Naqvi

The study is Mrs Naqvi's doctoral thesis presented at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Here she presents the first full-scale attempt to cover a field which has largely been ignored by writers. Based on authentic Persian sources, the book deals with five major towns of Northern India during the period of Mughal rise and decline—Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Benaras and Patna. Mrs. Naqvi brings out clearly the role of the great Mughals in harnessing all constructive forces to build up a prosperous economy and how with their disappearance these flourishing towns and industries gradually fell in rack and ruin. The first part of this study deals with the cities, their location, means of communication and provisioning and commerce, in a historical perspective; the second part covers the main industries, their manufacture, sources of raw materials and techniques. Of interest to historians, economic historians, indologists and students of history.

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SOME OPINIONS

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V P PANDE

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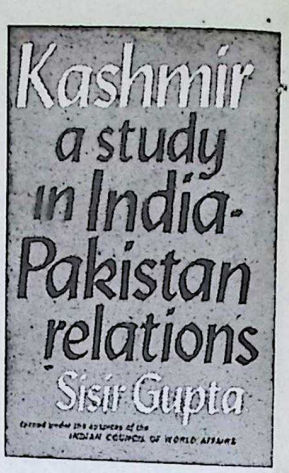
"This is a very thorough account of the Community Development in India since 1860...a very factual and well-written work."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL, UK



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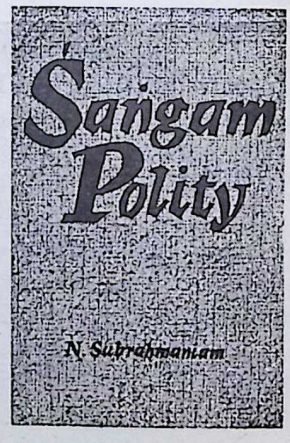

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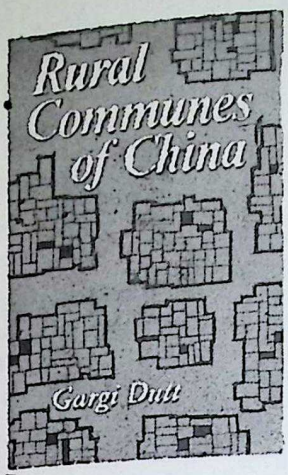

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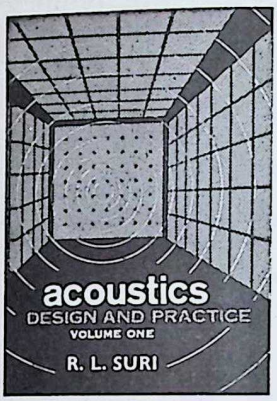

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JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Continued from page 1

in the common enterprise. No one is paid for work in a kibbutz as consumption is also communal, and the communist principle (that each works according to his ability and is paid according to his needs) has obviously been ideally realized here. The commonly used land does not belong to the community, but is let on lease to the kibbutzim by the National Fund.

The kibbutzim, however, account for only a comparatively small sector of the Israeli agriculture. In 1964 there were 230 such enterprises with 80,900 people. Their share in the country's agricultural production was 28 percent. Thus it is necessary to consider the form of organization in the rest of Israel's agriculture as well, in order to form a correct view of the role of the kibbutz. The Israeli kibbutzim are doubtlessly of great interest to sociologists, scholars of the cooperative theory and economists. However, the other forms of cooperation and integration existing in Israel in addition to the kibbutzim are of greater importance for practical work in the developing countries.

Cooperative organization of the usual type, called "Moshavim" caters for the rest of Israel's agriculture. These moshavim, too, are a form of cooperative organization in newly formed settlements. They have taken the land on lease from the Jewish National Fund and rent it out on a lease of 49 years to the settlers on condition, however, that the settlers are members of the cooperative society. It is therefore a case of obligatory membership in a cooperative society, which in other respects has a very broad field of activities, including not only general and communal tasks and the usual functions of marketing and supply, but also the participation in farming operations, especially in irrigation, in the use of machinery and in animal husbandry.

In the majority of these cooperative societies, called "Moshav Ovdim", the land is used individually. In a single settlement there are about 80 to 100 individual farms to which the same acreage of cultivated land is allocated. A certain amount of specialization has developed, in which some settlements concentrate on dairy farming, while others specialize in the cultivation of citrus fruit or in other cash crops etc. Besides the individual utilization of the land, collectively organized side-branches of agriculture have developed here and there.

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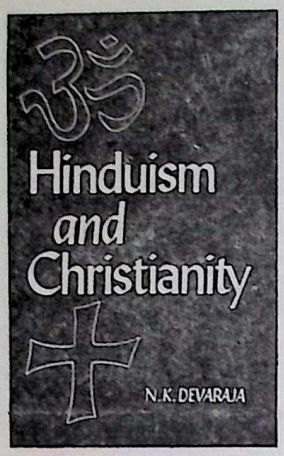
DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE



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COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST by M S Agwani: The Communist movement in the Arab East has acquired special significance in the wake of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and in this book Dr Agwani evaluates the more important stages in the development of the Arab Communist parties and their ceaseless interaction with rival political groups.

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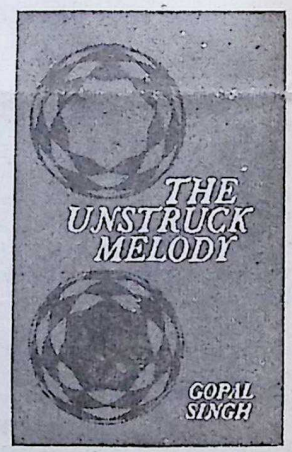
THE LEAD ACCUMULATOR—A Review of the Latest Developments by K A Dasoyan and I A Aguf: Translated from the Russian by S Sathyanarayana: Analysing in detail the various factors which limit the useful life of lead accumulators and reviewing studies carries out in this field in the last decade, this monograph should be of practical use to those engaged in their production.

Rs. 10.00

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY by Gopal Singh: A vast range of emotions which encompass the human mind are illuminated in these poems, written originally in Punjabi and portrayed with remarkable sensivity by Dr Gopal Singh.



* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO 6 JANUARY 1969 18 p

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय पुस्तकालय 4-2-69

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Otto Schiller 1969 Demy 8vo xiv + 230 pp

One of the main characteristics of modern agricultural development in industrialised as well as developing countries is the growing importance of the various forms of cooperation and integration in the sphere of agricultural production. In his study the author gives a comprehensive and up-to-date account of these forms, which have developed on a cooperative or other institutional basis. He distinguishes between production cooperatives, cooperative promotion of agricultural production and groups for joint agricultural production and joint promotion of agricultural production. Dr Schiller gives a stimulating analysis of the concepts and practical applications of cooperation and integration prevalent in Israel, Mexico, India and other countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

Kibbutz and Moshav in Israel:

The form of cooperation and integration found in the Israeli "Kibbutzim" is especially worthy of interest. Because of their originality and their outstanding example of men living in a community they have become well-known not only to the specialists concerned. They represent a type of agricultural commune and could perhaps be considered as analogous to the cooperative enterprises in some sectarian communities in the United States and Canada. They have only the institutional framework in common with the agricultural communes which existed at the beginning of the communist regime in the Soviet Union and with the agricultural production brigades of the Chinese Peoples' Communes, which were run at first according to genuine communist principles.

The kibbutzim are different from the collective farms and the production cooperatives of other countries in that they are concerned not only with the common work of their members but also with their common life. The prerequisites for a form of human community which sets such a high standard are found in the kibbutzim because their members feel bound to one another by a common faith, a common fate and the consciousness of danger from outside. As long as these binding forces are stronger than the influence of modern civilization, which is already making itself felt in the younger generation, the smooth operation of the kibbutzim is guaranteed. On the whole they are still well-organized agricultural enterprises which produce excellent results, even though they meet with difficulties here and there in maintaining their principles.

A high degree of mechanization has been achieved in the kibbutz farms. As a result, there is an extensive division of labour among those members who have specialized in some particular work to which the works committee assigns them for a month at a time. A branch manager is elected yearly for each individual branch. He is, however, normally re-elected. As members do not maintain a private household because of the common life, the women as a rule also work wholly

Continued on page 7

Asia Publishing House wish readers a very happy and prosperous New Year.

ASIA BOOKS/DECEMBER 1968

Katz, S Stanley: EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH	Rs. 12.00
Khanna, K M: STATISTICAL MECHANICS	18.00
Mukherjee, K C: UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING	42.00
Prasad, Bisheshwar (ed): IDEAS IN HISTORY	25.00

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UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING

K C Mukherjee 1968 Demy 8vo xvi+432 pp

This investigation seeks to examine the educational problems and policies of India since independence and their social and economic implications against the background of underdeveloped countries, especially of India, in particular. The author provides a critical analysis of the role of education at all levels. Dr. Mukherjee's book is a valuable contribution to a subject of increaing importance where efforts are being made to analyse similar problems of underdeveloped countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

It is seldom that the Indian academic takes part in public life or is held in any high esteem. The co-ordination that there should be—and is in Britain—between universities and all forms of government or of public debate hardly exists in India. It must, however, be added that no visitor could form a higher impression of India than by entering into conversation with these intellectually alert, sincere and learned men, many of them only too ready to attribute the cause of much of the weakness in the university to their own failings.

The question has here been asked what can we deduce from this overall picture of the Indian university student? To the straight question "do you expect this generation to do better when it exercises power in India than the generation now in power?" there was generally a pause for thought before the answer "Yes" was given with some reservation. "Realists, practical, open minded, tolerant, capable of hard work, not extremists," were the comments. The example set by men now in public life was largely blamed for the cynicism and the political apathy. Corruption is the common charge, especially in connection with state politics and in all its blatant and subtle manifestations it forms a topic of conversation that frequently engages the visitor.

Plainly the student seeks to identify himself with the modern world and whenever attainable, international standards; "But only three out of a thousand have any hope of really attaining those standards" said one, "and of those three, two will be women." For jobs it is generally acknowledged that Government service has universal priority. The Indian Administrative Service is the plum and any clerical work in Government, however humble, has more status than manual work. Indian bureaucracy, a subject of study in itself, never lacks candidates. Rating almost as high as the I.A.S. in the regard of the undergraduates, however, is employment in the big foreign firms, though the prospect of such employment, and maybe the kind of sophisticated society that makes such employment seem desirable is practically nonexistent outside Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

The University Education Commission suggested that Indian universities should be divorced from party politics. "The Indian situation" wrote the Commission, "calls for firm but judicious action on the part of the college authorities. Further deterioration in morals should be prevented." After the exciting student movements and strikes in the period of struggle for national independence, it is now being said by many Indian leaders that students should stay out of politics. But opportunities must be given in university unions for serious discussions of national and international political issues. University students of today are expected to become the leaders and architects of tomorrow and they should not be barred from political discussions and debates. "As of old, Indian students," wrote George Bennett, "remain intensely politically conscious but now, at any rate, in my experience, much of their activity, through the disapproval of their elders, seems unfortunately and, I believe, unhealthily driven underground. It might be better if there were flourishing political clubs in colleges to bring the students into touch with the political parties."

The cause of indiscipline among Indian students are varied, but much of their political activities arises from disillusion and frustration. University unions on the lines of London or Oxford or Cambridge are necessary in India. Membership of the union should be made compulsory so that in the debating societies, dramatic performances, refreshment rooms, swimming pools, students can meet together to exchange ideas and make social contacts. Because they have nothing to do after college and university lectures, Indian students are easily exploited by anarchial elements. Students must learn the importance of discipline in a friendly atmosphere and should be allowed to organise the constitution of their own union. It has been seen in advanced countries that student government can function well. The Radhakrishnan Committee pointed out that the true sanction of discipline lies in the development of the social conscience of the students as a whole rather than in punitive measures or precautionary vigilance. As in society so in the college, laws are obeyed because they are approved by reason rather than because they are imposed by force. Discipline comes when the good sense of the students is evoked.

Limiting numbers, raising the entrance age, establishing a national language as the medium of instruction, improving health and discipline among the students—these are urgent tasks confronting our universities. Another matter for reform in the university is the standards of teaching and the status of the university teacher. Many have expressed the opinion that the standards of our university teaching and examinations are low and it is a fact that an averge Indian graduate of an Indian university is not superior to a G C E holder of a British university. The average percentage of failures of university students, the annual wastage at the school certificate examination, the large percentage of third divisioners in B A and B Sc underline the weakness in our educational machinery.

At the 29th Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons held in Madras recently, Dr R Mahadevan, M. S., F R C S (Eng), F R C S (Edin)., former Professor of Surgery, Madras Medical College and Chief Medical Officer & Surgical Consultant K D H P Co Group of Hospitals, was elected President of the Association for 1969. Dr Mahadevan's book A TEXTBOOK OF SURGERY will be published by Asia Publishing House shortly.

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PREVIEWS

EDUCATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE
A Comparison of Selected Teachers' Training Colleges in Gujarat, India

Eugene Edward Sullivan

The main purposes of this work are to provide baseline information on teacher beliefs concerning marriage, family, work and religion; document the extent to which the teachers have deviated from 'traditional' social practices; analyse teacher responses in view of their background characteristics and the type of training institutions they were attending, and relate this sample to the larger all-India teacher education scheme. The book analyses and documents the social attitudes of Indian teachers on the basis of questionnaires and interviews of over 350 teachers in Gujarat State. It will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change.

WAQAI-I MANAZIL-I RUM
Diary of a Journey to Constantinople by Kwaja Abdul Qadir

Translated and Edited by Mohibbul Hasan

Waqai-i Manazil-i Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, describes the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its arrival in Constantinople and throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf. It has been edited with a detailed introduction by Mohibbul Hasan together with notes on persons, place-names, technical terms, and words of non-Persian origin. The book is a useful supplement to the European accounts of the Persian Gulf teritories at the end of the eighteenth century.

FRENCH LITERARY AWARD FOR INDIAN COUPLE

An Indian couple has won acclaim in French literary circles following the translation and publication of their works in French.

Mrs Prabhjot Kaur, a well-known Punjabi poetess was awarded the **Grand Prix de la Rose de France** for a collection of her poems entitled **Plateau,** (English Edition published by Asia Publishing House) and her husband Brigadier Narendra Singh a novelist, won plaudit for his work **Spiritual Songs of the Sikhs.**

KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY

T V Mahalingam

This work is the outcome of a course of six lectures delivered by the author under the Sir William Meyer Endowment in the University of Madras. It is mainly the history of the Pallavas of Kancipuram, one of the distinguished dynasties of rulers in South India, whose period of rule (c. 300-913 A D) was one of the most creative in South Indian history. During the last forty years and more there has been steady accession of fresh epigraphical and literary material bearing on their history which has made it necessary and possible to rewrite their history and re-evaluate their place in the general course of South Indian history and culture. Dr Mahalingam has brought to bear on his work mature and original thought, objective approach and unbiased judgment. The book written in clear and forceful style will fulfil a greatly felt need of professors and students of South Indian history.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Ganguli

Contains the text of the Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies, in which Dr Ganguli presents a synoptic view of the vicissitudes that have marked the attempts of nations to build an integrated international economic community. The author analyses the changing content and process of international economic integration during the last century and a half and indicates how a pattern developed around certain 'key countries' of the world. Finally he explores the perspectives of international economic re-integration, especially as projected by Myrdal and Tinbergen.

ARYATHARANGINI
The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A Kalyanaraman

A stimulating and eminently readable account of the origins and history of the Indo-Aryans. Dr Radhakrishnan who contributes the foreword to the book says, "the book has been written for the general reader and not for the specialist, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing subject." It is now generally conceded that the long cherished theory of European scholars, making the Black Forests of Germany the stamping ground of the infant Aryan nation, is erroneous. The author believes that tracing the pristine home of the Aryans to the Russian steppes is also misconceived and that these people grew out of the soil of Sapta Sindhu or the Land of the Seven Rivers. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to the west of the Sapta Sindhu.

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IDEAS IN HISTORY

Edited by Bisheshwar Prasad 1968 Royal 8vo xvi + 352 pp

Proceedings of a Seminar in which eminent Indian scholars take cognisance of those ideas which have been motivating forces in historical development, with special emphasis on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Were these ideas the direct result of Western influence or were they indigenous? To what extent were they promulgated through a deliberate policy, or were they accidental? These are among the major questions answered in this book which reflects not only a wealth of scholarship but also gives a masterly picture of this remarkable period of Indian history and culture. Here are excerpts from the concluding chapter of the book in which the discussion is ably summed up by Dr Romila Thapar:

The structure of society in India relates to the network of groups, classes, castes, and also religious sects and ideologies, the latter of which often have a far more significant bearing on social developments and institutions than is frequently recognised. It cannot be automatically divided into classes on an all India basis. Indian social history so far is primarily concerned with the higher groups, while the study of the lower levels of the same society is completely lacking.

In analysing the changing structure of society, political and economic relationships also provide focal points. Was there an inter-dependence amongst these relationships? Bengali society in the eighteenth century underwent comparatively little change because the East India Company was not in favour of changing the existing structure which had facilitated its rise to a paramount position. Consequently the Bengali response to western society was also limited. In the nineteenth century when the constitution and policy of the ruling power changed the structure of Indian society had also to change. The interdependence can also be seen in the fact that the British changed the distribution pattern of the income of certain groups in Indian society. They also used political power to change the distribution of economic wealth in India. Both of these led to changes in the social structure.

In considering the ideology of the religious background of this period certain trends were noticed. A small group was concerned with ideas at a philosophical-ethical level which was the nucleus of social and religious movements. What was more noticeable was the appearance of two trends. Firstly, the emergence of new local cults and the worship of local deities, and secondly the increasing participation of people in cults centring around erotic-mysticism. Did the break down of the social structure in the 18th century contribute to either of these trends? Did the cult of erotic-mysticism precipitate social decay? Did social disintegration lead to an attitude of despair and dependence on fate as a part of the system of religious beliefs? It was also suggested that the 18th century saw a tremendous revivalist force coming into both Hinduism and Islam which led to a consolidation of the orthodoxy. If this did in fact happen how does it relate to the social structure? Was revivalism partially responsible for an increasing number of local cults where the masses would turn away from a too-strictly defined religious dogma? Was erotic-mysticism a reaction to orthodoxy? Was there a decadence in religion, i.e. the entry of an element which disturbs social cohesion, which was reflected in these events and sects —or was it that in a period of disturbances these sects were taken over to provide ideologies for rebellious groups? This may partially explain the proliferation of sects in India in the 18th century. Why was there no effective and lasting religious synthesis between Hinduism and Islam? What was the role of the Sufis in this synthesis? It was suggested that perhaps there was no revolutionary message or content in Sufism. The movements which came closest to it and which affected large sections of society were those associated with the Bhakti Movement which was more than a mere mixture of Hinduism and Islam. An important aspect of it wa its social origins in the artisan clas Why did the Bhakti cult decline ju prior to the British conquest? Despit the evidence for Revivalism in Hindu ism and Islam and some consolidatio of orthodoxy there is also evidenc of the growth of Hindu-Muslim rel tions in the 18th century. The in fluence of orthodoxy should not b exaggerated. The use of orthodoxy b the Marathas to establish their supre macy should also be studied. A study of these subjects requires that a dis tinction be made between beliefs and practices; between theology and th religion of the common people. It wa suggested that peasant rebels needed ideology and they seized upon pre vailing sects leading to their prolifera tion. It was further suggested that a analysis of the economic basis of th various religious groups would clarif their integration with the social struc ture. Which groups supported religi ous orthodoxy and which supported local cults? Who financed the institu tions of both the orthodox and th heterodox? There was some discussion as to whether there were certain social groups who were less influenced by religious ethics in their routine activi ties and it was suggested that the 18th century merchants may have been such a group who were perhaps bound more by a commercial ethic than reli gious considerations. An important question to be examined in this re spect was how far did religious re vivalism in the last half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century weaken Indian society and open the way to British conquest? It was suggested that the extent to which a religion promoted social cohesion could serve as a standard fo evaluating its decadent or progressiv character. The inter-relation betwee religious sects and the political and economic conditions would make a valuable study.

Asia Publishing House regret the passing away of their distinguished author Dr Sampurnanand, former Governor of Rajasthan. Eminent scholar and politician, Dr Sampurnanand had a long and eventful career and made several outstanding contributions to the country's freedom and progress. At the time of his death he was Vice-Chancellor of the Benaras Hindu University.

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New Books

STATISTICAL MECHANICS

K M Khanna

Presents a study of the statistical mechanics of systems in equilibrium. Of special interest is the section on the application of the Bogoliubov Canonical Transformation toideal and interacting Bose and Fermi gas. The detailed contents as are as follows: Statistical Thermodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics, Ideal Bose Gas, Ideal Fermi-Dirac Gas, Theory of Interacting Gases, Liquid Helium, Application of Second-Quantization Methods to Boson and Fermoin Systems, Theory of Fluctuations, Green's Functions, General Exercises and Hints for Solutions. Exhaustive exercises are given at the end of each chapter. The prerequisites for a study of this book are an undergraduate course in classical mechanics, thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, and a graduate level course in quantum mechanics and mathematics. The book can be commended as an outstanding one for students of physics and physical chemistry. The author is Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at Dibrugarh University.

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

S Stanley Katz

While it is widely held that external assistance is required to promote economic growth and development in the less developed countries, little analytical support for this proposition is found in development literature by way of actual testing of whether, how and how much foreign aid provided in the past has contributed to the economic progress realised thus by these countries. This book provides such a test in respect of the aid received and the development achieved by India during the first decade of her planned economic development (1951-1961). The actual contribution of external aid to Indian economic growth and development is traced in quantitative and qualitative terms and the scope and significance of this contribution is assessed. The book which deserves the close attention of planners, economists and academicians in the development field is written by

URBAN CENTRES AND INDUSTRIES IN UPPER INDIA, 1556-1803

H K Naqvi

The study is Mrs Naqvi's doctoral thesis presented at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Here she presents the first full-scale attempt to cover a field which has largely been ignored by writers. Based on authentic Persian sources, the book deals with five major towns of Northern India during the period of Mughal rise and decline—Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Benaras and Patna. Mrs. Naqvi brings out clearly the role of the great Mughals in harnessing all constructive forces to build up a prosperous economy and how with their disappearance these flourishing towns and industries gradually fell in rack and ruin. The first part of this study deals with the cities, their location, means of communication and provisioning and commerce, in a historical perspective; the second part covers the main industries, their manufacture, sources of raw materials and techniques. Of interest to historians, economic historians, indologists and students of history.

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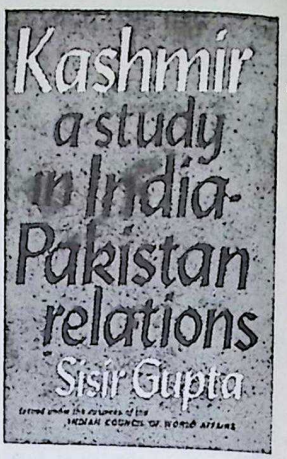
SOME OPINIONS

VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN INDIA

V P PANDE

"The author has constructed a clear, concise and fascinating history of the various projects and examines the factors influencing their methods and results. He has, finally, drawn firmly based conclusions about the problems involved which will be of great value both in designing and implementing such programmes." INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
"This is a very thorough account of the Community Development in India since 1860...a very factual and well-written work."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL, UK



KASHMIR

A Study in India-Pakistan Relations

SISIR GUPTA

"....it must be said at once that Mr Gupta writes with studied fairness. He states the case for each country as clearly as possible and his natural sympathy for the Indian side does not prevent him from expounding Pakistani arguments fully and fairly." TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
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"Mr Gupta will go at once to a principal place among the books which are regularly quoted. His book is complete, authoritative, agreeably and lucidly written, reasonably impartial...."

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N SUBRAMANIAM

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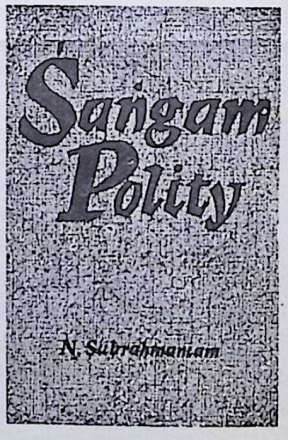
"The work is fully supported by references to original sources and the author in his approach stands uncommitted to any school of thought....It should be of immense value to those interested in the ancient history and culture of South India." INDIA NEWS



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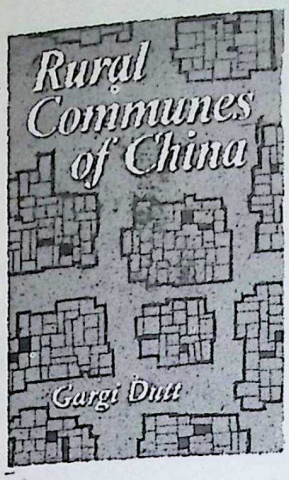

RURAL COMMUNES OF CHINA

GARGI DUTT

"On rural communes in China, Mrs Gargi Dutt has written a book of refreshing contrast to the propagandise stuff both pro and anti Chinese, that is continuously put out by well established lobbies...a solid piece of analysis supported by first hand experience gained through her several years stay in China." SEMINAR

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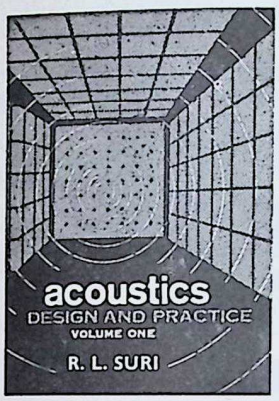

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THE JOURNAL OF THE ACOUSTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

"He has brought to bear on this task his knowledge and experience of 30 years in the field. The book contains a fund of information for the practical acoustical engineer and enables him to successfully design and make measurements on auditoria, theatres, speech and music halls."

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Continued from page 1

in the common enterprise. No one is paid for work in a kibbutz as consumption is also communal, and the communist principle (that each works according to his ability and is paid according to his needs) has obviously been ideally realized here. The commonly used land does not belong to the community, but is let on lease to the kibbutzim by the National Fund.

The kibbutzim, however, account for only a comparatively small sector of the Israeli agriculture. In 1964 there were 230 such enterprises with 80,900 people. Their share in the country's agricultural production was 28 percent. Thus it is necessary to consider the form of organization in the rest of Israel's agriculture as well, in order to form a correct view of the role of the kibbutz. The Israeli kibbutzim are doubtlessly of great interest to sociologists, scholars of the cooperative theory and economists. However, the other forms of cooperation and integration existing in Israel in addition to the kibbutzim are of greater importance for practical work in the developing countries.

Cooperative organization of the usual type, called "Moshavim" caters for the rest of Israel's agriculture. These moshavim, too, are a form of cooperative organization in newly formed settlements. They have taken the land on lease from the Jewish National Fund and rent it out on a lease of 49 years to the settlers on condition, however, that the settlers are members of the cooperative society. It is therefore a case of obligatory membership in a cooperative society, which in other respects has a very broad field of activities, including not only general and communal tasks and the usual functions of marketing and supply, but also the participation in farming operations, especially in irrigation, in the use of machinery and in animal husbandry.

In the majority of these cooperative societies, called "Moshav Ovdim", the land is used individually. In a single settlement there are about 80 to 100 individual farms to which the same acreage of cultivated land is allocated. A certain amount of specialization has developed, in which some settlements concentrate on dairy farming, while others specialize in the cultivation of citrus fruit or in other cash crops etc. Besides the individual utilization of the land, collectively organized side-branches of agriculture have developed here and there.

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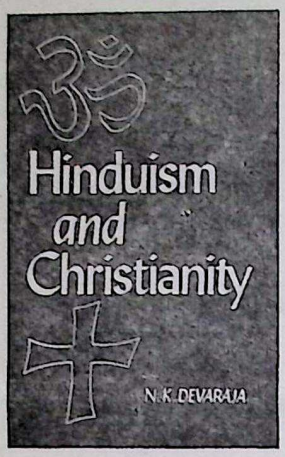
DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE



HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY by N K Devaraja: A comparative but nevertheless objective study for those who desire information about these two major religions throughout the world written by the competent and lively pen of Mr Devaraja.

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Rs. 25.00

COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST by M S Agwani: The Communist movement in the Arab East has acquired special significance in the wake of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and in this book Dr Agwani evaluates the more important stages in the development of the Arab Communist parties and their ceaseless interaction with rival political groups.

Rs. 26.00*

LORD NORTHBROOK'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION by Edward C Moulton: Based on private papers and contemporary source materials this book re-assesses Lord Northbrook as an administrator and statesman, in the light of his firm opposition to the imperialist policies of Disraeli's Conservative ministry when it came to power in 1874.

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THE THEORY OF FORCE AND THE ORGANISATION OF DEFENCE IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA by Nagendra Singh: The author's unique approach to this constitutional-cum-legal study of the position and importance of defence in the political organisation of the State, in the light of India's history, is based on the intermingling of different constitutional theories, cultures and civilisations from the earliest times to the present day.

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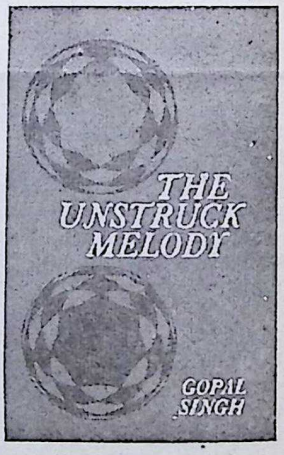
THE LEAD ACCUMULATOR—A Review of the Latest Developments by K A Dasoyan and I A Aguf: Translated from the Russian by S Sathyanarayana: Analysing in detail the various factors which limit the useful life of lead accumulators and reviewing studies carries out in this field in the last decade, this monograph should be of practical use to those engaged in their production.

Rs. 10.00

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY by Gopal Singh: A vast range of emotions which encompass the human mind are illuminated in these poems, written originally in Punjabi and portrayed with remarkable sensivity by Dr Gopal Singh.



* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO 6 JANUARY 1969 18 p

4-2-69 पुस्तकालय गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय हरिद्वार

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Otto Schiller 1969 Demy 8vo xiv + 230 pp

One of the main characteristics of modern agricultural development in industrialised as well as developing countries is the growing importance of the various forms of cooperation and integration in the sphere of agricultural production. In his study the author gives a comprehensive and up-to-date account of these forms, which have developed on a cooperative or other institutional basis. He distinguishes between production cooperatives, cooperative promotion of agricultural production and groups for joint agricultural production and joint promotion of agricultural production. Dr Schiller gives a stimulating analysis of the concepts and practical applications of cooperation and integration prevalent in Israel, Mexico, India and other countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

Kibbutz and Moshav in Israel:

The form of cooperation and integration found in the Israeli "Kibbutzim" is especially worthy of interest. Because of their originality and their outstanding example of men living in a community they have become well-known not only to the specialists concerned. They represent a type of agricultural commune and could perhaps be considered as analogous to the cooperative enterprises in some sectarian communities in the United States and Canada. They have only the institutional framework in common with the agricultural communes which existed at the beginning of the communist regime in the Soviet Union and with the agricultural production brigades of the Chinese Peoples' Communes, which were run at first according to genuine communist principles.

The kibbutzim are different from the collective farms and the production cooperatives of other countries in that they are concerned not only with the common work of their members but also with their common life. The prerequisites for a form of human community which sets such a high standard are found in the kibbutzim because their members feel bound to one another by a common faith, a common fate and the consciousness of danger from outside. As long as these binding forces are stronger than the influence of modern civilization, which is already making itself felt in the younger generation, the smooth operation of the kibbutzim is guaranteed. On the whole they are still well-organized agricultural enterprises which produce excellent results, even though they meet with difficulties here and there in maintaining their principles.

A high degree of mechanization has been achieved in the kibbutz farms. As a result, there is an extensive division of labour among those members who have specialized in some particular work to which the works committee assigns them for a month at a time. A branch manager is elected yearly for each individual branch. He is, however, normally re-elected. As members do not maintain a private household because of the common life, the women as a rule also work wholly

Continued on page 7

Asia Publishing House wish readers a very happy and prosperous New Year.

ASIA BOOKS/DECEMBER 1968

Katz, S Stanley: EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH	Rs. 12.00
Khanna, K M: STATISTICAL MECHANICS	18.00
Mukherjee, K C: UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING	42.00
Prasad, Bisheshwar (ed): IDEAS IN HISTORY	25.00

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UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING

K C Mukherjee 1968 Demy 8vo xvi+432 pp

This investigation seeks to examine the educational problems and policies of India since independence and their social and economic implications against the background of underdeveloped countries, especially of India, in particular. The author provides a critical analysis of the role of education at all levels. Dr. Mukherjee's book is a valuable contribution to a subject of increaing importance where efforts are being made to analyse similar problems of underdeveloped countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

It is seldom that the Indian academic takes part in public life or is held in any high esteem. The co-ordination that there should be—and is in Britain—between universities and all forms of government or of public debate hardly exists in India. It must, however, be added that no visitor could form a higher impression of India than by entering into conversation with these intellectually alert, sincere and learned men, many of them only too ready to attribute the cause of much of the weakness in the university to their own failings.

The question has here been asked what can we deduce from this overall picture of the Indian university student? To the straight question "do you expect this generation to do better when it exercises power in India than the generation now in power?" there was generally a pause for thought before the answer "Yes" was given with some reservation. "Realists, practical, open minded, tolerant, capable of hard work, not extremists," were the comments. The example set by men now in public life was largely blamed for the cynicism and the political apathy. Corruption is the common charge, especially in connection with state politics and in all its blatant and subtle manifestations it forms a topic of conversation that frequently engages the visitor.

Plainly the student seeks to identify himself with the modern world and whenever attainable, international standards; "But only three out of a thousand have any hope of really attaining those standards" said one, "and of those three, two will be women." For jobs it is generally acknowledged that Government service has universal priority. The Indian Administrative Service is the plum and any clerical work in Government, however humble, has more status than manual work. Indian bureaucracy, a subject of study in itself, never lacks candidates. Rating almost as high as the I.A.S. in the regard of the undergraduates, however, is employment in the big foreign firms, though the prospect of such employment, and maybe the kind of sophisticated society that makes such employment seem desirable is practically nonexistent outside Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

The University Education Commission suggested that Indian universities should be divorced from party politics. "The Indian situation" wrote the Commission, "calls for firm but judicious action on the part of the college authorities. Further deterioration in morals should be prevented." After the exciting student movements and strikes in the period of struggle for national independence, it is now being said by many Indian leaders that students should stay out of politics. But opportunities must be given in university unions for serious discussions of national and international political issues. University students of today are expected to become the leaders and architects of tomorrow and they should not be barred from political discussions and debates. "As of old, Indian students," wrote George Bennett, "remain intensely politically conscious but now, at any rate, in my experience, much of their activity, through the disapproval of their elders, seems unfortunately and, I believe, unhealthily driven underground. It might be better if there were flourishing political clubs in colleges to bring the students into touch with the political parties."

The cause of indiscipline among Indian students are varied, but much of their political activities arises from disillusion and frustration. University unions on the lines of London or Oxford or Cambridge are necessary in India. Membership of the union should be made compulsory so that in the debating societies, dramatic performances, refreshment rooms, swimming pools, students can meet together to exchange ideas and make social contacts. Because they have nothing to do after college and university lectures, Indian students are easily exploited by anarchial elements. Students must learn the importance of discipline in a friendly atmosphere and should be allowed to organise the constitution of their own union. It has been seen in advanced countries that student government can function well. The Radhakrishnan Committee pointed out that the true sanction of discipline lies in the development of the social conscience of the students as a whole rather than in punitive measures or precautionary vigilance. Once in society so in the college, laws are obeyed because they are approved by reason rather than because they are imposed by force. Discipline comes when the good sense of the students is evoked.

Limiting numbers, raising the entrance age, establishing a national language as the medium of instruction, improving health and discipline among the students—these are urgent tasks confronting our universities. Another matter for reform in the university is the standards of teaching and the status of the university teacher. Many have expressed the opinion that the standards of our university teaching and examinations are low and it is a fact that an averge Indian graduate of an Indian university is not superior to a G C E holder of British university. The average percentage of failures of university students, the annual wastage at the school certificate examination, the large percentage of third divisioners in B A and B Sc underline the weakness in our educational machinery.

At the 29th Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons held in Madras recently, Dr R Mahadevan, M. S., F R C S (Engl), F R C S (Edin)., former Professor of Surgery, Madras Medical College and Chief Medical Officer & Surgical Consultant K D H P Co Group of Hospitals, was elected President of the Association for 1969. Dr Mahadevan's book A TEXTBOOK OF SURGERY will be published by Asia Publishing House shortly.

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PREVIEWS

EDUCATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE
A Comparison of Selected Teachers' Training Colleges in Gujarat, India

Eugene Edward Sullivan

The main purposes of this work are to provide baseline information on teacher beliefs concerning marriage, family, work and religion; document the extent to which the teachers have deviated from 'traditional' social practices; analyse teacher responses in view of their background characteristics and the type of training institutions they were attending, and relate this sample to the larger all-India teacher education scheme. The book analyses and documents the social attitudes of Indian teachers on the basis of questionnaires and interviews of over 350 teachers in Gujarat State. It will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change.

WAQAI-I MANAZIL-I RUM
Diary of a Journey to Constantinople by Kwaja Abdul Qadir

Translated and Edited by Mohibbul Hasan.

Waqai-i Manazil-i Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, describes the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its arrival in Constantinople and throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf. It has been edited with a detailed introduction by Mohibbul Hasan together with notes on persons, place-names, technical terms, and words of non-Persian origin. The book is a useful supplement to the European accounts of the Persian Gulf teritories at the end of the eighteenth century.

FRENCH LITERARY AWARD FOR INDIAN COUPLE

An Indian couple has won acclaim in French literary circles following the translation and publication of their works in French.

Mrs Prabhjot Kaur, a well-known Punjabi poetess was awarded the **Grand Prix de la Rose de France** for a collection of her poems entitled **Plateau,** (English Edition published by Asia Publishing House) and her husband Brigadier Narendra Singh a novelist, won plaudit for his work **Spiritual Songs of the Sikhs.**

KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY

T V Mahalingam

This work is the outcome of a course of six lectures delivered by the author under the Sir William Meyer Endowment in the University of Madras. It is mainly the history of the Pallavas of Kancipuram, one of the distinguished dynasties of rulers in South India, whose period of rule (c. 300-913 A D) was one of the most creative in South Indian history. During the last forty years and more there has been steady accession of fresh epigraphical and literary material bearing on their history which has made it necessary and possible to re-write their history and re-evaluate their place in the general course of South Indian history and culture. Dr Mahalingam has brought to bear on his work mature and original thought, objective approach and unbiased judgment. The book written in clear and forceful style will fulfil a greatly felt need of professors and students of South Indian history.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Ganguli

Contains the text of the Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies, in which Dr Ganguli presents a synoptic view of the vicissitudes that have marked the attempts of nations to build an integrated international economic community. The author analyses the changing content and process of international economic integration during the last century and a half and indicates how a pattern developed around certain 'key countries' of the world. Finally he explores the perspectives of international economic re-integration, especially as projected by Myrdal and Tinbergen.

ARYATHARANGINI
The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A Kalyanaraman

A stimulating and eminently readable account of the origins and history of the Indo-Aryans. Dr Radhakrishnan who contributes the foreword to the book says, "the book has been written for the general reader and not for the specialist, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing subject." It is now generally conceded that the long cherished theory of European scholars, making the Black Forests of Germany the stamping ground of the infant Aryan nation, is erroneous. The author believes that tracing the pristine home of the Aryans to the Russian steppes is also misconceived and that these people grew out of the soil of Sapta Sindhu or the Land of the Seven Rivers. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to the west of the Sapta Sindhu.

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IDEAS IN HISTORY

Edited by Bisheshwar Prasad 1968 Royal 8vo xvi + 352 pp

Proceedings of a Seminar in which eminent Indian scholars take cognisance of those ideas which have been motivating forces in historical development, with special emphasis on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Were these ideas the direct result of Western influence or were they indigenous? To what extent were they promulgated through a deliberate policy, or were they accidental? These are among the major questions answered in this book which reflects not only a wealth of scholarship but also gives a masterly picture of this remarkable period of Indian history and culture. Here are excerpts from the concluding chapter of the book in which the discussion is ably summed up by Dr Romila Thapar:

The structure of society in India relates to the network of groups, classes, castes, and also religious sects and ideologies, the latter of which often have a far more significant bearing on social developments and institutions than is frequently recognised. It cannot be automatically divided into classes on an all India basis. Indian social history so far is primarily concerned with the higher groups, while the study of the lower levels of the same society is completely lacking.

In analysing the changing structure of society, political and economic relationships also provide focal points. Was there an inter-dependence amongst these relationships? Bengali society in the eighteenth century underwent comparatively little change because the East India Company was not in favour of changing the existing structure which had facilitated its rise to a paramount position. Consequently the Bengali response to western society was also limited. In the nineteenth century when the constitution and policy of the ruling power changed the structure of Indian society had also to change. The interdependence can also be seen in the fact that the British changed the distribution pattern of the income of certain groups in Indian society. They also used political power to change the distribution of economic wealth in India. Both of these led to changes in the social structure.

In considering the ideology of the religious background of this period certain trends were noticed. A small group was concerned with ideas at a philosophical-ethical level which was the nucleus of social and religious movements. What was more noticeable was the appearance of two trends. Firstly, the emergence of new local cults and the worship of local deities, and secondly the increasing participation of people in cults centring around erotic-mysticism. Did the break down of the social structure in the 18th century contribute to either of these trends? Did the cult of erotic-mysticism precipitate social decay? Did social disintegration lead to an attitude of despair and dependence on fate as a part of the system of religious beliefs? It was also suggested that the 18th century saw a tremendous revivalist force coming into both Hinduism and Islam which led to a consolidation of the orthodoxy. If this did in fact happen how does it relate to the social structure? Was revivalism partially responsible for an increasing number of local cults where the masses would turn away from a too-strictly defined religious dogma? Was erotic-mysticism a reaction to orthodoxy? Was there a decadence in religion, i.e. the entry of an element which disturbs social cohesion, which was reflected in these events and sects —or was it that in a period of disturbances these sects were taken over to provide ideologies for rebellious groups? This may partially explain the proliferation of sects in India in the 18th century. Why was there no effective and lasting religious synthesis between Hinduism and Islam? What was the role of the Sufis in this synthesis? It was suggested that perhaps there was no revolutionary message or content in Sufism. The movements which came closest to it and which affected large sections of society were those associated with the Bhakti Movement which was more than a mere mixture of Hinduism and Islam. An important aspect of it w its social origins in the artisan cla Why did the Bhakti cult decline fu prior to the British conquest? Despi the evidence for Revivalism in Hind ism and Islam and some consolidati of orthodoxy there is also eviden of the growth of Hindu-Muslim rel tions in the 18th century. The i fluence of orthodoxy should not b exaggerated. The use of orthodoxy b the Marathas to establish their supr macy should also be studied. A stud of these subjects requires that a dis tinction be made between beliefs an practices; between theology and th religion of the common people. It wa suggested that peasant rebels neede ideology and they seized upon pr vailing sects leading to their prolifer tion. It was further suggested that a analysis of the economic basis of th various religious groups would clarif their integration with the social stru ture. Which groups supported relig ous orthodoxy and which supporte local cults? Who financed the institu tions of both the orthodox and th heterodox? There was some discussio as to whether there were certain soci groups who were less influenced b religious ethics in their routine activ ties and it was suggested that the 18t century merchants may have bee such a group who were perhaps boun more by a commercial ethic than rel gious considerations. An importan question to be examined in this re spect was how far did religious re vivalism in the last half of the 17t century and the first half of the 18t century weaken Indian society an open the way to British conquest? I was suggested that the extent t which a religion promoted soci cohesion could serve as a standard fo evaluating its decadent or progressiv character. The inter-relation betwee religious sects and the political an economic conditions would make valuable study.

Asia Publishing House regret the passing away of their distinguished author Dr Sampurnanand, former Governor of Rajasthan. Eminent scholar and politician, Dr Sampurnanand had a long and eventful career and made several outstanding contributions to the country's freedom and progress. At the time of his death he was Vice-Chancellor of the Benaras Hindu University.

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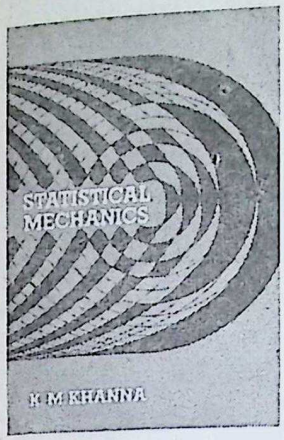
New Books



STATISTICAL MECHANICS

K M Khanna

Presents a study of the statistical mechanics of systems in equilibrium. Of special interest is the section on the application of the Bogoliubov Canonical Transformation toideal and interacting Bose and Fermi gas. The detailed contents as are as follows: Statistical Thermodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics, Ideal Bose Gas, Ideal Fermi-Dirac Gas, Theory of Interacting Gases, Liquid Helium, Application of Second-Quantization Methods to Boson and Fermoin Systems, Theory of Fluctuations, Green's Functions, General Exercises and Hints for Solutions. Exhaustive exercises are given at the end of each chapter. The prerequisites for a study of this book are an undergraduate course in classical mechanics, thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, and a graduate level course in quantum mechanics and mathematics. The book can be commended as an outstanding one for students of physics and physical chemistry. The author is Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at Dibrugarh University.

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

S Stanley Katz

While it is widely held that external assistance is required to promote economic growth and development in the less developed countries, little analytical support for this proposition is found in development literature by way of actual testing of whether, how and how much foreign aid provided in the past has contributed to the economic progress realised thus by these countries. This book provides such a test in respect of the aid received and the development achieved by India during the first decade of her planned economic development (1951-1961). The actual contribution of external aid to Indian economic growth and development is traced in quantitative and qualitative terms and the scope and significance of this contribution is assessed. The book which deserves the close attention of planners, economists and academicians in the development field is written by

URBAN CENTRES AND INDUSTRIES IN UPPER INDIA, 1556-1803

H K Naqvi

The study is Mrs Naqvi's doctoral thesis presented at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Here she presents the first full-scale attempt to cover a field which has largely been ignored by writers. Based on authentic Persian sources, the book deals with five major towns of Northern India during the period of Mughal rise and decline—Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Benaras and Patna. Mrs. Naqvi brings out clearly the role of the great Mughals in harnessing all constructive forces to build up a prosperous economy and how with their disappearance these flourishing towns and industries gradually fell in rack and ruin. The first part of this study deals with the cities, their location, means of communication and provisioning and commerce, in a historical perspective; the second part covers the main industries, their manufacture, sources of row materials and techniques. Of interest to historians, economic historians, indologists and students of history.

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SOME OPINIONS

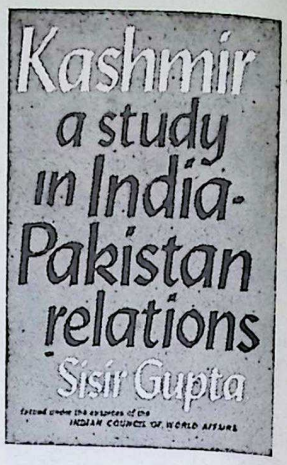
VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN INDIA

V P PANDE

"The author has constructed a clear, concise and fascinating history of the various projects and examines the factors influencing their methods and results. He has, finally, drawn firmly based conclusions about the problems involved which will be of great value both in designing and implementing such programmes." INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

"This is a very thorough account of the Community Development in India since 1860...a very factual and well-written work."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL, UK



KASHMIR

A Study in India-Pakistan Relations

SISIR GUPTA

"....it must be said at once that Mr Gupta writes with studied fairness. He states the case for each country as clearly as possible and his natural sympathy for the Indian side does not prevent him from expounding Pakistani arguments fully and fairly." TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

"....an indispensable book" INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, UK

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"Mr Gupta will go at once to a principal place among the books which are regularly quoted. His book is complete, authoritative, agreeably and lucidly written, reasonably impartial...."

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SANGAM POLITY

N SUBRAMANIAM

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"The work is fully supported by references to original sources and the author in his approach stands uncommitted to any school of thought....It should be of immense value to those interested in the ancient history and culture of South India." INDIA NEWS

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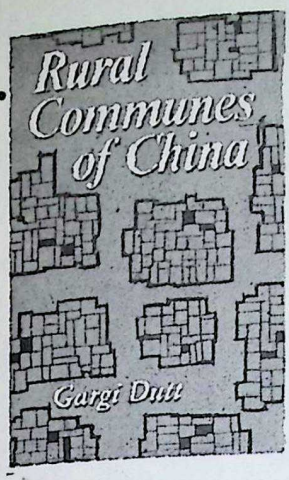

RURAL COMMUNES OF CHINA

GARGI DUTT

"On rural communes in China, Mrs Gargi Dutt has written a book of refreshing contrast to the propagandise stuff both pro and anti Chinese, that is continuously put out by well established lobbies...a solid piece of analysis supported by first hand experience gained through her several years stay in China." SEMINAR

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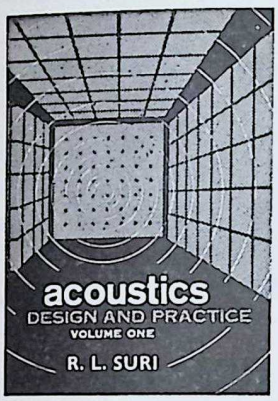

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JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Continued from page 1

in the common enterprise. No one is paid for work in a kibbutz as consumption is also communal, and the communist principle (that each works according to his ability and is paid according to his needs) has obviously been ideally realized here. The commonly used land does not belong to the community, but is let on lease to the kibbutzim by the National Fund.

The kibbutzim, however, account for only a comparatively small sector of the Israeli agriculture. In 1964 there were 230 such enterprises with 80,900 people. Their share in the country's agricultural production was 28 percent. Thus it is necessary to consider the form of organization in the rest of Israel's agriculture as well, in order to form a correct view of the role of the kibbutz. The Israeli kibbutzim are doubtlessly of great interest to sociologists, scholars of the cooperative theory and economists. However, the other forms of cooperation and integration existing in Israel in addition to the kibbutzim are of greater importance for practical work in the developing countries.

Cooperative organization of the usual type, called "Moshavim" caters for the rest of Israel's agriculture. These moshavim, too, are a form of cooperative organization in newly formed settlements. They have taken the land on lease from the Jewish National Fund and rent it out on a lease of 49 years to the settlers on condition, however, that the settlers are members of the cooperative society. It is therefore a case of obligatory membership in a cooperative society, which in other respects has a very broad field of activities, including not only general and communal tasks and the usual functions of marketing and supply, but also the participation in farming operations, especially in irrigation, in the use of machinery and in animal husbandry.

In the majority of these cooperative societies, called "Moshav Ovdim", the land is used individually. In a single settlement there are about 80 to 100 individual farms to which the same acreage of cultivated land is allocated. A certain amount of specialization has developed, in which some settlements concentrate on dairy farming, while others specialize in the cultivation of citrus fruit or in other cash crops etc. Besides the individual utilization of the land, collectively organized side-branches of agriculture have developed here and there.

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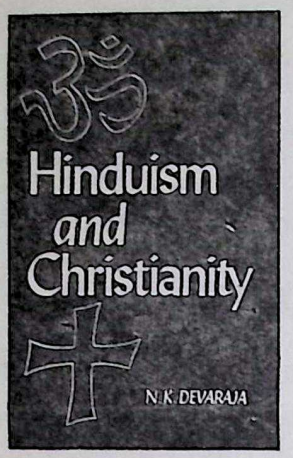
DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE



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COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST by M S Agwani: The Communist movement in the Arab East has acquired special significance in the wake of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and in this book Dr Agwani evaluates the more important stages in the development of the Arab Communist parties and their ceaseless interaction with rival political groups.

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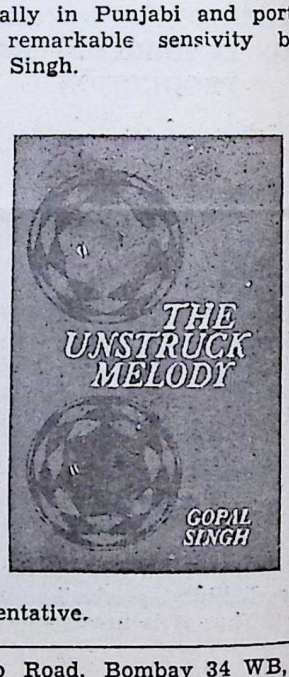

* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO 6 JANUARY 1969 18 p

पुस्तकालय गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय हरिद्वार

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Otto Schiller 1969 Demy 8vo xiv + 230 pp

One of the main characteristics of modern agricultural development in industrialised as well as developing countries is the growing importance of the various forms of cooperation and integration in the sphere of agricultural production. In his study the author gives a comprehensive and up-to-date account of these forms, which have developed on a cooperative or other institutional basis. He distinguishes between production cooperatives, cooperative promotion of agricultural production and groups for joint agricultural production and joint promotion of agricultural production. Dr Schiller gives a stimulating analysis of the concepts and practical applications of cooperation and integration prevalent in Israel, Mexico, India and other countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

Kibbutz and Moshav in Israel:

The form of cooperation and integration found in the Israeli "Kibbutzim" is especially worthy of interest. Because of their originality and their outstanding example of men living in a community they have become well-known not only to the specialists concerned. They represent a type of agricultural commune and could perhaps be considered as analogous to the cooperative enterprises in some sectarian communities in the United States and Canada. They have only the institutional framework in common with the agricultural communes which existed at the beginning of the communist regime in the Soviet Union and with the agricultural production brigades of the Chinese Peoples' Communes, which were run at first according to genuine communist principles.

The kibbutzim are different from the collective farms and the production cooperatives of other countries in that they are concerned not only with the common work of their members but also with their common life. The prerequisites for a form of human community which sets such a high standard are found in the kibbutzim because their members feel bound to one another by a common faith, a common fate and the consciousness of danger from outside. As long as these binding forces are stronger than the influence of modern civilization, which is already making itself felt in the younger generation, the smooth operation of the kibbutzim is guaranteed. On the whole they are still well-organized agricultural enterprises which produce excellent results, even though they meet with difficulties here and there in maintaining their principles.

A high degree of mechanization has been achieved in the kibbutz farms. As a result, there is an extensive division of labour among those members who have specialized in some particular work to which the works committee assigns them for a month at a time. A branch manager is elected yearly for each individual branch. He is, however, normally re-elected. As members do not maintain a private household because of the common life, the women as a rule also work wholly

Continued on page 7

Asia Publishing House wish readers a very happy and prosperous New Year.

ASIA BOOKS/DECEMBER 1968

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Mukherjee, K C: UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING	42.00
Prasad, Bisheshwar (ed): IDEAS IN HISTORY	25.00

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UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING

K C Mukherjee 1968 Demy 8vo xvi+432 pp

This investigation seeks to examine the educational problems and policies of India since independence and their social and economic implications against the background of underdeveloped countries, especially of India, in particular. The author provides a critical analysis of the role of education at all levels. Dr. Mukherjee's book is a valuable contribution to a subject of increaing importance where efforts are being made to analyse similar problems of underdeveloped countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

It is seldom that the Indian academic takes part in public life or is held in any high esteem. The co-ordination that there should be—and is in Britain—between universities and all forms of government or of public debate hardly exists in India. It must, however, be added that no visitor could form a higher impression of India than by entering into conversation with these intellectually alert, sincere and learned men, many of them only too ready to attribute the cause of much of the weakness in the university to their own failings.

The question has here been asked what can we deduce from this overall picture of the Indian university student? To the straight question "do you expect this generation to do better when it exercises power in India than the generation now in power?" there was generally a pause for thought before the answer "Yes" was given with some reservation. "Realists, practical, open minded, tolerant, capable of hard work, not extremists," were the comments. The example set by men now in public life was largely blamed for the cynicism and the political apathy. Corruption is the common charge, especially in connection with state politics and in all its blatant and subtle manifestations it forms a topic of conversation that frequently engages the visitor.

Plainly the student seeks to identify himself with the modern world and whenever attainable, international standards; "But only three out of a thousand have any hope of really attaining those standards" said one, "and of those three, two will be women." For jobs it is generally acknowledged that Government service has universal priority. The Indian Administrative Service is the plum and any clerical work in Government, however humble, has more status than manual work. Indian bureaucracy, a subject of study in itself, never lacks candidates. Rating almost as high as the I.A.S. in the regard of the undergraduates, however, is employment in the big foreign firms, though the prospect of such employment, and maybe the kind of sophisticated society that makes such employment seem desirable is practically nonexistent outside Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

The University Education Commission suggested that Indian universities should be divorced from party politics. "The Indian situation" wrote the Commission, "calls for firm but judicious action on the part of the college authorities. Further deterioration in morals should be prevented." After the exciting student movements and strikes in the period of struggle for national independence, it is now being said by many Indian leaders that students should stay out of politics. But opportunities must be given in university unions for serious discussions of national and international political issues. University students of today are expected to become the leaders and architects of tomorrow and they should not be barred from political discussions and debates. "As of old, Indian students," wrote George Bennett, "remain intensely politically conscious but now, at any rate, in my experience, much of their activity, through the disapproval of their elders, seems unfortunately and, I believe, unhealthily driven underground. It might be better if there were flourishing political clubs in colleges to bring the students into touch with the political parties."

The cause of indiscipline among Indian students are varied, but much of their political activities arises from disillusion and frustration. University unions on the lines of London or Oxford or Cambridge are necessary in India. Membership of the union should be made compulsory so that in the debating societies, dramatic performances, refreshment rooms, swimming pools, students can meet together to exchange ideas and make social contacts. Because they have nothing to do after college and university lectures, Indian students are easily exploited by anarchial elements. Students must learn the importance of discipline in a friendly atmosphere and should be allowed to organise the constitution of their own union. It has been seen in advanced countries that student government can function well. The Radhakrishnan Committee pointed out that the true sanction of discipline lies in the development of the social conscience of the students as a whole rather than in punitive measures or precautionary vigilance. As in society so in the college, laws are obeyed because they are approved by reason rather than because they are imposed by force. Discipline comes when the good sense of the students is evoked.

Limiting numbers, raising the entrance age, establishing a national language as the medium of instruction, improving health and discipline among the students—these are urgent tasks confronting our universities. Another matter for reform in the university is the standards of teaching and the status of the university teacher. Many have expressed the opinion that the standards of our university teaching and examinations are low and it is a fact that an averge Indian graduate of an Indian university is not superior to a G C E holder of a British university. The average percentage of failures of university students, the annual wastage at the school certificate examination, the large percentage of third divisioners in B A and B Sc underline the weakness in our educational machinery.

At the 29th Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons held in Madras recently, Dr R Mahadevan, M. S., F R C S (Eng), F R C S (Edin)., former Professor of Surgery, Madras Medical College and Chief Medical Officer & Surgical Consultant K D H P Co Group of Hospitals, was elected President of the Association for 1969. Dr Mahadevan's book A TEXTBOOK OF SURGERY will be published by Asia Publishing House shortly.

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PREVIEWS

EDUCATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE
A Comparison of Selected Teachers' Training Colleges in Gujarat, India

Eugene Edward Sullivan

The main purposes of this work are to provide baseline information on teacher beliefs concerning marriage, family, work and religion; document the extent to which the teachers have deviated from 'traditional' social practices; analyse teacher responses in view of their background characteristics and the type of training institutions they were attending, and relate this sample to the larger all-India teacher education scheme. The book analyses and documents the social attitudes of Indian teachers on the basis of questionnaires and interviews of over 350 teachers in Gujarat State. It will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change.

WAQAI-I MANAZIL-I RUM
Diary of a Journey to Constantinople by Kwaja Abdul Qadir

Translated and Edited by Mohibbul Hasan.

Waqai-i Manazil-i Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, describes the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its arrival in Constantinople and throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf. It has been edited with a detailed introduction by Mohibbul Hasan together with notes on persons, place-names, technical terms, and words of non-Persian origin. The book is a useful supplement to the European accounts of the Persian Gulf teritories at the end of the eighteenth century.

FRENCH LITERARY AWARD FOR INDIAN COUPLE

An Indian couple has won acclaim in French literary circles following the translation and publication of their works in French.

Mrs Prabhjot Kaur, a well-known Punjabi poetess was awarded the **Grand Prix de la Rose de France** for a collection of her poems entitled **Plateau,** (English Edition published by Asia Publishing House) and her husband Brigadier Narendra Singh a novelist, won plaudit for his work **Spiritual Songs of the Sikhs.**

KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY

T V Mahalingam

This work is the outcome of a course of six lectures delivered by the author under the Sir William Meyer Endowment in the University of Madras. It is mainly the history of the Pallavas of Kancipuram, one of the distinguished dynasties of rulers in South India, whose period of rule (c. 300-913 A D) was one of the most creative in South Indian history. During the last forty years and more there has been steady accession of fresh epigraphical and literary material bearing on their history which has made it necessary and possible to rewrite their history and re-evaluate their place in the general course of South Indian history and culture. Dr Mahalingam has brought to bear on his work mature and original thought, objective approach and unbiased judgment. The book written in clear and forceful style will fulfil a greatly felt need of professors and students of South Indian history.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Ganguli

Contains the text of the Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies, in which Dr Ganguli presents a synoptic view of the vicissitudes that have marked the attempts of nations to build an integrated international economic community. The author analyses the changing content and process of international economic integration during the last century and a half and indicates how a pattern developed around certain 'key countries' of the world. Finally he explores the perspectives of international economic re-integration, especially as projected by Myrdal and Tinbergen.

ARYATHARANGINI
The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A Kalyanaraman

A stimulating and eminently readable account of the origins and history of the Indo-Aryans. Dr Radhakrishnan who contributes the foreword to the book says, "the book has been written for the general reader and not for the specialist, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing subject." It is now generally conceded that the long cherished theory of European scholars, making the Black Forests of Germany the stamping ground of the infant Aryan nation, is erroneous. The author believes that tracing the pristine home of the Aryans to the Russian steppes is also misconceived and that these people grew out of the soil of Sapta Sindhu or the Land of the Seven Rivers. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to the west of the Sapta Sindhu.

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IDEAS IN HISTORY

Edited by Bisheshwar Prasad 1968 Royal 8vo xvi + 352 pp

Proceedings of a Seminar in which eminent Indian scholars take cognisance of those ideas which have been motivating forces in historical development, with special emphasis on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Were these ideas the direct result of Western influence or were they indigenous? To what extent were they promulgated through a deliberate policy, or were they accidental? These are among the major questions answered in this book which reflects not only a wealth of scholarship but also gives a masterly picture of this remarkable period of Indian history and culture. Here are excerpts from the concluding chapter of the book in which the discussion is ably summed up by Dr Romila Thapar:

The structure of society in India relates to the network of groups, classes, castes, and also religious sects and ideologies, the latter of which often have a far more significant bearing on social developments and institutions than is frequently recognised. It cannot be automatically divided into classes on an all India basis. Indian social history so far is primarily concerned with the higher groups, while the study of the lower levels of the same society is completely lacking.

In analysing the changing structure of society, political and economic relationships also provide focal points. Was there an inter-dependence amongst these relationships? Bengali society in the eighteenth century underwent comparatively little change because the East India Company was not in favour of changing the existing structure which had facilitated its rise to a paramount position. Consequently the Bengali response to western society was also limited. In the nineteenth century when the constitution and policy of the ruling power changed the structure of Indian society had also to change. The inter-dependence can also be seen in the fact that the British changed the distribution pattern of the income of certain groups in Indian society. They also used political power to change the distribution of economic wealth in India. Both of these led to changes in the social structure.

In considering the ideology of the religious background of this period certain trends were noticed. A small group was concerned with ideas at a philosophical-ethical level which was the nucleus of social and religious movements. What was more noticeable was the appearance of two trends. Firstly, the emergence of new local cults and the worship of local deities, and secondly the increasing participation of people in cults centring around erotic-mysticism. Did the break down of the social structure in the 18th century contribute to either of these trends? Did the cult of erotic-mysticism precipitate social decay? Did social disintegration lead to an attitude of despair and dependence on fate as a part of the system of religious beliefs? It was also suggested that the 18th century saw a tremendous revivalist force coming into both Hinduism and Islam which led to a consolidation of the orthodoxy. If this did in fact happen how does it relate to the social structure? Was revivalism partially responsible for an increasing number of local cults where the masses would turn away from a too-strictly defined religious dogma? Was erotic-mysticism a reaction to orthodoxy? Was there a decadence in religion, i.e. the entry of an element which disturbs social cohesion, which was reflected in these events and sects —or was it that in a period of disturbances these sects were taken over to provide ideologies for rebellious groups? This may partially explain the proliferation of sects in India in the 18th century. Why was there no effective and lasting religious synthesis between Hinduism and Islam? What was the role of the Sufis in this synthesis? It was suggested that perhaps there was no revolutionary message or content in Sufism. The movements which came closest to it and which affected large sections of society were those associated with the Bhakti Movement which was more than a mere mixture of Hinduism and Islam. An important aspect of it was its social origins in the artisan class. Why did the Bhakti cult decline just prior to the British conquest? Despite the evidence for Revivalism in Hinduism and Islam and some consolidation of orthodoxy there is also evidence of the growth of Hindu-Muslim relations in the 18th century. The influence of orthodoxy should not be exaggerated. The use of orthodoxy by the Marathas to establish their supremacy should also be studied. A study of these subjects requires that a distinction be made between beliefs and practices; between theology and the religion of the common people. It was suggested that peasant rebels needed ideology and they seized upon prevailing sects leading to their proliferation. It was further suggested that an analysis of the economic basis of the various religious groups would clarify their integration with the social structure. Which groups supported religious orthodoxy and which supported local cults? Who financed the institutions of both the orthodox and the heterodox? There was some discussion as to whether there were certain social groups who were less influenced by religious ethics in their routine activities and it was suggested that the 18th century merchants may have been such a group who were perhaps bound more by a commercial ethic than religious considerations. An important question to be examined in this respect was how far did religious revivalism in the last half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century weaken Indian society and open the way to British conquest? It was suggested that the extent to which a religion promoted social cohesion could serve as a standard for evaluating its decadent or progressive character. The inter-relation between religious sects and the political and economic conditions would make a valuable study.

Asia Publishing House regret the passing away of their distinguished author Dr Sampurnanand, former Governor of Rajasthan. Eminent scholar and politician, Dr Sampurnanand had a long and eventful career and made several outstanding contributions to the country's freedom and progress. At the time of his death he was Vice-Chancellor of the Benaras Hindu University.

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New Books

STATISTICAL MECHANICS

K M Khanna

Presents a study of the statistical mechanics of systems in equilibrium. Of special interest is the section on the application of the Bogoliubov Canonical Transformation toideal and interacting Bose and Fermi gas. The detailed contents as are as follows: Statistical Thermodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics, Ideal Bose Gas, Ideal Fermi-Dirac Gas, Theory of Interacting Gases, Liquid Helium, Application of Second-Quantization Methods to Boson and Fermoin Systems, Theory of Fluctuations, Green's Functions, General Exercises and Hints for Solutions. Exhaustive exercises are given at the end of each chapter. The prerequisites for a study of this book are an undergraduate course in classical mechanics, thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, and a graduate level course in quantum mechanics and mathematics. The book can be commended as an outstanding one for students of physics and physical chemistry. The author is Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at Dibrugarh University.

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

S Stanley Katz

While it is widely held that external assistance is required to promote economic growth and development in the less developed countries, little analytical support for this proposition is found in development literature by way of actual testing of whether, how and how much foreign aid provided in the past has contributed to the economic progress realised thus by these countries. This book provides such a test in respect of the aid received and the development achieved by India during the first decade of her planned economic development (1951-1961). The actual contribution of external aid to Indian economic growth and development is traced in quantitative and qualitative terms and the scope and significance of this contribution is assessed. The book which deserves the close attention of planners, economists and academicians in the development field is written by

URBAN CENTRES AND INDUSTRIES IN UPPER INDIA, 1556-1803

H K Naqvi

The study is Mrs Naqvi's doctoral thesis presented at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Here she presents the first full-scale attempt to cover a field which has largely been ignored by writers. Based on authentic Persian sources, the book deals with five major towns of Northern India during the period of Mughal rise and decline—Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Benaras and Patna. Mrs. Naqvi brings out clearly the role of the great Mughals in harnessing all constructive forces to build up a prosperous economy and how with their disappearance these flourishing towns and industries gradually fell in rack and ruin. The first part of this study deals with the cities, their location, means of communication and provisioning and commerce, in a historical perspective; the second part covers the main industries, their manufacture, sources of raw materials and techniques. Of interest to historians, economic historians, indologists and students of history.

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SOME OPINIONS

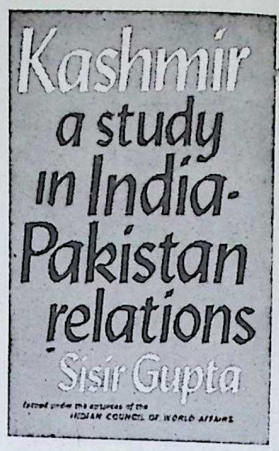
VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN INDIA

V P PANDE

"The author has constructed a clear, concise and fascinating history of the various projects and examines the factors influencing their methods and results. He has, finally, drawn firmly based conclusions about the problems involved which will be of great value both in designing and implementing such programmes." INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

"This is a very thorough account of the Community Development in India since 1860...a very factual and well-written work."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL, UK



KASHMIR

A Study in India-Pakistan Relations

SISIR GUPTA

"....it must be said at once that Mr Gupta writes with studied fairness. He states the case for each country as clearly as possible and his natural sympathy for the Indian side does not prevent him from expounding Pakistani arguments fully and fairly." TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

"....an indispensable book" INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, UK

"....a balanced and objective study of the Kashmir dispute which eschews special pleadings and partisanship" ASIA AND AFRICA REVIEW

"Mr Gupta will go at once to a principal place among the books which are regularly quoted. His book is complete, authoritative, agreeably and lucidly written, reasonably impartial...."

JOURNAL OF COMMONWEALTH POLITICAL STUDIES

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN INDIA

A Study of Indian Federalism

AMAL RAY

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AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS & HISTORY

"....provides a systematic and comprehensive analysis of the Indian federal system....the constitution and actual operational relations between the Centre and the States are discussed in detail."

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SANGAM POLITY

N SUBRAMANIAM

"....a full and balanced picture of the attractive society reflected in the Sangam texts. It can therefore be recommended to all those interested in ancient Indian culture." BRITISH BOOK NEWS

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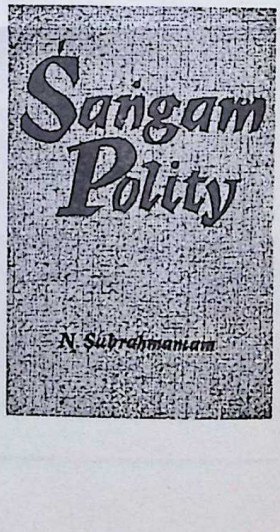

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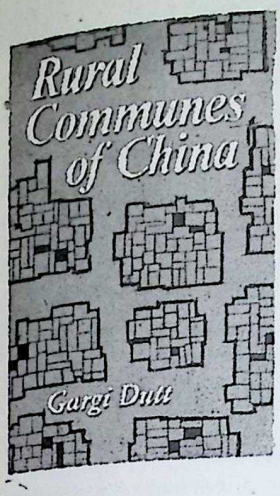

RURAL COMMUNES OF CHINA

GARGI DUTT

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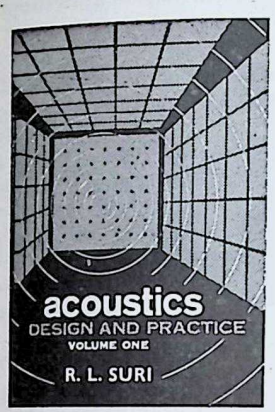

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JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Continued from page 1

in the common enterprise. No one is paid for work in a kibbutz as consumption is also communal, and the communist principle (that each works according to his ability and is paid according to his needs) has obviously been ideally realized here. The commonly used land does not belong to the community, but is let on lease to the kibbutzim by the National Fund.

The kibbutzim, however, account for only a comparatively small sector of the Israeli agriculture. In 1964 there were 230 such enterprises with 80,900 people. Their share in the country's agricultural production was 28 percent. Thus it is necessary to consider the form of organization in the rest of Israel's agriculture as well, in order to form a correct view of the role of the kibbutz. The Israeli kibbutzim are doubtlessly of great interest to sociologists, scholars of the cooperative theory and economists. However, the other forms of cooperation and integration existing in Israel in addition to the kibbutzim are of greater importance for practical work in the developing countries.

Cooperative organization of the usual type, called "Moshavim" caters for the rest of Israel's agriculture. These moshavim, too, are a form of cooperative organization in newly formed settlements. They have taken the land on lease from the Jewish National Fund and rent it out on a lease of 49 years to the settlers on condition, however, that the settlers are members of the cooperative society. It is therefore a case of obligatory membership in a cooperative society, which in other respects has a very broad field of activities, including not only general and communal tasks and the usual functions of marketing and supply, but also the participation in farming operations, especially in irrigation, in the use of machinery and in animal husbandry.

In the majority of these cooperative societies, called "Moshav Ovdim", the land is used individually. In a single settlement there are about 80 to 100 individual farms to which the same acreage of cultivated land is allocated. A certain amount of specialization has developed, in which some settlements concentrate on dairy farming, while others specialize in the cultivation of citrus fruit or in other cash crops etc. Besides the individual utilization of the land, collectively organized side-branches of agriculture have developed here and there.

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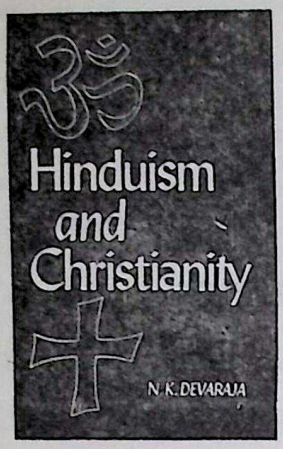

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY by N K Devaraja: A comparative but nevertheless objective study for those who desire information about these two major religions throughout the world written by the competent and lively pen of Mr Devaraja.

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LETTERS FROM GANDHI NEHRU VINOBA by Shriman Narayan: The author, eminent scholar-statesman has had the rare privilege of coming in close contact with the three stalwarts of modern India. The letters included in this volume reveal little known facets of these great personalities and the era they lived in.

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COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST by M S Agwani: The Communist movement in the Arab East has acquired special significance in the wake of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and in this book Dr Agwani evaluates the more important stages in the development of the Arab Communist parties and their ceaseless interaction with rival political groups.

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LORD NORTHBROOK'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION by Edward C Moulton: Based on private papers and contemporary source materials this book re-assesses Lord Northbrook as an administrator and statesman, in the light of his firm opposition to the imperialist policies of Disraeli's Conservative ministry when it came to power in 1874.

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THE LEAD ACCUMULATOR—A Review of the Latest Development by K A Dasoyan and I A Aguf: Translated from the Russian by S Sathyanarayana: Analysing in detail the various factors which limit the useful life of lead accumulators and reviewing studies carries out in this field in the last decade, this monograph should be of practical use to those engaged in their production.

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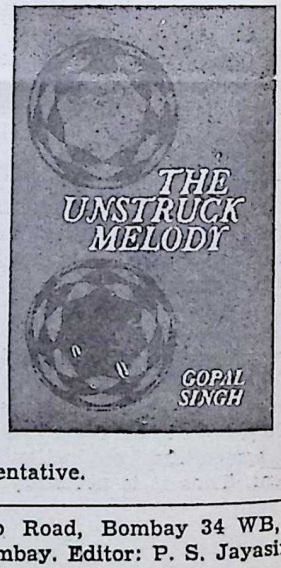
THE UNSTRUCK MELODY by Gopal Singh: A vast range of emotions which encompass the human mind are illuminated in these poems, written originally in Punjabi and portrayed with remarkable sensivity by Dr Gopal Singh.



* Tentative.

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079215

The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO 6 JANUARY 1969 18 p

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079215

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Otto Schiller 1969 Demy 8vo xiv + 230 pp

One of the main characteristics of modern agricultural development in industrialised as well as developing countries is the growing importance of the various forms of cooperation and integration in the sphere of agricultural production. In his study the author gives a comprehensive and up-to-date account of these forms, which have developed on a cooperative or other institutional basis. He distinguishes between production cooperatives, cooperative promotion of agricultural production and groups for joint agricultural production and joint promotion of agricultural production. Dr Schiller gives a stimulating analysis of the concepts and practical applications of cooperation and integration prevalent in Israel, Mexico, India and other countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

Kibbutz and Moshav in Israel:

The form of cooperation and integration found in the Israeli "Kibbutzim" is especially worthy of interest. Because of their originality and their outstanding example of men living in a community they have become well-known not only to the specialists concerned. They represent a type of agricultural commune and could perhaps be considered as analogous to the cooperative enterprises in some sectarian communities in the United States and Canada. They have only the institutional framework in common with the agricultural communes which existed at the beginning of the communist regime in the Soviet Union and with the agricultural production brigades of the Chinese Peoples' Communes, which were run at first according to genuine communist principles.

The kibbutzim are different from the collective farms and the production cooperatives of other countries in that they are concerned not only with the common work of their members but also with their common life. The prerequisites for a form of human community which sets such a high standard are found in the kibbutzim because their members feel bound to one another by a common faith, a common fate and the consciousness of danger from outside. As long as these binding forces are stronger than the influence of modern civilization, which is already making itself felt in the younger generation, the smooth operation of the kibbutzim is guaranteed. On the whole they are still well-organized agricultural enterprises which produce excellent results, even though they meet with difficulties here and there in maintaining their principles.

A high degree of mechanization has been achieved in the kibbutz farms. As a result, there is an extensive division of labour among those members who have specialized in some particular work to which the works committee assigns them for a month at a time. A branch manager is elected yearly for each individual branch. He is, however, normally re-elected. As members do not maintain a private household because of the common life, the women as a rule also work wholly

Continued on page 7

Asia Publishing House wish readers a very happy and prosperous New Year.

ASIA BOOKS/DECEMBER 1968

Katz, S Stanley: EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH	Rs. 12.00
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Mukherjee, K C: UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING	42.00
Prasad, Bisheshwar (ed): IDEAS IN HISTORY	25.00

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UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING

K C Mukherjee 1968 Demy 8vo xvi+432 pp

This investigation seeks to examine the educational problems and policies of India since independence and their social and economic implications against the background of underdeveloped countries, especially of India, in particular. The author provides a critical analysis of the role of education at all levels. Dr. Mukherjee's book is a valuable contribution to a subject of increaing importance where efforts are being made to analyse similar problems of underdeveloped countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

It is seldom that the Indian academic takes part in public life or is held in any high esteem. The co-ordination that there should be—and is in Britain—between universities and all forms of government or of public debate hardly exists in India. It must, however, be added that no visitor could form a higher impression of India than by entering into conversation with these intellectually alert, sincere and learned men, many of them only too ready to attribute the cause of much of the weakness in the university to their own failings.

The question has here been asked what can we deduce from this overall picture of the Indian university student? To the straight question "do you expect this generation to do better when it exercises power in India than the generation now in power?" there was generally a pause for thought before the answer "Yes" was given with some reservation. "Realists, practical, open minded, tolerant, capable of hard work, not extremists," were the comments. The example set by men now in public life was largely blamed for the cynicism and the political apathy. Corruption is the common charge, especially in connection with state politics and in all its blatant and subtle manifestations it forms a topic of conversation that frequently engages the visitor.

Plainly the student seeks to identify himself with the modern world and whenever attainable, international standards; "But only three out of a thousand have any hope of really attaining those standards" said one, "and of those three, two will be women." For jobs it is generally acknowledged that Government service has universal priority. The Indian Administrative Service is the plum and any clerical work in Government, however humble, has more status than manual work. Indian bureaucracy, a subject of study in itself, never lacks candidates. Rating almost as high as the I.A.S. in the regard of the undergraduates, however, is employment in the big foreign firms, though the prospect of such employment, and maybe the kind of sophisticated society that makes such employment seem desirable is practically nonexistent outside Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

The University Education Commission suggested that Indian universities should be divorced from party politics. "The Indian situation" wrote the Commission, "calls for firm but judicious action on the part of the college authorities. Further deterioration in morals should be prevented." After the exciting student movements and strikes in the period of struggle for national independence, it is now being said by many Indian leaders that students should stay out of politics. But opportunities must be given in university unions for serious discussions of national and international political issues. University students of today are expected to become the leaders and architects of tomorrow and they should not be barred from political discussions and debates. "As of old, Indian students," wrote George Bennett, "remain intensely politically conscious but now, at any rate, in my experience, much of their activity, through the disapproval of their elders, seems unfortunately and, I believe, unhealthily driven underground. It might be better if there were flourishing political clubs in colleges to bring the students into touch with the political parties."

The cause of indiscipline among Indian students are varied, but much of their political activities arises from disillusion and frustration. University unions on the lines of London or Oxford or Cambridge are necessary in India. Membership of the union should be made compulsory so that in the debating societies, dramatic performances, refreshment rooms, swimming pools, students can meet togeth to exchange ideas and make soc contacts. Because they have nothing do after college and university le tures, Indian students are easily e ploited by anarchial elements. Stu ents must learn the importance of d cipline in a friendly atmosphere a should be allowed to organise the co stitution of their own union. It ha been seen in advanced countries th student government can function we The Radhakrishnan Committee poi ed out that the true sanction of d cipline lies in the development of t social conscience of the students as whole rather than in punitive me sures or precautionary vigilance. in society so in the college, laws a obeyed because they are approved b reason rather than because they a imposed by force. Discipline comes the good sense of the students evoked.

Limiting numbers, raising the e trance age, establishing a nation language as the medium of instructio improving health and discipline amon the students—these are urgent task confronting our universities. Anoth matter for reform in the universiti is the standards of teaching and t status of the university teache Many have expressed the opinion th the standards of our university teac ing and examinations are low and is a fact that an averge Indi graduate of an Indian university not superior to a G C E holder of British university. The average pe centage of failures of university stu ents, the annual wastage at the scho certificate examination, the large pe centage of third divisioners in B A a B Sc underline the weakness in o educational machinery.

At the 29th Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons held in Madras recently, Dr R Mahadevan, M. S., F R C S (Eng)., F R C S (Edin)., former Professor of Surgery, Madras Medical College and Chief Medical Officer & Surgical Consultant K D H P Co Group of Hospitals, was elected President of the Association for 1969. Dr Mahadevan's book A TEXTBOOK OF SURGERY will be published by Asia Publishing House shortly.

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PREVIEWS

EDUCATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE
A Comparison of Selected Teachers' Training Colleges in Gujarat, India

Eugene Edward Sullivan

The main purposes of this work are to provide baseline information on teacher beliefs concerning marriage, family, work and religion; document the extent to which the teachers have deviated from 'traditional' social practices; analyse teacher responses in view of their background characteristics and the type of training institutions they were attending, and relate this sample to the larger all-India teacher education scheme. The book analyses and documents the social attitudes of Indian teachers on the basis of questionnaires and interviews of over 350 teachers in Gujarat State. It will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change.

WAQAI-I MANAZIL-I RUM
Diary of a Journey to Constantinople by Kwaja Abdul Qadir

Translated and Edited by Mohibbul Hasan

Waqai-i Manazil-i Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, describes the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its arrival in Constantinople and throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf. It has been edited with a detailed introduction by Mohibbul Hasan together with notes on persons, place-names, technical terms, and words of non-Persian origin. The book is a useful supplement to the European accounts of the Persian Gulf teritories at the end of the eighteenth century.

FRENCH LITERARY AWARD FOR INDIAN COUPLE

An Indian couple has won acclaim in French literary circles following the translation and publication of their works in French.

Mrs Prabhjot Kaur, a well-known Punjabi poetess was awarded the **Grand Prix de la Rose de France** for a collection of her poems entitled **Plateau,** (English Edition published by Asia Publishing House) and her husband Brigadier Narendra Singh a novelist, won plaudit for his work **Spiritual Songs of the Sikhs.**

KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY

T V Mahalingam

This work is the outcome of a course of six lectures delivered by the author under the Sir William Meyer Endowment in the University of Madras. It is mainly the history of the Pallavas of Kancipuram, one of the distinguished dynasties of rulers in South India, whose period of rule (c. 300-913 A D) was one of the most creative in South Indian history. During the last forty years and more there has been steady accession of fresh epigraphical and literary material bearing on their history which has made it necessary and possible to rewrite their history and re-evaluate their place in the general course of South Indian history and culture. Dr Mahalingam has brought to bear on his work mature and original thought, objective approach and unbiased judgment. The book written in clear and forceful style will fulfil a greatly felt need of professors and students of South Indian history.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Ganguli

Contains the text of the Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies, in which Dr Ganguli presents a synoptic view of the vicissitudes that have marked the attempts of nations to build an integrated international economic community. The author analyses the changing content and process of international economic integration during the last century and a half and indicates how a pattern developed around certain 'key countries' of the world. Finally he explores the perspectives of international economic re-integration, especially as projected by Myrdal and Tinbergen.

ARYATHARANGINI
The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A Kalyanaraman

A stimulating and eminently readable account of the origins and history of the Indo-Aryans. Dr Radhakrishnan who contributes the foreword to the book says, "the book has been written for the general reader and not for the specialist, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing subject." It is now generally conceded that the long cherished theory of European scholars, making the Black Forests of Germany the stamping ground of the infant Aryan nation, is erroneous. The author believes that tracing the pristine home of the Aryans to the Russian steppes is also misconceived and that these people grew out of the soil of Sapta Sindhu or the Land of the Seven Rivers. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to the west of the Sapta Sindhu.

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IDEAS IN HISTORY

Edited by Bisheshwar Prasad 1968 Royal 8vo xvi + 352 pp

Proceedings of a Seminar in which eminent Indian scholars take cognisance of those ideas which have been motivating forces in historical development, with special emphasis on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Were these ideas the direct result of Western influence or were they indigenous? To what extent were they promulgated through a deliberate policy, or were they accidental? These are among the major questions answered in this book which reflects not only a wealth of scholarship but also gives a masterly picture of this remarkable period of Indian history and culture. Here are excerpts from the concluding chapter of the book in which the discussion is ably summed up by Dr Romila Thapar:

The structure of society in India relates to the network of groups, classes, castes, and also religious sects and ideologies, the latter of which often have a far more significant bearing on social developments and institutions than is frequently recognised. It cannot be automatically divided into classes on an all India basis. Indian social history so far is primarily concerned with the higher groups, while the study of the lower levels of the same society is completely lacking.

In analysing the changing structure of society, political and economic relationships also provide focal points. Was there an inter-dependence amongst these relationships? Bengali society in the eighteenth century underwent comparatively little change because the East India Company was not in favour of changing the existing structure which had facilitated its rise to a paramount position. Consequently the Bengali response to western society was also limited. In the nineteenth century when the constitution and policy of the ruling power changed the structure of Indian society had also to change. The interdependence can also be seen in the fact that the British changed the distribution pattern of the income of certain groups in Indian society. They also used political power to change the distribution of economic wealth in India. Both of these led to changes in the social structure.

In considering the ideology of the religious background of this period certain trends were noticed. A small group was concerned with ideas at a philosophical-ethical level which was the nucleus of social and religious movements. What was more noticeable was the appearance of two trends. Firstly, the emergence of new local cults and the worship of local deities, and secondly the increasing participation of people in cults centring around erotic-mysticism. Did the break down of the social structure in the 18th century contribute to either of these trends? Did the cult of erotic-mysticism precipitate social decay? Did social disintegration lead to an attitude of despair and dependence on fate as a part of the system of religious beliefs? It was also suggested that the 18th century saw a tremendous revivalist force coming into both Hinduism and Islam which led to a consolidation of the orthodoxy. If this did in fact happen how does it relate to the social structure? Was revivalism partially responsible for an increasing number of local cults where the masses would turn away from a too-strictly defined religious dogma? Was erotic-mysticism a reaction to orthodoxy? Was there a decadence in religion, i.e. the entry of an element which disturbs social cohesion, which was reflected in these events and sects —or was it that in a period of disturbances these sects were taken over to provide ideologies for rebellious groups? This may partially explain the proliferation of sects in India in the 18th century. Why was there no effective and lasting religious synthesis between Hinduism and Islam? What was the role of the Sufis in this synthesis? It was suggested that perhaps there was no revolutionary message or content in Sufism. The movements which came closest to it and which affected large sections of society were those associated with the Bhakti Movement which was more than a mere mixture of Hinduism and Islam. An important aspect of it wa its social origins in the artisan clas Why did the Bhakti cult decline jus prior to the British conquest? Despit the evidence for Revivalism in Hindu ism and Islam and some consolidatio of orthodoxy there is also evidenc of the growth of Hindu-Muslim rela tions in the 18th century. The in fluence of orthodoxy should not b exaggerated. The use of orthodoxy b the Marathas to establish their supre macy should also be studied. A stud of these subjects requires that a dis tinction be made between beliefs an practices; between theology and th religion of the common people. It wa suggested that peasant rebels neede ideology and they seized upon pre vailing sects leading to their prolifera tion. It was further suggested that a analysis of the economic basis of th various religious groups would clarif their integration with the social struc ture. Which groups supported religi ous orthodoxy and which supported local cults? Who financed the institu tions of both the orthodox and the heterodox? There was some discussion as to whether there were certain social groups who were less influenced by religious ethics in their routine activities and it was suggested that the 18th century merchants may have been such a group who were perhaps bound more by a commercial ethic than religious considerations. An important question to be examined in this respect was how far did religious revivalism in the last half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century weaken Indian society and open the way to British conquest? It was suggested that the extent to which a religion promoted social cohesion could serve as a standard for evaluating its decadent or progressive character. The inter-relation between religious sects and the political and economic conditions would make a valuable study.

Asia Publishing House regret the passing away of their distinguished author Dr Sampurnanand, former Governor of Rajasthan. Eminent scholar and politician, Dr Sampurnanand had a long and eventful career and made several outstanding contributions to the country's freedom and progress. At the time of his death he was Vice-Chancellor of the Benaras Hindu University.

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New Books

STATISTICAL MECHANICS

K M Khanna

Presents a study of the statistical mechanics of systems in equilibrium. Of special interest is the section on the application of the Bogoliubov Canonical Transformation toideal and interacting Bose and Fermi gas. The detailed contents as are as follows: Statistical Thermodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics, Ideal Bose Gas, Ideal Fermi-Dirac Gas, Theory of Interacting Gases, Liquid Helium, Application of Second-Quantization Methods to Boson and Fermoin Systems, Theory of Fluctuations, Green's Functions, General Exercises and Hints for Solutions. Exhaustive exercises are given at the end of each chapter. The prerequisites for a study of this book are an undergraduate course in classical mechanics, thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, and a graduate level course in quantum mechanics and mathematics. The book can be commended as an outstanding one for students of physics and physical chemistry. The author is Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at Dibrugarh University.

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

S Stanley Katz

While it is widely held that external assistance is required to promote economic growth and development in the less developed countries, little analytical support for this proposition is found in development literature by way of actual testing of whether, how and how much foreign aid provided in the past has contributed to the economic progress realised thus by these countries. This book provides such a test in respect of the aid received and the development achieved by India during the first decade of her planned economic development (1951-1961). The actual contribution of external aid to Indian economic growth and development is traced in quantitative and qualitative terms and the scope and significance of this contribution is assessed. The book which deserves the close attention of planners, economists and academicians in the development field is written by

URBAN CENTRES AND INDUSTRIES IN UPPER INDIA, 1556-1803

H K Naqvi

The study is Mrs Naqvi's doctoral thesis presented at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Here she presents the first full-scale attempt to cover a field which has largely been ignored by writers. Based on authentic Persian sources, the book deals with five major towns of Northern India during the period of Mughal rise and decline—Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Benaras and Patna. Mrs. Naqvi brings out clearly the role of the great Mughals in harnessing all constructive forces to build up a prosperous economy and how with their disappearance these flourishing towns and industries gradually fell in rack and ruin. The first part of this study deals with the cities, their location, means of communication and provisioning and commerce, in a historical perspective; the second part covers the main industries, their manufacture, sources of raw materials and techniques. Of interest to historians, economic historians, indologists and students of history.

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SOME OPINIONS

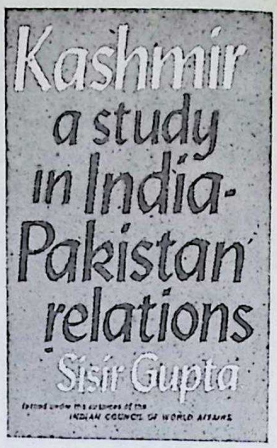
VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN INDIA

V P PANDE

"The author has constructed a clear, concise and fascinating history of the various projects and examines the factors influencing their methods and results. He has, finally, drawn firmly based conclusions about the problems involved which will be of great value both in designing and implementing such programmes." INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

"This is a very thorough account of the Community Development in India since 1860...a very factual and well-written work."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL, UK



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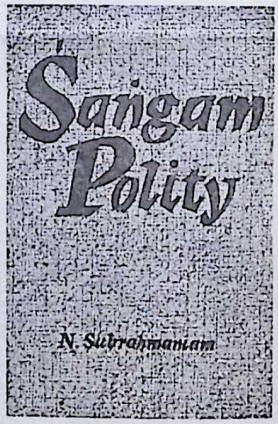

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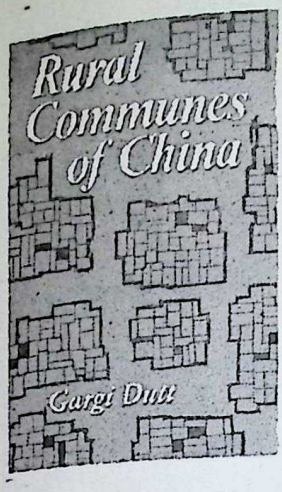

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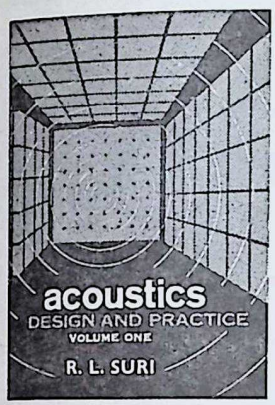

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CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Continued from page 1

in the common enterprise. No one is paid for work in a kibbutz as consumption is also communal, and the communist principle (that each works according to his ability and is paid according to his needs) has obviously been ideally realized here. The commonly used land does not belong to the community, but is let on lease to the kibbutzim by the National Fund.

The kibbutzim, however, account for only a comparatively small sector of the Israeli agriculture. In 1964 there were 230 such enterprises with 80,900 people. Their share in the country's agricultural production was 28 percent. Thus it is necessary to consider the form of organization in the rest of Israel's agriculture as well, in order to form a correct view of the role of the kibbutz. The Israeli kibbutzim are doubtlessly of great interest to sociologists, scholars of the cooperative theory and economists. However, the other forms of cooperation and integration existing in Israel in addition to the kibbutzim are of greater importance for practical work in the developing countries.

Cooperative organization of the usual type, called "Moshavim" caters for the rest of Israel's agriculture. These moshavim, too, are a form of cooperative organization in newly formed settlements. They have taken the land on lease from the Jewish National Fund and rent it out on a lease of 49 years to the settlers on condition, however, that the settlers are members of the cooperative society. It is therefore a case of obligatory membership in a cooperative society, which in other respects has a very broad field of activities, including not only general and communal tasks and the usual functions of marketing and supply, but also the participation in farming operations, especially in irrigation, in the use of machinery and in animal husbandry.

In the majority of these cooperative societies, called "Moshav Ovdim", the land is used individually. In a single settlement there are about 80 to 100 individual farms to which the same acreage of cultivated land is allocated. A certain amount of specialization has developed, in which some settlements concentrate on dairy farming, while others specialize in the cultivation of citrus fruit or in other cash crops etc. Besides the individual utilization of the land, collectively organized side-branches of agriculture have developed here and there.

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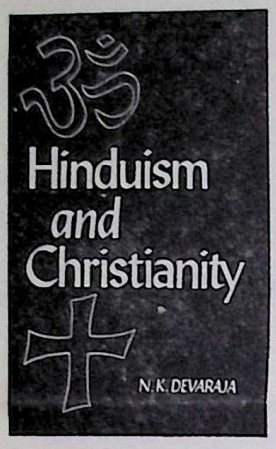

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY by N K Devaraja: A comparative but nevertheless objective study for those who desire information about these two major religions throughout the world written by the competent and lively pen of Mr Devaraja.

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COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST by M S Agwani: The Communist movement in the Arab East has acquired special significance in the wake of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and in this book Dr Agwani evaluates the more important stages in the development of the Arab Communist parties and their ceaseless interaction with rival political groups.

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THE LEAD ACCUMULATOR—A Review of the Latest Developments by K A Dasoyan and I A Aguf: Translated from the Russian by S Sathyanarayana: Analysing in detail the various factors which limit the useful life of lead accumulators and reviewing studies carries out in this field in the last decade, this monograph should be of practical use to those engaged in their production.

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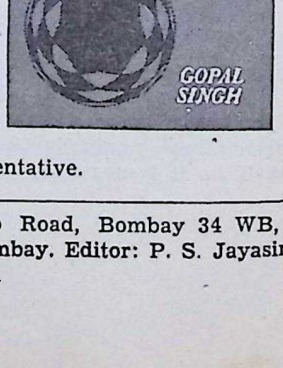
THE UNSTRUCK MELODY by Gopal Singh: A vast range of emotions which encompass the human mind are illuminated in these poems, written originally in Punjabi and portrayed with remarkable sensivity by Dr Gopal Singh.



* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO 6 JANUARY 1969 18 p

CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Otto Schiller 1969 Demy 8vo xiv + 230 pp

One of the main characteristics of modern agricultural development in industrialised as well as developing countries is the growing importance of the various forms of cooperation and integration in the sphere of agricultural production. In his study the author gives a comprehensive and up-to-date account of these forms, which have developed on a cooperative or other institutional basis. He distinguishes between production cooperatives, cooperative promotion of agricultural production and groups for joint agricultural production and joint promotion of agricultural production. Dr Schiller gives a stimulating analysis of the concepts and practical applications of cooperation and integration prevalent in Israel, Mexico, India and other countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

Kibbutz and Moshav in Israel:

The form of cooperation and integration found in the Israeli "Kibbutzim" is especially worthy of interest. Because of their originality and their outstanding example of men living in a community they have become well-known not only to the specialists concerned. They represent a type of agricultural commune and could perhaps be considered as analogous to the cooperative enterprises in some sectarian communities in the United States and Canada. They have only the institutional framework in common with the agricultural communes which existed at the beginning of the communist regime in the Soviet Union and with the agricultural production brigades of the Chinese Peoples' Communes, which were run at first according to genuine communist principles.

The kibbutzim are different from the collective farms and the production cooperatives of other countries in that they are concerned not only with the common work of their members but also with their common life. The prerequisites for a form of human community which sets such a high standard are found in the kibbutzim because their members feel bound to one another by a common faith, a common fate and the consciousness of danger from outside. As long as these binding forces are stronger than the influence of modern civilization, which is already making itself felt in the younger generation, the smooth operation of the kibbutzim is guaranteed. On the whole they are still well-organized agricultural enterprises which produce excellent results, even though they meet with difficulties here and there in maintaining their principles.

A high degree of mechanization has been achieved in the kibbutz farms. As a result, there is an extensive division of labour among those members who have specialized in some particular work to which the works committee assigns them for a month at a time. A branch manager is elected yearly for each individual branch. He is, however, normally re-elected. As members do not maintain a private household because of the common life, the women as a rule also work wholly

Continued on page 7

Asia Publishing House wish readers a very happy and prosperous New Year.

ASIA BOOKS/DECEMBER 1968

Katz, S Stanley: EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH	Rs. 12.00
Khanna, K M: STATISTICAL MECHANICS	18.00
Mukherjee, K C: UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING	42.00
Prasad, Bisheshwar (ed): IDEAS IN HISTORY	25.00

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UNDERDEVELOPMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING

K C Mukherjee 1968 Demy 8vo xvi+432 pp

This investigation seeks to examine the educational problems and policies of India since independence and their social and economic implications against the background of underdeveloped countries, especially of India, in particular. The author provides a critical analysis of the role of education at all levels. Dr. Mukherjee's book is a valuable contribution to a subject of increaing importance where efforts are being made to analyse similar problems of underdeveloped countries. Here are excerpts from the book:

It is seldom that the Indian academic takes part in public life or is held in any high esteem. The co-ordination that there should be—and is in Britain—between universities and all forms of government or of public debate hardly exists in India. It must, however, be added that no visitor could form a higher impression of India than by entering into conversation with these intellectually alert, sincere and learned men, many of them only too ready to attribute the cause of much of the weakness in the university to their own failings.

The question has here been asked what can we deduce from this overall picture of the Indian university student? To the straight question "do you expect this generation to do better when it exercises power in India than the generation now in power?" there was generally a pause for thought before the answer "Yes" was given with some reservation. "Realists, practical, open minded, tolerant, capable of hard work, not extremists," were the comments. The example set by men now in public life was largely blamed for the cynicism and the political apathy. Corruption is the common charge, especially in connection with state politics and in all its blatant and subtle manifestations it forms a topic of conversation that frequently engages the visitor.

Plainly the student seeks to identify himself with the modern world and whenever attainable, international standards; "But only three out of a thousand have any hope of really attaining those standards" said one, "and of those three, two will be women." For jobs it is generally acknowledged that Government service has universal priority. The Indian Administrative Service is the plum and any clerical work in Government, however humble, has more status than manual work. Indian bureaucracy, a subject of study in itself, never lacks candidates. Rating almost as high as the I.A.S. in the regard of the undergraduates, however, is employment in the big foreign firms, though the prospect of such employment, and maybe the kind of sophisticated society that makes such employment seem desirable is practically nonexistent outside Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

The University Education Commission suggested that Indian universities should be divorced from party politics. "The Indian situation" wrote the Commission, "calls for firm but judicious action on the part of the college authorities. Further deterioration in morals should be prevented." After the exciting student movements and strikes in the period of struggle for national independence, it is now being said by many Indian leaders that students should stay out of politics. But opportunities must be given in university unions for serious discussions of national and international political issues. University students of today are expected to become the leaders and architects of tomorrow and they should not be barred from political discussions and debates. "As of old, Indian students," wrote George Bennett, "remain intensely politically conscious but now, at any rate, in my experience, much of their activity, through the disapproval of their elders, seems unfortunately and, I believe, unhealthily driven underground. It might be better if there were flourishing political clubs in colleges to bring the students into touch with the political parties."

The cause of indiscipline among Indian students are varied, but much of their political activities arises from disillusion and frustration. University unions on the lines of London or Oxford or Cambridge are necessary in India. Membership of the union should be made compulsory so that in the debating societies, dramatic performances, refreshment rooms, swimming pools, students can meet together to exchange ideas and make social contacts. Because they have nothing to do after college and university lectures, Indian students are easily exploited by anarchial elements. Students must learn the importance of discipline in a friendly atmosphere and should be allowed to organise the constitution of their own union. It has been seen in advanced countries that student government can function well. The Radhakrishnan Committee pointed out that the true sanction of discipline lies in the development of the social conscience of the students as a whole rather than in punitive measures or precautionary vigilance. As in society so in the college, laws are obeyed because they are approved by reason rather than because they are imposed by force. Discipline comes when the good sense of the students is evoked.

Limiting numbers, raising the entrance age, establishing a national language as the medium of instruction, improving health and discipline among the students—these are urgent tasks confronting our universities. Another matter for reform in the universities is the standards of teaching and the status of the university teacher. Many have expressed the opinion that the standards of our university teaching and examinations are low and it is a fact that an averge Indian graduate of an Indian university is not superior to a G C E holder of a British university. The average percentage of failures of university students, the annual wastage at the school certificate examination, the large percentage of third divisioners in B A and B Sc underline the weakness in our educational machinery.

At the 29th Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons held in Madras recently, Dr R Mahadevan, M. S., F R C S (Eng)., F R C S (Edin)., former Professor of Surgery, Madras Medical College and Chief Medical Officer & Surgical Consultant K D H P Co Group of Hospitals, was elected President of the Association for 1969. Dr Mahadevan's book A TEXTBOOK OF SURGERY will be published by Asia Publishing House shortly.

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PREVIEWS

EDUCATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE
A Comparison of Selected Teachers' Training Colleges in Gujarat, India

Eugene Edward Sullivan

The main purposes of this work are to provide baseline information on teacher beliefs concerning marriage, family, work and religion; document the extent to which the teachers have deviated from 'traditional' social practices; analyse teacher responses in view of their background characteristics and the type of training institutions they were attending, and relate this sample to the larger all-India teacher education scheme. The book analyses and documents the social attitudes of Indian teachers on the basis of questionnaires and interviews of over 350 teachers in Gujarat State. It will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change.

WAQAI-I MANAZIL-I RUM
Diary of a Journey to Constantinople by Kwaja Abdul Qadir

Translated and Edited by Mohibbul Hasan

Waqai-i Manazil-i Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, describes the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its arrival in Constantinople and throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf. It has been edited with a detailed introduction by Mohibbul Hasan together with notes on persons, place-names, technical terms, and words of non-Persian origin. The book is a useful supplement to the European accounts of the Persian Gulf teritories at the end of the eighteenth century.

FRENCH LITERARY AWARD FOR INDIAN COUPLE

An Indian couple has won acclaim in French literary circles following the translation and publication of their works in French.

Mrs Prabhjot Kaur, a well-known Punjabi poetess was awarded the **Grand Prix de la Rose de France** for a collection of her poems entitled **Plateau,** (English Edition published by Asia Publishing House) and her husband Brigadier Narendra Singh a novelist, won plaudit for his work **Spiritual Songs of the Sikhs.**

KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY

T V Mahalingam

This work is the outcome of a course of six lectures delivered by the author under the Sir William Meyer Endowment in the University of Madras. It is mainly the history of the Pallavas of Kancipuram, one of the distinguished dynasties of rulers in South India, whose period of rule (c. 300-913 A D) was one of the most creative in South Indian history. During the last forty years and more there has been steady accession of fresh epigraphical and literary material bearing on their history which has made it necessary and possible to rewrite their history and re-evaluate their place in the general course of South Indian history and culture. Dr Mahalingam has brought to bear on his work mature and original thought, objective approach and unbiased judgment. The book written in clear and forceful style will fulfil a greatly felt need of professors and students of South Indian history.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Ganguli

Contains the text of the Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies, in which Dr Ganguli presents a synoptic view of the vicissitudes that have marked the attempts of nations to build an integrated international economic community. The author analyses the changing content and process of international economic integration during the last century and a half and indicates how a pattern developed around certain 'key countries' of the world. Finally he explores the perspectives of international economic re-integration, especially as projected by Myrdal and Tinbergen.

ARYATHARANGINI
The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A Kalyanaraman

A stimulating and eminently readable account of the origins and history of the Indo-Aryans. Dr Radhakrishnan who contributes the foreword to the book says, "the book has been written for the general reader and not for the specialist, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing subject." It is now generally conceded that the long cherished theory of European scholars, making the Black Forests of Germany the stamping ground of the infant Aryan nation, is erroneous. The author believes that tracing the pristine home of the Aryans to the Russian steppes is also misconceived and that these people grew out of the soil of Sapta Sindhu or the Land of the Seven Rivers. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to the west of the Sapta Sindhu.

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IDEAS IN HISTORY

Edited by Bisheshwar Prasad 1968 Royal 8vo xvi + 352 pp

Proceedings of a Seminar in which eminent Indian scholars take cognisance of those ideas which have been motivating forces in historical development, with special emphasis on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Were these ideas the direct result of Western influence or were they indigenous? To what extent were they promulgated through a deliberate policy, or were they accidental? These are among the major questions answered in this book which reflects not only a wealth of scholarship but also gives a masterly picture of this remarkable period of Indian history and culture. Here are excerpts from the concluding chapter of the book in which the discussion is ably summed up by Dr Romila Thapar:

The structure of society in India relates to the network of groups, classes, castes, and also religious sects and ideologies, the latter of which often have a far more significant bearing on social developments and institutions than is frequently recognised. It cannot be automatically divided into classes on an all India basis. Indian social history so far is primarily concerned with the higher groups, while the study of the lower levels of the same society is completely lacking.

In analysing the changing structure of society, political and economic relationships also provide focal points. Was there an inter-dependence amongst these relationships? Bengali society in the eighteenth century underwent comparatively little change because the East India Company was not in favour of changing the existing structure which had facilitated its rise to a paramount position. Consequently the Bengali response to western society was also limited. In the nineteenth century when the constitution and policy of the ruling power changed the structure of Indian society had also to change. The interdependence can also be seen in the fact that the British changed the distribution pattern of the income of certain groups in Indian society. They also used political power to change the distribution of economic wealth in India. Both of these led to changes in the social structure.

In considering the ideology of the religious background of this period certain trends were noticed. A small group was concerned with ideas at a philosophical-ethical level which was the nucleus of social and religious movements. What was more noticeable was the appearance of two trends. Firstly, the emergence of new local cults and the worship of local deities, and secondly the increasing participation of people in cults centring around erotic-mysticism. Did the break down of the social structure in the 18th century contribute to either of these trends? Did the cult of erotic-mysticism precipitate social decay? Did social disintegration lead to an attitude of despair and dependence on fate as a part of the system of religious beliefs? It was also suggested that the 18th century saw a tremendous revivalist force coming into both Hinduism and Islam which led to a consolidation of the orthodoxy. If this did in fact happen how does it relate to the social structure? Was revivalism partially responsible for an increasing number of local cults where the masses would turn away from a too-strictly defined religious dogma? Was erotic-mysticism a reaction to orthodoxy? Was there a decadence in religion, i.e. the entry of an element which disturbs social cohesion, which was reflected in these events and sects —or was it that in a period of disturbances these sects were taken over to provide ideologies for rebellious groups? This may partially explain the proliferation of sects in India in the 18th century. Why was there no effective and lasting religious synthesis between Hinduism and Islam? What was the role of the Sufis in this synthesis? It was suggested that perhaps there was no revolutionary message or content in Sufism. The movements which came closest to it and which affected large sections of society were those associated with the Bhakti Movement which was more than a mere mixture of Hinduism and Islam. An important aspect of it was its social origins in the artisan class. Why did the Bhakti cult decline just prior to the British conquest? Despite the evidence for Revivalism in Hinduism and Islam and some consolidation of orthodoxy there is also evidence of the growth of Hindu-Muslim relations in the 18th century. The influence of orthodoxy should not be exaggerated. The use of orthodoxy by the Marathas to establish their supremacy should also be studied. A study of these subjects requires that a distinction be made between beliefs and practices; between theology and the religion of the common people. It was suggested that peasant rebels needed ideology and they seized upon prevailing sects leading to their proliferation. It was further suggested that an analysis of the economic basis of the various religious groups would clarify their integration with the social structure. Which groups supported religious orthodoxy and which supported local cults? Who financed the insfitutions of both the orthodox and the heterodox? There was some discussion as to whether there were certain social groups who were less influenced by religious ethics in their routine activities and it was suggested that the 18th century merchants may have been such a group who were perhaps bound more by a commercial ethic than religious considerations. An important question to be examined in this respect was how far did religious revivalism in the last half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century weaken Indian society and open the way to British conquest? It was suggested that the extent to which a religion promoted social cohesion could serve as a standard for evaluating its decadent or progressive character. The inter-relation between religious sects and the political and economic conditions would make a valuable study.

Asia Publishing House regret the passing away of their distinguished author Dr Sampurnanand, former Governor of Rajasthan. Eminent scholar and politician, Dr Sampurnanand had a long and eventful career and made several outstanding contributions to the country's freedom and progress. At the time of his death he was Vice-Chancellor of the Benaras Hindu University.

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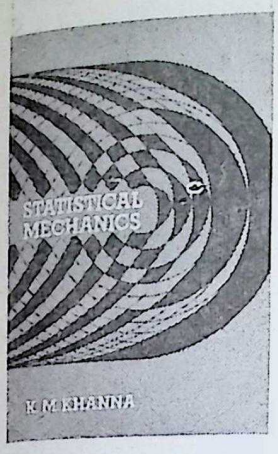
New Books



STATISTICAL MECHANICS

K M Khanna

Presents a study of the statistical mechanics of systems in equilibrium. Of special interest is the section on the application of the Bogoliubov Canonical Transformation toideal and interacting Bose and Fermi gas. The detailed contents as are as follows: Statistical Thermodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics, Ideal Bose Gas, Ideal Fermi-Dirac Gas, Theory of Interacting Gases, Liquid Helium, Application of Second-Quantization Methods to Boson and Fermoin Systems, Theory of Fluctuations, Green's Functions, General Exercises and Hints for Solutions. Exhaustive exercises are given at the end of each chapter. The prerequisites for a study of this book are an undergraduate course in classical mechanics, thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, and a graduate level course in quantum mechanics and mathematics. The book can be commended as an outstanding one for students of physics and physical chemistry. The author is Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at Dibrugarh University.

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

S Stanley Katz

While it is widely held that external assistance is required to promote economic growth and development in the less developed countries, little analytical support for this proposition is found in development literature by way of actual testing of whether, how and how much foreign aid provided in the past has contributed to the economic progress realised thus by these countries. This book provides such a test in respect of the aid received and the development achieved by India during the first decade of her planned economic development (1951-1961). The actual contribution of external aid to Indian economic growth and development is traced in quantitative and qualitative terms and the scope and significance of this contribution is assessed. The book which deserves the close attention of planners, economists and academicians in the development field is written by

URBAN CENTRES AND INDUSTRIES IN UPPER INDIA, 1556-1803

H K Naqvi

The study is Mrs Naqvi's doctoral thesis presented at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Here she presents the first full-scale attempt to cover a field which has largely been ignored by writers. Based on authentic Persian sources, the book deals with five major towns of Northern India during the period of Mughal rise and decline—Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Benaras and Patna. Mrs. Naqvi brings out clearly the role of the great Mughals in harnessing all constructive forces to build up a prosperous economy and how with their disappearance these flourishing towns and industries gradually fell in rack and ruin. The first part of this study deals with the cities, their location, means of communication and provisioning and commerce, in a historical perspective; the second part covers the main industries, their manufacture, sources of raw materials and techniques. Of interest to historians, economic historians, indologists and students of history.

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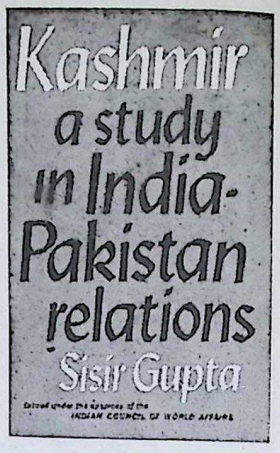

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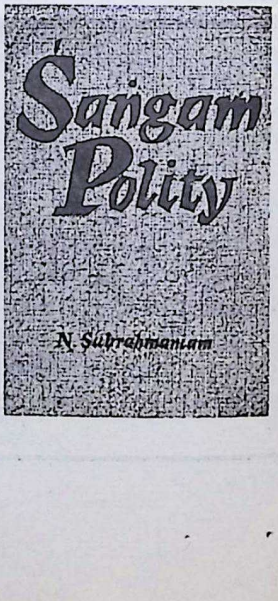

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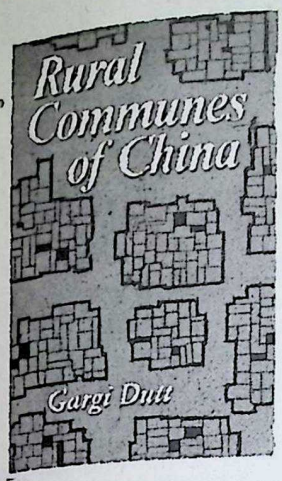

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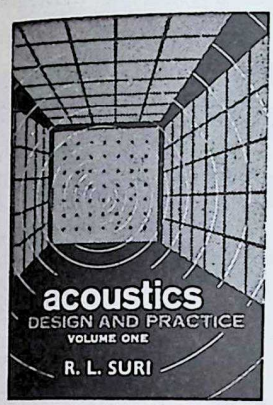

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CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Continued from page 1

in the common enterprise. No one is paid for work in a kibbutz as consumption is also communal, and the communist principle (that each works according to his ability and is paid according to his needs) has obviously been ideally realized here. The commonly used land does not belong to the community, but is let on lease to the kibbutzim by the National Fund.

The kibbutzim, however, account for only a comparatively small sector of the Israeli agriculture. In 1964 there were 230 such enterprises with 80,900 people. Their share in the country's agricultural production was 28 percent. Thus it is necessary to consider the form of organization in the rest of Israel's agriculture as well, in order to form a correct view of the role of the kibbutz. The Israeli kibbutzim are doubtlessly of great interest to sociologists, scholars of the cooperative theory and economists. However, the other forms of cooperation and integration existing in Israel in addition to the kibbutzim are of greater importance for practical work in the developing countries.

Cooperative organization of the usual type, called "Moshavim" caters for the rest of Israel's agriculture. These moshavim, too, are a form of cooperative organization in newly formed settlements. They have taken the land on lease from the Jewish National Fund and rent it out on a lease of 49 years to the settlers on condition, however, that the settlers are members of the cooperative society. It is therefore a case of obligatory membership in a cooperative society, which in other respects has a very broad field of activities, including not only general and communal tasks and the usual functions of marketing and supply, but also the participation in farming operations, especially in irrigation, in the use of machinery and in animal husbandry.

In the majority of these cooperative societies, called "Moshav Ovdim", the land is used individually. In a single settlement there are about 80 to 100 individual farms to which the same acreage of cultivated land is allocated. A certain amount of specialization has developed, in which some settlements concentrate on dairy farming, while others specialize in the cultivation of citrus fruit or in other cash crops etc. Besides the individual utilization of the land, collectively organized side-branches of agriculture have developed here and there.

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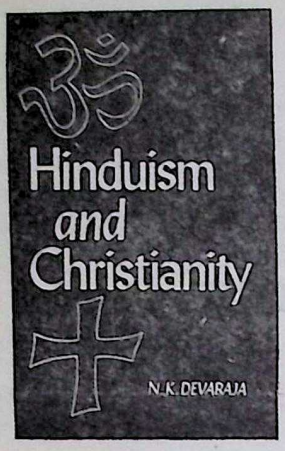

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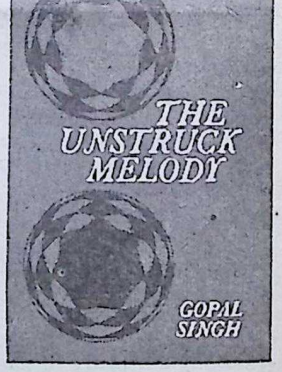

* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

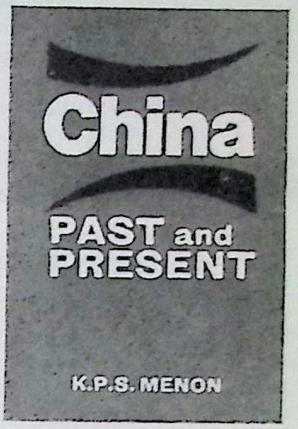
VOL. XV NO. 6A FEBRUARY 1969 18 p

26-2-69 पुस्तकालय गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय

CHINA—PAST & PRESENT

K P S Menon 1968 Crown 8vo 72 pp

Mr Menon, former Ambassador to China writes with rare insight and practical knowledge of that country. He provides a fascinating survey of the history of China in these Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lectures. In the course of his discussion of this ancient civilisation he describes with great clarity the Han and Tang periods; the period of Western penetration, and the contemporary period. He concludes that we must not give up hope of an ultimate reconciliation with China, and believes that the friendship between India and China and the other great Asian, or Eurasian Power, the USSR, which has been a benefactor to both, is the best guarantee for the stability of Asia and the peace of the world. Here are excerpts from the book:



Between the two world wars, with the growth of Indian nationalism, India began to take a sympathetic interest in China. China was a fellow sufferer of imperialism. In China imperialism took a multiple form, as it was exercised by a number of rapacious Powers, including an Asian state which had lately become a Power, Japan. Rabindranath Tagore was one of the first to denounce this development. He once defined imperialism as "the organised gregariousness of gluttony." Tagore was second to none in admiring the ancient gracious civilisation of Japan, but he pointed out that no one cared to take notice of Japan until it took the path of aggression. Japan, said Tagore, showed that "the bloodhounds of Satan could be bred not only in Europe but kennelled in Asia and fed with man's miseries."

Jawaharlal Nehru watched the trend of international affairs in the thirties of this century more closely than any other Indian. At this time, the policy of appeasement was in vogue in Britain—the appeasement of Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany, and militarism in Japan. Indeed, L. Amery, subsequently Secretary of State for India, said that after all Japan was doing in China nothing more than what Britain had done in India, namely to evolve order out of chaos. Jawaharlal Nehru raised his voice against it all. He foresaw that, unchecked, Hitler would plunge the world in war. But at that time Nehru was a mere politician, an agitator, the *enfant terrible* of Indian politics. He could do little to avert the impending catastrophe. All that he and the Congress could do was to demonstrate India's sympathy with China, which was being fast dismembered by Japan; and as a friendly gesture the Congress sent an Indian Medical Mission to China, headed by Dwarkanath Kotnis, who laid down his life in China and became an almost legendary figure there.

The British Government watched the increasing connexions between the two Asian Powers with mixed feelings. They feared that if these connexions led eventually to concerted action against imperialism, Britain's own interests would suffer, both in India and in China. But, during the Second World War, more than British interests were involved. The survival of Britain was at stake. When Japan, hitherto Britain's precious ally, turned into an enemy, the

Continued on page 7

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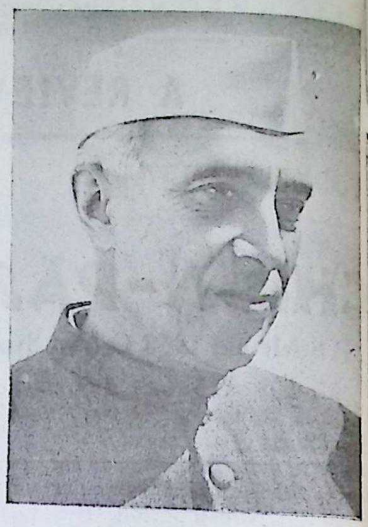
LETTERS FROM GANDHI NEHRU VINOBA

Shriman Narayan 1969 Demy 8vo xii + 214 pp

In the Foreword to the book Dr Zakir Husain says "...I seemed to have rediscovered many new facets of these great men and benefited immensely by doing so...For me the reading of this manuscript has been of absorbing interest. I have no doubt it will prove equally interesting to the readers." For this volume Shriman Narayan has assembled an absorbing and informative collection of letters to him and some by him which date back to his association with Gandhiji and the Indian Congress leaders in the early 30s. As a prominent Congressman and an economist of repute Shriman Narayan came into personal contact with Mr Nehru and Vinobaji. These letters throw a flood of light on significant aspects of these glittering personalities and their attitudes on national policies. Here are excerpts from the book:



New Delhi,
May 25, 1953

My dear Shriman,

I have rather rapidly read through your pamphlet on the Constructive Programme. There are some parts which I would have preferred to have been worded somewhat differently. But I cannot go into these matters now.

The part dealing with Goseva, however, does not seem to me to require redrafting, more especially because of the agitation for banning cow-slaughter which certain communal organisations have been carrying on. What you have written might be utilised to support this agitation. As a matter of fact, we have discouraged this agitation and only recently the Bombay State Assembly rejected a Bill brought by the Opposition on this subject. The whole question cannot be approached in a negative way. I think that the finest achievement in this respect is that of the Bombay Government who have put up the Aray Colony.

I do not know how far it is true that we do not care to patronise the products of the cow. People do not patronise them because they cannot afford them. There are vast numbers of people who would like to have cow's milk if they could afford it. For my part, I am entirely opposed to a complete ban of cow-slaughter. It is quite another thing to ban or prohibit the slaughter of milch cattle. It may also be possible for some States to go further, but any all-India measure of this kind, in a country so varied as India and which such entirely different customs, will immediately lead to trouble. Also, I repeat that the negative approach cannot be undertaken by itself and unless positive steps are taken at the same time.

I would have liked the prohibition chapter also to be somewhat differently worded. It is right to say that the loss of revenue should not be an argument. A social evil has to be prevented. The question is what is the best method of preventing it. It is obviously not a good method when it fails of its purpose by encouraging too much illicit distillation. We should approach the problem with the intention of giving effect to prohibition. But we should consider effective ways and means of doing so. Much experience has been gathered during the last few years and we can profit by it. I believe the Planning Commission intends appointing a Committee for this purpose. But again, I do not think prohibition is at all feasible in the tribal areas of the North-East.

Yours sincerely,
J. Nehru

My dear Shriman,

New Delhi,
May 18, 1955

I am enclosing a paper called "Freedom First", which is issued by the Indian Committee trying to put across the American viewpoint. I am drawing your attention to this because this Committee has drawn into its fold a number of prominent members of the P.S.P. Masani has been a very important member of it . Jayaprakash once wrote to me in its favour. You will see that Jayaprakash is quoted in this in connection with our second Five Year Plan.

Professor Mahalanobis's plan fram as well as our Economist's Note o it is severely criticised in this on th ground that the seven authors o Pandit Nehru's Second Five Yea Plan are all men from behind the Iro Curtain.

There were no seven authors of the Plan. There are about 25 plus the whole Economic Section of the Planning Commission. There were certainly some Russian Planners of experience and note and a number of others who have nothing to do with Russia and Communism, but everybody is dubbed a Communist in this publication. According to American habit, anyone who does not fit in with the American pattern must be a Communist.

You will see from various articles in this paper how much what we have been doing is criticised including the amendment of the Constitution. Dr J C Ghosh who has recently come to the Planning Commission is also dubbed a leftist. V K R V Rao is pro-Communist and so on. The right to property is said to be one of the sacred rights which must not be touched.

What I am worried about is the attitude of many prominent socialists in this connection. In their antagonism to Communism they easily fall into the American trap.....

Yours sincerely,
J. Nehru

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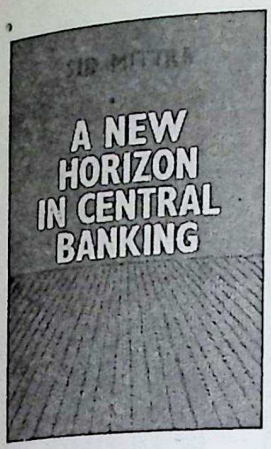
Some Opinions



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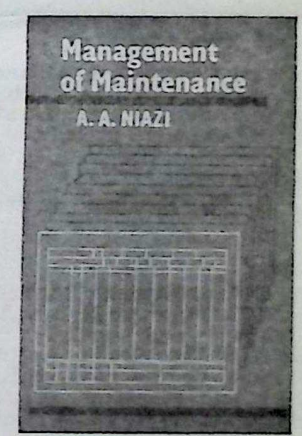

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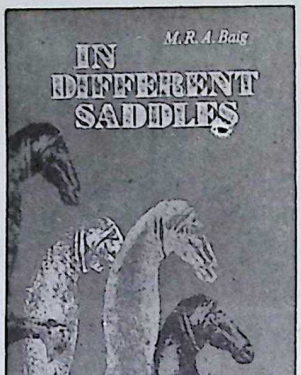

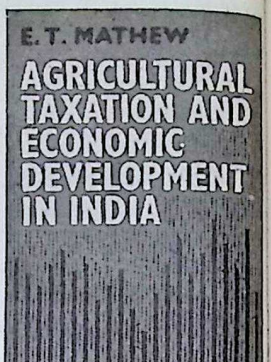

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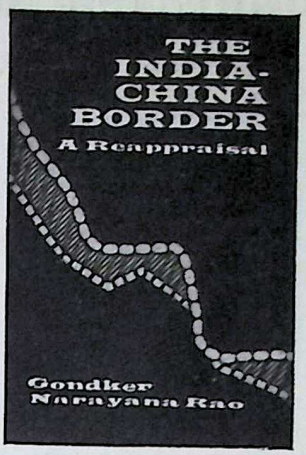

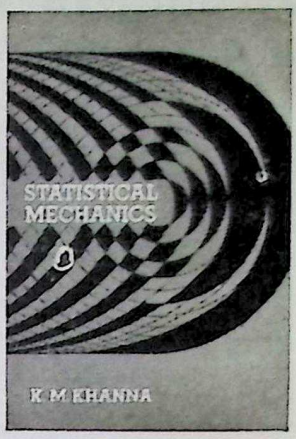

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MIGRANTS IN GREATER BOMBAY

K. C. Zachariah 1968 Royal 8vo x+356 pp

Dr Zachariah's monograph is one of the first to study the demographic, social and economic characteristics of migrants into Bombay on the basis of census data specially tabulated for the purpose by the Census Commissioner's office. It reveals the special differences between rural born and urban born migrants. The detailed account that this study makes of migration differentials throws new light on the subject and also highlights the role they play in both the growth and composition patterns. The book is a scholarly addition to the literature in India and which demographers and all those interested in the special problems of urban development will find enlightening and useful. Here are excerpts from the book:

The census data on the age-sex composition of Bombay City's population supplemented by the vital registration data give reasonably accurate information on the trend of net migration to the city. During the 60-year period 1901-1961, there has been, in general, an upward trend in the volume and rate of migration to the city accompanied by a downward trend in the relative contribution of migration to the total intercensal growth of population in the city. The upward trend in the migration is interrupted by sharp downward swings during the depression of the 1930's and again during the 1950's. These aberrations in the overall trend, inasmuch as they are responses to the "pull" of the city and to the concomitant "push" of the hinterland, help to understand the relative importance of the various factors associated with migration to Bombay City. The 1931 Census Report of Bombay City documents an unprecedented exodus from Bombay to rural areas, implied by the falling off in the estimate of net migration in 1921-1931. The immediate cause was, unquestionably, the Great Depression, the impact of which was felt in Bombay with great severity during the spring and summer of 1930, and therefore reflected in the census returns of 1931. In Bombay, textile mills closed down, unemployment became widespread, and many former in-migrants were reported to have returned with their dependents to their native villages That the depression must have hit these villages too is also evident from accounts, but the "push" element in the disadvantaged rural areas was apparently not operative in the absence of the "pull" of opportunities in the metropolis.

The decade 1951-1961 is of special interest from the point of view of the relative importance of "push" and "pull" factors. The intercensal rate of population increase in India as a whole was up by eight percentage points to 21 for this decade; the density of population in rural areas increased from 284 per square mile to 297; the literacy level of the rural population increased from 12 to 19 per cent; and the transportation and communication system in the country had improved enormously. Moreover the two Five Year Plans for the economic and social development of the country met with a considerable measure of success, and per capita income increased by nearly one fourth from Rs. 266 in 1951 to Rs. 326 in 1961. All these changes favoured an increase in rural-urban migration, particularly migration to major cities like Bombay. In the Berkeley Seminar on Urbanization in India held a few months before the 1961 census, the general opinion was that India was "in the midst of a gigantic urban increase" and that "there is a very rapidly rising tempo of rural to urban migration underway throughout India". However, the census showed that in Bombay net migration decreased from about 950,000 during 1941-1951 to less than 600,000 in 1951-1961. In other metropolises decreases were also notable. An accelerating rate of rural population growth, increasing rural density, and rural unemployment had not pushed out a large number of migrants from rural areas to cities. The fact that the expected exodus had not occurred may indicate that sufficient "pull" from the city was lacking and that these "pulls" are perhaps more important to cityward migration than the "pushes" at the origin.

For Bombay the decrease in net migration is probably to be attributed in large part to a slowing down in the creation of new employment opportunities within the city limits. This, however, should not be taken to mean that economic growth in Greater Bombay area during 1951-1961 was not as high as in the previous decade. A decrease of 350,000 migrants does not necessarily mean a correspondingly large decrease in the number of employment opportunities since workers coming into the city were often accompanied by non-working dependents. Moreover during the preceding decade there had been a wartime inflation in economic opportunities. New industrial establishments and commercial concerns had sprung up, giving employment to a large number of migrants and providing means of livelihood for their dependents. In addition, some 80,000 displaced persons had come from Pakistan between 1947 and the census year of 1951. In the next decade, industrialisation continued, but the new industries were, in general, more capital-intensive and therefore created fewer jobs than the industries established during the 1940's. Concomitantly, some of the established factories rationalised their production processes and freed workers for other industries. Thus, a shift in the industrial structure of the city, from less organised to more organised and capital-intensive industries, seems to have been a major cause of the decrease in net migration to Bombay.

There are, of course, a number of other factors also associated with the decrease in migration in Greater Bombay. The policy of the Government of Maharashtra regarding the location of new industries might have effected the pace of migration to Greater Bombay. The general policy of the Government is to decentralise industrial establishments in the State, to discourage the establishment of new industries in big cities like Greater Bombay, to encourage removal of existing industrial plants from big cities and to develop satellite towns and industrial areas at convenient distance from metropolitan cities. The rapid industrial expansion in Thana, Kalyan and other adjoining areas of Greater Bombay was partly at the cost of the industrial growth within the city limits. This expansion

Continued on page 7

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CHINA-PAST AND PRESENT

Continued from page 1

friendship of China, however much Britain despised it, became essential for the successful prosecution of the war. Britain knew that the involvement of China in the war was a factor which affected India's own attitude towards it. So the Government of India invited President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek to visit India in 1943. The Government also agreed to appoint an Indian representative to the Chinese capital, Chungking.

Sino-Indian friendship, as I said, has become a casualty of the Revolution. That was the last thing we expected or desired. Even in Kouming-tang times, Jawaharlal Nehru recognised the significance of the Communist regime in Yunan. He referred to this in a personal letter which he wrote to me on the eve of my departure to China as India's first Ambassador. Here is the relevant passage from Nehru's letter:

In China the situation is difficult because of the civil war that is going on. I have been on very friendly terms with the Chiang Kai-sheks and we hold each other in esteem. I have been friendly also with some of the prominent Communist leaders of the North-West, though I have not met them. It would appear even from the American reports that neither party in the Chinese dispute is free from blame. If American statesmen say so in spite of their violent dislike to everything Communistic, then it seems clear that the Chinese Communists have no bad case. Our Ambassador in China, while maintaining close and friendly relations with the Chiang Kai-shek's Government, should not allow himself to become a partisan in the civil conflict. Nor should he say anything disparaging to either side. Some words I have used or written have been exploited by the Chinese Government as against the North-West Communist Government. I have regretted this. If our Ambassador in China has any opportunity, without causing ill-will to the Chinese Government, to visit the North West areas, he should seize it and explain to the leaders there our general policy of friendship and non-interference.

If I had followed Nehru's advice and tried to get into touch with Chinese Communist leaders, I would have been declared *persona non grata* by the Chiang Kai-shek Government, which always called the Communists "red bandits", just as the Communists are now calling Chiang Kai-shek and his men "the Kuomintang bandits." Nevertheless, Nehru's letter shows how clearly he saw the oncoming of the Red Star over China. But how red it was going to be, he did not foresee. Nor did anyone else.

MIGRANTS IN GREATER BOMBAY

Continued from page 6

initiated a process of suburbanisation which adversely affected migration to the city.

The increase in the number of commuters is another factor which might have contributed to the deceleration of migration to the city. The improvement in local transportation facilities has made it possible for a large number of workers to reside in places such as Thana, Kalyan, Ambarnath and Ulhasnagar outside the city and work within it on a regular basis. Migrants are thus substituted by commuters.

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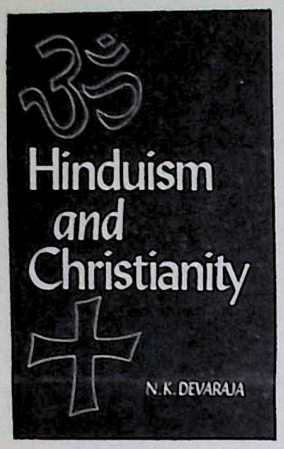

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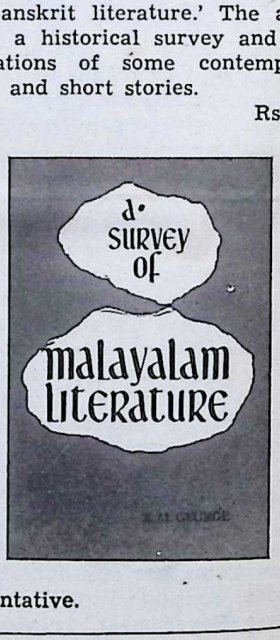

* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

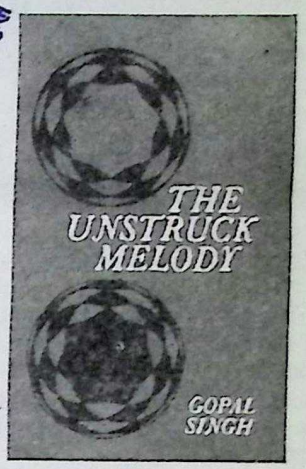
VOL. XV NO. 7 MARCH 1969 18 p

22.3.69 पुस्तकालय गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय हरिद्वार

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY—

Poems

Gopal Singh 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 88pp



'Anhad naad', or unstruck melody, in one word sums up India's spiritual tradition through the millennia, the word being a technical term of Indian Philosophy—referring to that stilled state of mind when the listener, apparently losing consciousness of the world around, gradually begins having an uncanny feeling of being quickened and transported to a different plane where the music of the spheres takes rise and is, ceaselessly, creatively, at play.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems put you in such a state of mind. His poetry is simple, in the best sense of the word, but thought provoking and sensitive. It is human, near to our souls.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems, written originally in Punjabi, portrays with remarkable sensitivity the malaise of modern man. He does this from the standpoint of idealism which is what makes his poems bitterly ironic, revealing the abysmal ugliness that lurks beneath the thin veneer of civilization. In his long philosophical poem "The Divine Comedy" he holds, as it were, the mirror upto man and exposes the hollowness of his life. Dr. Gopal Singh, however, does not always dwell on the gloomier aspects of life. There are fleeting, dream-like glimpses of Beauty whose prismatic hues are evidence of the higher reaches of man's soul.

The poetic content, besides an interesting philosophical introduction by Omar Abou Riche, is divided into 6 parts—On life, The Divine Comedy, Scenes from Indian Life, Songs addressed to myself, Some experiences of inner life and For Children.

The following are some of Gopal Singh's smaller poems:

O Man!

O man,
Thy greatest achievement is
that thou art alive
In spite of thyself!

Freedom

O God, I came to these for freedom:
And, Thou bound me to Thyself?

Some Experiences of Inner Life

"Woe unto thee, O light,
that separateth me from my love!"

Continued on page 7

Below: A view of Asia's Stall at the First International Book Fair held in Cairo recently.

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LETTERS FROM
Gandhi, Nehru, Vinoba

Shriman Narayan 1969 Demy 8vo x + 214pp

Shriman Narayan described by Mahatma Gandhi as "an extraordinary amalgam of scholarship, sobriety and humility," and "a rare gem" is a distinguished educationist, politician and author.

These warm, intimate letters from Gandhi, Nehru and Vinoba to Shriman Narayan throw a flood of light not only on the life and thought of these noble and distinguished sons of India, but also on contemporary history and turn of events. Below are some extracts of letters from the three eminent personalities.

Bhai Shriman,

I have read your Roti Ka Rag. I have liked the poems. The objective is clear and noble. I am not competent to express opinion about the literary aspects; only poets can do that.

Bapu Ke Ashirvad.
Segaon, 25-9-36.

Shriman Narayan:

What, in your opinion, are the main reasons for the withdrawal of British rule from India?

Gandhiji:

One reason I know, viz., our non-violent strength.

The following is an extract of a Foreword penned by Gandhiji to Shriman Narayanji's treatise entitled the Gandhian Constitution for Free India.

"Perhaps the expression "Gandhian Constitution" is not a fitting title for Principal Agarwal's pages. It may be acceptable as a convenient and compact title. The framework is really Principal Agarwal's, based on his study of my writings. He has been interpreting them for a number of years. And as he is anxious not to misinterpret them in any way he would publish nothing without my seeing it. This is both an advantage and a disadvantage. The advantage is obvious. The disadvantage lies in the reader mistaking the particular writing being my view in every detail. Let me then warm him against making any such mistake. If I were to commit myself to every word appearing in these pages, I might as well write the thing myself. Though I have endeavoured to read the constitution twice, with as much attention as I was able to bestow on it during my other engagements, I could not undertake to check every thought and every word of it. Nor would my sense of propriety and individual freedom permit me to commit any such atrocity."

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of April 18 about..... Please do not ask me for a message. Every little thing adds to my burden and writing a message for the "Economic Review" should mean that I write something worthwhile.

Yours sincerely,
J. Nehru.
April 18, 1953.

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of August 8 about.....

"We have had nothing to do with the Press except to try to restrain it, but it is perfectly true that there has been a change in our attitude to Sheikh Abdullah for the simple reason that there has been a great change in his attitude towards India."

J. Nehru
August 9, 1953.

My dear Panditji,

You must have read in the papers about a recent incident which took place in Aligarh. Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma, Minister of Transport, U.P., attended a tea party given by a dacoit, who was arrested by the Police immediately after the party was over. This has created a very bad impression in the public. There is a general feeling that Ministers and high officials of the Government attend too many parties at private residences during their tours.....

May I humbly suggest that a few definite instructions in this regard should be issued to all the Ministers.....

Shriman,
February 18, 1954.

Shriman,

Many intellectural forces are at work in the country. And as I am in direct contact with the public, I get an opportunity to study them minutely. Its result, as far as I am concerned, is that I am able to take an objective view of things and am constantly aware of the need for synthesis.

When we meet next,

Vinoba,
Patna, 24-12-53.

Shriman Narayan writes by way of Introduction: When I first met Gandhiji at Maganwadi in Wardha, I found him to be intensely human and affectionate. He gently smiled and asked me: "Will you not work for me?" "Bapuji! I will try my best," I humbly replied.

His personal acquaintance with Nehru initially was rather distant as well as limited. However, after he was elected a member of Parliament in 1952 and began taking an active part in the functioning of the Congress Party, Nehru sent for him one day, enlisted his services for the country and thenseforth their relations were most affectionate and cordial.

In the rare personality of Acharya Vinoba Bhave, we see a rich amalgam of the ancient and the modern qualities of deep spirituality as well as an intensely scientific outlook. Of Vinoba Bhave he writes: "When I first met him in 1936, I found him to be very reserved and non-communicative. He was at that time, fully absorbed in the study of Sanskrit scriptures as well as the Holy Koran, besides undertaking practical researches in the technology of hand-spinning and weaving. At the sight of visitors to his Ashram at Nalwadi and subsequently, at Paunar, Vinobaji would turn his back on them and pursue his studies undisturbed. But, after Gandhiji's passing away, he came out of his sequestered shell and plunged into active public work, first for relief and rehabilitation in the wake of partition, and later, as the pioneer of the historic Bhoodan movement which has now flowered into a Gramdan revolution.

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PREVIEWS

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

N K Devaraja

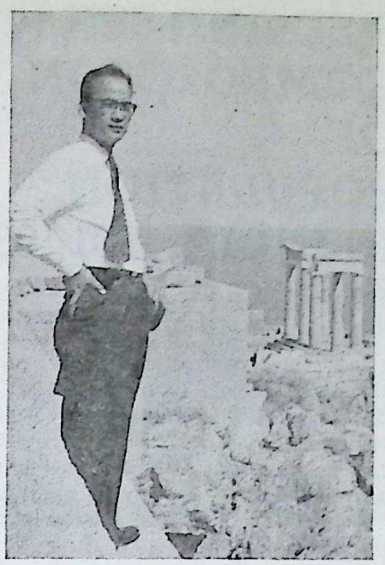
The study offers a critical perspective for the understanding of religion in general and Hinduism and Christianity in particular. What distinguishes this book from most other works on comparative religion is its boldly humanistic approach, its absolute impartiality of outlook, and its insistence on reason and other human values. Here emphasis on dogma yields place to emphasis on rationally comprehended experience, chiefly the experience of values. The book will be of interest to all those who want to develop a concern for religion or religious values, without being compelled either to abdure science or to compromise their intellectual honesty and regard for truth.

ASPECTS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

D P Pattanayak

Applied linguistics is a growing discipline. Many universities are opening departments or focussing on this aspect in their existing departments.

India, where the bewildering number of languages and dialects present an almost impossible problem from the point of communication, both inside and outside the classroom, could use some of the knowledge availab.e from the sources of linguistic science in improving the qualityof instruction. Whether it is teaching in a class room or translating a book from one language to another, knowledge of the structure and function of language and languages is bound to enhance the efficiency of the teacher, translator or even the author. Such knowledge can accelerate the process of learning and thus reduce the burden imposed on students and teachers alike.



Dr. Maung Maung, Chief Justice of Burma, and the author of Burma and General Ne Win

See page 4

LORD NORTHBROOK'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Edward C Moulton

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India during Gladstone's first administration has been most ungenerously dismissed as a colourless and insignificant figure. He emerges from these pages as a capable administrator and a statesman deeply convinced of the British responsibility to govern India in her own interests. Based on private papers and contemporary source materials this book re-assesses Lord Northbrook in the light of his firm opposition to the imperialist policies of Disraeli's Conservative Ministry when it came to power in 1874. He was, as The Bengali described him, "a pro-Indian Viceroy," and it is mainly for this reason that he deserves a honoured place among British administrators in India.

Asia Books Published/February

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai — Rs. 30.00

LETTERS FROM GANDHI, NEHRU, VINOBA

Shriman Narayan — Rs. 25.00

ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE BOMBAY GUJARAT 1800-1939

R D Choksey — Rs. 35.00

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath — Rs. 60.00

A SURVEY OF MALAYALAM LITERATURE

K M George — Rs. 26.00

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New Books

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath, Sc.D (Cantab), F N I

A comprehensive morphological and cytochemical account of yolk formation in the oogenesis of almost all animal groups—Fishes, Amphibia, Mammals, Insects, Spiders and Crustacea. The author has made a fascinating attempt to correlate the numerous findings of classical workers, the more recent observations of cyto-chemists and also electro-microscopists. Dr Viswa Nath considers in detail the RNA-containing cell organelles such as nucleolar extrusions, mitochondria, yolk nucleus and endoplasmic reticulum; and their role in the synthesis of protein yolk. He is a leading authority on the subject, and this monograph will be full of interest to students of morphology, cytochemistry and physiology and researchers all over the world. Profusely illustrated with 200 photographs and drawings.

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai

This book, by an eminent demographer and researcher, arose from a survey of census data from 1901 to 1961, which was undertaken by the Demographic Research Centre. The census statistics of this period are examined with the view to highlighting the extent to which the variations in the size and sex ratio of the national population are reflected in the different segments viz. census zones, states and rural and urban sectors. The author, who was also a Visiting Fellow at the University of Michigan provides demographers, Census Commissioners and students of sociology with a "readable and authoritative account" of India's population position. He deals with all the relevant factors such as the trends in fertility and mortality rates and internal migration.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL— ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Gangu

This volume contains the text o four lectures delivered by Dr B Ganguli, under the auspices of th Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lecture Endowment, established by As Publishing House, Bombay at th Indian School of International Studie This is the fourth series of lecture under the Endowment. The author ha presented a synoptic view of th vicissitudes that have marked the a tempt of nations to build an integrat ed international economic community Dr Ganguli, a distinguished econo mist and educationist has served o a number of important commissio and delegations, both national and i ternational. He has conceived thi analysis in the "economic frame of re ference against the background of th well-trodden field of Political Econo my in which the politics of economi events get inextricably mixed up t form a complex whole.

Burma and General Ne Win

Dr. Maung Maung 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 332pp.

May Day, 1964, was celebrated in Burma in a memorable way. It was, in fact, more than a celebration; it was a milestone in the march forward of the nation, and a rendezvous with history.

The day was well chosen for the purpose. The place was right for the rendezvous, for it was below Chauk, the oilfield town, and on the sandy shores of the Irrawaddy river. Chauk and Yenangyaung were developed by British oil interests, and their wells had brought wealth to generations of shareholders in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Manchester and London, cities whose chambers of commerce had persuaded the British Government to annex all of Burma to the empire of Queen Victoria.

The high steel towers of the oil extraction plants standing stark over the sandy wasteland of that dry zone became constant reminders of the sharp contrasts of the age: the poverty of the people who lived on the land, the wealth that lay beneath it, the poor returns for the workers who toiled long hours by shifts and kept the industry humming day and night, the luxury and comfort in which the British managers and even their favoured local assistants could live and the huge profits which the owners divided among themselves. Chauk and Yenangyaung therefore served, in course of time when the nationalist movement gathered momentum, as living proof of the injustice of alien rule and capitalist exploitation. The twin towns saw the quickening of the labour movement which later merge into the larger struggle for nationa freedom.

From Chauk, on December 1, 193 oilfield workers went on strike an marched to Rangoon, 405 miles south to lay their case before the country. That was a restless year, the "year o revolution".

General Ne Win, chairman of th Revolutionary Council and the Revo lutionary Government, thus personal ly chose Chauk as the meeting plac for the "parliament of the workin people" and as the historic site where the charter of the working peopl should be proclaimed.

On May Day he addressed the rally of people who had come from all over the country by rail or bus or on foot by boat up or down the Irrawaddy

Continued on page

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Economic Life In The Bombay-Gujarat 1800-1939

R D Choksey 1969 Demy 8vo x + 288pp

A much-needed gap in Western Indian history has at last been filled by this excellent study which completes Mr. Choksey's monumental work. His earlier books dealt with the Bombay-Deccan, Bombay-Karnatak and the Bombay-Konkan. They cover the entire aspects of economic life, land policy, revenue assessment, prices, industries, communication, etc. All necessary data have been collected with utmost care and maps and graphs drawn wherever needed. The author's account of the achievements and problems in this major region under British rule is full of interest for students of economic history. Below are excerpts from the book:

At the end of the British rule in India the influence of land tenures, which were to them a historical gift, fragmentation of farms, soil erosion, poor live-stock and an ignorant, emaciated peasantry with economic handicaps completed the picture of the agricultural economy of Western India. Nearly seventy per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture with a density of population at 230 per square mile.

In a ryotwari tenure land revenue settlement is always subject to revision. In Western India it was at the end of thirty years. This revision was based on top prices which in itself was wholly unjust. At times, even when the economic history of the tract was against any increase, still in order to get more, the Government, regardless of all survey principles, raised the rates in a large measure even in the poorest of Deccan talukas. This policy had been followed all along the British rule. Even during their first fifty years which were marked by great all-round economic depression, when they realised that the land revenue was to a considerable extent responsible for the poverty of the ryot, the temptation to try and come by most of the revenue, even in years that followed a famine, they could hardly resist.

This combined pressure of a heavy Government demand and its offspring-high rate of interest—compelled the ryot to sell his agricultural produce very cheap, immediately after harvest or even before in advance. No story of Indian economy is complete without a mention of the soukar. It was his greed and monetary power over the ryot that added not a little to the ryots' poverty over generations. He was happily the peg on which the British were ever willing to hang the woes of Indian agricultural poverty. He lent money to pay the assessment and covered the inumerable needs of the ryot. The high interest was paid at convenience, the principal borrowed, perhaps never. It suited both parties. The soukar never killed the goose that laid the golden egg. But the goose lived on the margin of sustenance. Gradually the ryot became a landless labourer for British justice stood by the side of the soukar. With the Deccan riots came a sudden realisation that even the worm will turn. A commission with voluminous reports, pious resolutions followed by counter resolutions, the birth of a Royal Commission on Agriculture, Co-operative Movements (which loaned money but wanted it repaid on the dates specified in the contract), land mortagage banks, etc. all came to help the hapless ryot. It is a story told and retold in the economic struggles in Western India. Enough has been said and the pros and cons of these reforms are weighed. The ryot went back to the soukar; the old and fatal system of paying the assessment and current expenses by means of loans was resumed; marriage and death became more and more expensive over the years, the one a social necessity and the other inevitable continued to add to the burden of debts. Manfully the administration struggled against the heavy odds. For the British had come into power in troubled days. Most of the territories were the fruits of a long struggle; and Britain had the good fortune to have a unique team of workers under the able captaincy of a unique personality—Mountstuart Elphinstone. They set a policy of respect for age old institutions and a moderate assessment on land in keeping with the best days of the Maratha raj. But the best days had long past and assessment of those days became an unbearable burden. More and more land came under cultivation—it was felt prosperity was returning—it was only the fruit of political peace—the only employment in the country. Markets were glutted with grain and prices fell. Villages were deserted and the trouble thirties began their reign. Fresh assessment and classification of soils weighed the British mind. Several experiments were made. Adjustments of the Government rent on land or share of revenue, was it to be on the gross or net income of the ryot? Similar and allied questions begged a solution. A fitting answer was hard to come by. Poverty overwhelmed the ryot and it was felt the Government must adopt a new policy—a policy that placed the interests of the ryot before government revenue. In his prosperity lay the happiness of Government and society. But as previously stated the sacrifice of revenue remained a pious wish. Even the New Survey and Settlement of George Wingate which began in 1938 at Indapur, though it continued till the end of the century, as it spread from district to district accompanied by railways and roads, could not avert the tragedy of 1900. Surprising but true that inspite of Oxford reasoning and Cambridge calculations ryots died by thousands as the nineteenth century ended its rule.

Corrigendum

We regret the error of referring our eminent author, late Dr Sampurnanand as Vice Chancellor of Banares Hindu University at the time of his death. Dr Sampurnanand was Chancellor of Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.

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Continued from page 4

Aid To Memory

people who filled the river's bank and made another surging river of beaming faces that followed on and on as far as the eyes could see in that early dawn.

On the stage sat the chairman whom the workers had elected. Also sharing the stage were a few of the colonels who had spent several weeks on the site, supervising the building of the residential halls, the exhibition stalls and the huge assembly hall-named the "Po Hla Gyi Hall" after the leader of the 1938 March—and looking after the needs of the delegates and providing the facilities for their work. On the stage also, proud and happy, were the honoured guests who had taken part in the march a quarter of a century or so ago, or supported the marchers as members of the Dobama Asi-ayone.

It is in this spirit that this book is written. Its object is to remember the past without bitterness. This book is not a history of contemporary Burma; that is for historians to write, when the time is ripe for objective appraisal, with all the facts before them. Nor is this a biography of Gen. Ne. Win. A biography needs a responsive subject, which he is not, and access to the archives and private papers which cannot be so open at present. Gen. Ne. Win has repulsed many abler men who wanted to write his biography, saying that his story must be read in his deeds.

The author modestly declares that the book "is simply served up as an aid to memory, to help us remember the past few decades of Burma's political life through some of the main events and some of the people who played their parts in these events. By remembering and reviving that past one may perhaps get a firmer feeling of roots, a better sense of history and a clearer perspective of the present."

BURMA AND GENERAL NE WIN is a vivid and interesting account of contemporary Burma. The author Dr. Maung Maung has here drawn his material from Burmese sources and his own rich experience as a Burmese citizen.

Some Opinions

GANDHI AGAINST MACHIAVELLISM

Simone Panter-Brick

"Gaandhian thought or philosophy has been a frequent subject of books an articles, but still there are significant aspects which are brought out by ne studies. This is exactly what Simone Panter-Brick's book does. The autho writes in an absorbing style about Gandhi's technique of Satyagraha and dea with her subject with the law scholar's awareness of the logic of Gandhi strategy. As she herself suggests, her approach is that of "a syllogistic analysis. *PACIFIC AFFAIRS*

"This book, which was first presented as a doctorial thesis in the University o Nancy, France, is an important contribution not only to Gandhian thought, bu also to a scientific study of non-violence satyagraha as a method to achiev political ends...very well writeen...should be fascinating reading for th layman." *PHILOSOPHY, EAST & WEST*

RADHAKRISHNAN AND INTEGRAL EXPERIENCE

J G Arapura

"This is a lucid and penetrating study of Radhakrishnan's philosophy by the Associate Professor of Indian Religion and Philosophy at McMaster University, Canada. Integral experience is a reinterpretation of Advaita Vedanta and is concerned with the knowledge or realisation of ultimate reality. Dr Arapura writes with sympathetic understanding of Radhakrishnan...His discussion of the difficult concept of intuition, central to the attainment of the integrated self, is particularly good." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

"This is an analytical and comparative exposition of Radhakrishnan's philosophy...He states that Radhakrishnan can with justification be regarded as comparative philosopher, historian of Indian philosophy, and the philosophy of religion." *THEOSOPHICAL JOURNAL*

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Edited by D P Singh

"...high ranking government officials and other Indian experts on administration and relate to problems of planning, industrial growth, the judicial control of administration, the civil services and allied topics...They are concerned almost entirely with Indian affairs, and are...mainly of interest to Indian students, but readers elsewhere will obtain from them a good impression of the trend of thought among eminent Indian in this important field."

BRITISH BOOK NEWS

SOCIOLOGY OF POLITICS – Tradition and Politics

R Bhaskaran

"The admiration for John Stuart Mill which is expressed in this selection from Professor Bhaskaran's writings gives the key to the approach of this distinguished Indian academic-political scientist. He is a good, old fashioned liberal democrat, and the rationality, the ingrained mistrust of slogans, and easy formulas,

Continued on page 7

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Date: 28th February, 1969 Signed: L P Jayasinghe

Continued from page 6

and the good prose, which are characteristic of the breed here infuse his essays on Indian politics and on more general problems of government and society. He is particularly good on Madras politics and on the language problem in India, but his essays are sufficiently wide-ranging to appeal to an audience well beyond the specialised student of Indian politics." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY

C K Johri

"The principal purpose of this book is to analyse the interaction process between the trade union movement and the Government's labour policy in the specific context of the stresses and strains of economic development caused by successive five-year plans...Johri's investigation reveals some interesting relationships...This is a good book, one which displays a high standard of scholarship and explores a somewhat neglected but vitally important area of industrial relations in India. It adds to the glowing volume of high-quality work coming from the Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations in Delhi. It is highly recommended to anyone interested in industrial relations in developing countries." *THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY —Poems

Continued from page 1

The Heart or the World?

Better have a heart
that build a world!

The following are extracts from poems contained in the various chapters, the first being from a poem dedicated to Pope Paul VI.

On the Cross (Dedicated to Pope Paul VI)

"They nailed all they thought was him,
to a handful of cross,
His innocent, lily-white dust,
yielded all the milk it had stored in its blood.
in tears of pity, in pledges
of an eternal, resplendent
Tomorow, to all men
who saw, and yet
did not believe!"

My Child

(In this poem Mr. Gopal Singh satisfies his child's enquiring mind by answering questions on sin, soul and God, pleasure and pain, etc. etc. since "mother knows it all, but will not tell." Here is an extract.

"No, these are not like they God.
He is like a fairy
who kisseth thy innocent forehead
in a golden dream,
or, thy dear, little ring-a-rosy
playmate
who ever rusheth to thee,
when thy mother is not at
home,
and thou art sad at heart."

Even so, with a charm all their own, writes Omar Abou Riche, a picture or two more—or the warmth of a winter fire,....of the shades of mountains rising like hands in prayer—unfold here; a memory of the days when the child he used to play God, not his mother, knew where—an Unconscious gleaming from some other age as it were when "home was a backyard with a prying and praying mother and a pitying bed." But why "prying"? A mother's eyes—instead never impelling in him even today some newer, more original, more personal thrill! However, even as it stands, the observation—this one of a mother and of mountains receding—does contain truth, aspects of truth, and albeit at places reflects Gopal Singh's 'recollection in solitude' a shade better than Wordsworth's, anyway.

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Rs. 26.00*

YOU AND YOUR COMMUNITY by K V W Dharan: A simple yet comprehensive account of the methods of 'fact finding' surveys of community problems of special interest to students of social studies, Community Development officers, social workers, planners and of course the public-spirited members of any community.

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Rs. 55.00

KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY by T V Mahalingam: The Sir William Meyer Lectures given by the author in 1963 are collected here to provide an authoritative history of the Pallavas and their contribution to Indian culture using recently discovered epigraphical and literary evidence.

Rs. 30.00

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN INDIA by Charlee A Myers & S Kannapan: Dr Myers the distinguished American scholar and his co-author has produced a new edition of this much praised book. It now fully covers recent changes.
2nd rev. ed. Rs. 40.00

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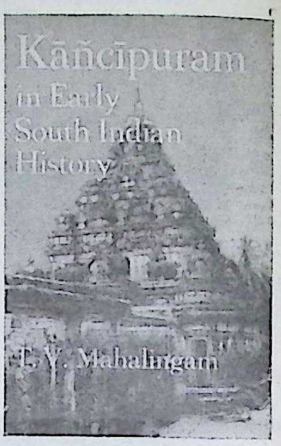

Contains seventeem analytical studie on the (a) levels and disparities in th standards of living (b) estimation o Engels elasticities and projections o consumer demand, (c) methodologica researches.

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY, 1947-48 to 1961-62 by P V John: Gathers, evaluates and interprets a vast body of statistical data, which has only recently become available and that too in widely scattered sources, on India's economy during the first fifteen years after Independence.

Rs. 35.0

PANCHAYATI-RAJ PLANNING AND DEMOCRACY Edited by M Mathur & Iqbal Narain: Papers on the concept of Panchayati Raj, the Indian experiment in decentralised rural administration and development.

Rs. 40.0

* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 7 MARCH 1969 18 p

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY—

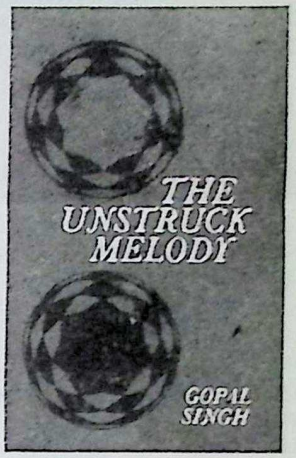
Poems

Gopal Singh 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 88pp

'Anhad naad', or unstruck melody, in one word sums up India's spiritual tradition through the millennia, the word being a technical term of Indian Philosophy—referring to that stilled state of mind when the listener, apparently losing consciousness of the world around, gradually begins having an uncanny feeling of being quickened and transported to a different plane where the music of the spheres takes rise and is, ceaselessly, creatively, at play.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems put you in such a state of mind. His poetry is simple, in the best sense of the word, but thought provoking and sensitive. It is human, near to our souls.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems, written originally in Punjabi, portrays with remarkable sensitivity the malaise of modern man. He does this from the standpoint of idealism which is what makes his poems bitterly ironic, revealing the abysmal ugliness that lurks beneath the thin veneer of civilization. In his long philosophical poem "The Divine Comedy" he holds, as it were, the mirror upto man and exposes the hollowness of his life. Dr. Gopal Singh, however, does not always dwell on the gloomier aspects of life. There are fleeting, dream-like glimpses of Beauty whose prismatic hues are evidence of the higher reaches of man's soul.



The poetic content, besides an interesting philosophical introduction by Omar Abou Riche, is divided into 6 parts—On life, The Divine Comedy, Scenes from Indian Life, Songs addressed to myself, Some experiences of inner life and For Children.

The following are some of Gopal Singh's smaller poems:

O Man!

O man,
Thy greatest achievement is
that thou art alive
In spite of thyself!

Freedom

O God, I came to these for freedom:
And, Thou bound me to Thyself?

Some Experiences of Inner Life

"Woe unto thee, O light,
that separateth me from my love!"

Continued on page 7

Below: A view of Asia's Stall at the First International Book Fair held in Cairo recently.

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LETTERS FROM
Gandhi, Nehru, Vinoba

Shriman Narayan 1969 Demy 8vo x + 214pp

Shriman Narayan described by Mahatma Gandhi as "an extraordinary amalgam of scholarship, sobriety and humility," and "a rare gem" is a distinguished educationist, politician and author.

These warm, intimate letters from Gandhi, Nehru and Vinoba to Shriman Narayan throw a flood of light not only on the life and thought of these noble and distinguished sons of India, but also on contemporary history and turn of events. Below are some extracts of letters from the three eminent personalities.

Bhai Shriman,

I have read your Roti Ka Rag. I have liked the poems. The objective is clear and noble. I am not competent to express opinion about the literary aspects; only poets can do that.

Bapu Ke Ashirvad.
Segaon, 25-9-36.

Shriman Narayan:

What, in your opinion, are the main reasons for the withdrawal of British rule from India?

Gandhiji:

One reason I know, viz., our non-violent strength.

The following is an extract of a Foreword penned by Gandhiji to Shriman Narayanji's treatise entitled the Gandhian Constitution for Free India.

"Perhaps the expression "Gandhian Constitution" is not a fitting title for Principal Agarwal's pages. It may be acceptable as a convenient and compact title. The framework is really Principal Agarwal's, based on his study of my writings. He has been interpreting them for a number of years. And as he is anxious not to misinterpret them in any way he would publish nothing without my seeing it. This is both an advantage and a disadvantage. The advantage is obvious. The disadvantage lies in the reader mistaking the particular writing being my view in every detail. Let me then warm him against making any such mistake. If I were to commit myself to every word appearing in these pages, I might as well write the thing myself. Though I have endeavoured to read the constitution twice, with as much attention as I was able to bestow on it during my other engagements, I could not undertake to check every thought and every word of it. Nor would my sense of propriety and individual freedom permit me to commit any such atrocity."

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of April 18 about..... Please do not ask me for a message. Every little thing adds to my burden and writing a message for the "Economic Review" should mean that I write something worthwhile.

Yours sincerely,
J. Nehru.
April 18, 1953.

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of August 8 about.....
"We have had nothing to do with the Press except to try to restrain it, but it is perfectly true that there has been a change in our attitude to Sheikh Abdullah for the simple reason that there has been a great change in his attitude towards India."

J. Nehru
August 9, 1953.

My dear Panditji,

You must have read in the papers about a recent incident which took place in Aligarh. Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma, Minister of Transport, U.P., attended a tea party given by a dacoit, who was arrested by the Police immediately after the party was over. This has created a very bad impression in the public. There is a general feeling that Ministers and high officials of the Government attend too many parties at private residences during their tours.....

May I humbly suggest that a few definite instructions in this regard should be issued to all the Ministers.....

Shriman,
February 18, 1954.

Shriman,

Many intellectural forces are work in the country. And as I am direct contact with the public, I get opportunity to study them minute Its result, as far as I am concern is that I am able to take an objecti view of things and am constant aware of the need for synthesis.

When we meet next,

Vinoba,
Patna, 24-12-53.

Shriman Narayan writes by way Introduction: When I first met Gandhi ji at Maganwadi in Wardha, I foun him to be intensely human and affe tionate. He gently smiled and aske me: "Will you not work for me "Bapuji! I will try my best," I humbl replied.

His personal acquaintance wit Nehru initially was rather distant well as limited. However, after he wa elected a member of Parliament i 1952 and began taking an active par in the functioning of the Congres Party, Nehru sent for him one day enlisted his services for the countr and thenseforth their relations wer most affectionate and cordial.

In the rare personality of Acharya Vinoba Bhave, we see a rich amalgam of the ancient and the modern quali ties of deep spirituality as well as a intensely scientific outlook. Of Vinob Bhave he writes: "When I first me him in 1936, I found him to be very reserved and non-communicative. He was at that time, fully absorbed in the study of Sanskrit scriptures as well a the Holy Koran, besides undertaking practical researches in the technology of hand-spinning and weaving. At the sight of visitors to his Ashram at Nal wadi and subsequently, at Paunar Vinobaji would turn his back on them and pursue his studies undisturbed But, after Gandhiji's passing away he came out of his sequestered shell and plunged into active public work first for relief and rehabilitation in the wake of partition, and later, as the pioneer of the historic Bhoodan movement which has now flowered into a Gramdan revolution.

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PREVIEWS

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

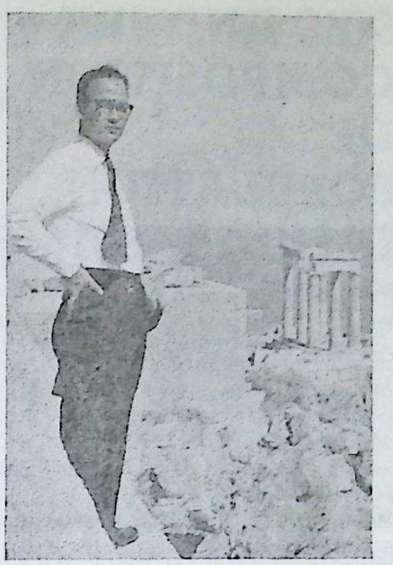
N K Devaraja

The study offers a critical perspective for the understanding of religion in general and Hinduism and Christianity in particular. What distinguishes this book from most other works on comparative religion is its boldly humanistic approach, its absolute impartiality of outlook, and its insistence on reason and other human values. Here emphasis on dogma yields place to emphasis on rationally comprehended experience, chiefly the experience of values. The book will be of interest to all those who want to develop a concern for religion or religious values, without being compelled either to abdure science or to compromise their intellectual honesty and regard for truth.

ASPECTS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

D P Pattanayak

Applied linguistics is a growing discipline. Many universities are opening departments or focussing on this aspect in their existing departments. India, where the bewildering number of languages and dialects present an almost impossible problem from the point of communication, both inside and outside the classroom, could use some of the knowledge available from the sources of linguistic science in improving the qualityof instruction. Whether it is teaching in a class room or translating a book from one language to another, knowledge of the structure and function of language and languages is bound to enhance the efficiency of the teacher, translator or even the author. Such knowledge can accelerate the process of learning and thus reduce the burden imposed on students and teachers alike.



Dr. Maung Maung, Chief Justice of Burma, and the author of Burma and General Ne Win

See page 4

LORD NORTHBROOK'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Edward C Moulton

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India during Gladstone's first administration has been most ungenerously dismissed as a colourless and insignificant figure. He emerges from these pages as a capable administrator and a statesman deeply convinced of the British responsibility to govern India in her own interests. Based on private papers and contemporary source materials this book re-assesses Lord Northbrook in the light of his firm opposition to the imperialist policies of Disraeli's Conservative Ministry when it came to power in 1874. He was, as The Bengali described him, "a pro-Indian Viceroy," and it is mainly for this reason that he deserves a honoured place among British administrators in India.

Asia Books Published/February

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai — Rs. 30.00

LETTERS FROM GANDHI, NEHRU, VINOBA

Shriman Narayan — Rs. 25.00

ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE BOMBAY GUJARAT 1800-1939

R D Choksey — Rs. 35.00

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath — Rs. 60.00

A SURVEY OF MALAYALAM LITERATURE

K M George — Rs. 26.00

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New Books

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath, Sc.D (Cantab), F N I

A comprehensive morphological and cytochemical account of yolk formation in the oogenesis of almost all animal groups—Fishes, Amphibia, Mammals, Insects, Spiders and Crustacea. The author has made a fascinating attempt to correlate the numerous findings of classical workers, the more recent observations of cyto-chemists and also electro-microscopists. Dr Viswa Nath considers in detail the RNA-containing cell organelles such as nucleolar extrusions, mitochondria, yolk nucleus and endoplasmic reticulum; and their role in the synthesis of protein yolk. He is a leading authority on the subject, and this monograph will be full of interest to students of morphology, cytochemistry and physiology and researchers all over the world. Profusely illustrated with 200 photographs and drawings.

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai

This book, by an eminent demographer and researcher, arose from a survey of census data from 1901 to 1961, which was undertaken by the Demographic Research Centre. The census statistics of this period are examined with the view to highlighting the extent to which the variations in the size and sex ratio of the national population are reflected in the different segments viz. census zones, states and rural and urban sectors. The author, who was also a Visiting Fellow at the University of Michigan provides demographers, Census Commissioners and students of sociology with a "readable and authoritative account" of India's population position. He deals with all the relevant factors such as the trends in fertility and mortality rates and internal migration.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL— ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Gang

This volume contains the text four lectures delivered by Dr B Ganguli, under the auspices of t Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lectur Endowment, established by A Publishing House, Bombay at t Indian School of International Studi This is the fourth series of lectur under the Endowment. The author h presented a synoptic view of t vicissitudes that have marked the tempt of nations to build an integra ed international economic communit Dr Ganguli, a distinguished econ mist and educationist has served a number of important commissio and delegations, both national and i ternational. He has conceived th analysis in the "economic frame of r ference against the background of t well-trodden field of Political Econ my in which the politics of economi events get inextricably mixed up form a complex whole.

Burma and General Ne Win

Dr. Maung Maung 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 332pp.

May Day, 1964, was celebrated in Burma in a memorable way. It was, in fact, more than a celebration; it was a milestone in the march forward of the nation, and a rendezvous with history.

The day was well chosen for the purpose. The place was right for the rendezvous, for it was below Chauk, the oilfield town, and on the sandy shores of the Irrawaddy river. Chauk and Yenangyaung were developed by British oil interests, and their wells had brought wealth to generations of shareholders in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Manchester and London, cities whose chambers of commerce had persuaded the British Government to annex all of Burma to the empire of Queen Victoria.

The high steel towers of the oil extraction plants standing stark over the sandy wasteland of that dry zone became constant reminders of the sharp contrasts of the age: the poverty of the people who lived on the land, the wealth that lay beneath it, the poor returns for the workers who toiled long hours by shifts and kept the industry humming day and night, the luxury and comfort in which the British managers and even their favoured local assistants could live and the huge profits which the owners divided among themselves. Chauk and Yenangyaung therefore served, in course of time when the nationalist movement gathered momentum, as living proof of the injustice of alien rule and capitalist exploitation. The twin towns saw the quickening of the labour movement which later merge into the larger struggle for nation freedom.

From Chauk, on December 1, 193 oilfield workers went on strike an marched to Rangoon, 405 miles south to lay their case before the country That was a restless year, the "year of revolution".

General Ne Win, chairman of th Revolutionary Council and the Revo lutionary Government, thus persona ly chose Chauk as the meeting plac for the "parliament of the workin people" and as the historic site where the charter of the working peopl should be proclaimed.

On May Day he addressed the rally of people who had come from all over the country by rail or bus or on foot by boat up or down the Irrawaddy

Continued on page

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Economic Life In The Bombay-Gujarat 1800-1939

R D Choksey 1969 Demy 8vo x + 288pp

A much-needed gap in Western Indian history has at last been filled by this excellent study which completes Mr. Choksey's monumental work. His earlier books dealt with the Bombay-Deccan, Bombay-Karnatak and the Bombay-Konkan. They cover the entire aspects of economic life, land policy, revenue assessment, prices, industries, communication, etc. All necessary data have been collected with utmost care and maps and graphs drawn wherever needed. The author's account of the achievements and problems in this major region under British rule is full of interest for students of economic history. Below are excerpts from the book:

At the end of the British rule in India the influence of land tenures, which were to them a historical gift, fragmentation of farms, soil erosion, poor live-stock and an ignorant, emaciated peasantry with economic handicaps completed the picture of the agricultural economy of Western India. Nearly seventy per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture with a density of population at 230 per square mile.

In a ryotwari tenure land revenue settlement is always subject to revision. In Western India it was at the end of thirty years. This revision was based on top prices which in itself was wholly unjust. At times, even when the economic history of the tract was against any increase, still in order to get more, the Government, regardless of all survey principles, raised the rates in a large measure even in the poorest of Deccan talukas. This policy had been followed all along the British rule. Even during their first fifty years which were marked by great all-round economic depression, when they realised that the land revenue was to a considerable extent responsible for the poverty of the ryot, the temptation to try and come by most of the revenue, even in years that followed a famine, they could hardly resist.

This combined pressure of a heavy Government demand and its off-spring-high rate of interest—compelled the ryot to sell his agricultural produce very cheap, immediately after harvest or even before in advance. No story of Indian economy is complete without a mention of the soukar. It was his greed and monetary power over the ryot that added not a little to the ryots' poverty over generations. He was happily the peg on which the British were ever willing to hang the woes of Indian agricultural poverty. He lent money to pay the assessment and covered the inumerable needs of the ryot. The high interest was paid at convenience, the principal borrowed, perhaps never. It suited both parties. The soukar never killed the goose that laid the golden egg. But the goose lived on the margin of sustenance. Gradually the ryot became a landless labourer for British justice stood by the side of the soukar. With the Deccan riots came a sudden realisation that even the worm will turn. A commission with voluminous reports, pious resolutions followed by counter resolutions, the birth of a Royal Commission on Agriculture, Co-operative Movements (which loaned money but wanted it repaid on the dates specified in the contract), land mortagage banks, etc. all came to help the hapless ryot. It is a story told and retold in the economic struggles in Western India. Enough has been said and the pros and cons of these reforms are weighed. The ryot went back to the soukar; the old and fatal system of paying the assessment and current expenses by means of loans was resumed; marriage and death became more and more expensive over the years, the one a social necessity and the other inevitable continued to add to the burden of debts. Manfully the administration struggled against the heavy odds. For the British had come into power in troubled days. Most of the territories were the fruits of a long struggle; and Britain had the good fortune to have a unique team of workers under the able captaincy of a unique personality—Mountstuart Elphinstone. They set a policy of respect for age old institutions and a moderate assessment on land in keeping with the best days of the Maratha raj. But the best days had long past and assessment of those days became an unbearable burden. More and more land came under cultivation—it was felt prosperity was returning—it was only the fruit of political peace—the only employment in the country. Markets were glutted with grain and prices fell. Villages were deserted and the trouble thirties began their reign. Fresh assessment and classification of soils weighed the British mind. Several experiments were made. Adjustments of the Government rent on land or share of revenue, was it to be on the gross or net income of the ryot? Similar and allied questions begged a solution. A fitting answer was hard to come by. Poverty overwhelmed the ryot and it was felt the Government must adopt a new policy—a policy that placed the interests of the ryot before government revenue. In his prosperity lay the happiness of Government and society. But as previously stated the sacrifice of revenue remained a pious wish. Even the New Survey and Settlement of George Wingate which began in 1938 at Indapur, though it continued till the end of the century, as it spread from district to district accompanied by railways and roads, could not avert the tragedy of 1900. Surprising but true that inspite of Oxford reasoning and Cambridge calculations ryots died by thousands as the nineteenth century ended its rule.

Corrigendum

We regret the error of referring our eminent author, late Dr Sampurnanand as Vice Chancellor of Banares Hindu University at the time of his death. Dr Sampurnanand was Chancellor of Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.

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Continued from page 4

Aid To Memory

people who filled the river's bank and made another surging river of beaming faces that followed on and on as far as the eyes could see in that early dawn.

On the stage sat the chairman whom the workers had elected. Also sharing the stage were a few of the colonels who had spent several weeks on the site, supervising the building of the residential halls, the exhibition stalls and the huge assembly hall-named the "Po Hla Gyi Hall" after the leader of the 1938 March—and looking after the needs of the delegates and providing the facilities for their work. On the stage also, proud and happy, were the honoured guests who had taken part in the march a quarter of a century or so ago, or supported the marchers as members of the Dobama Asi-ayone.

It is in this spirit that this book is written. Its object is to remember the past without bitterness. This book is not a history of contemporary Burma; that is for historians to write, when the time is ripe for objective appraisal, with all the facts before them. Nor is this a biography of Gen. Ne. Win. A biography needs a responsive subject, which he is not, and access to the archives and private papers which cannot be so open at present. Gen. Ne. Win has repulsed many abler men who wanted to write his biography, saying that his story must be read in his deeds.

The author modestly declares that the book "is simply served up as an aid to memory, to help us remember the past few decades of Burma's political life through some of the main events and some of the people who played their parts in these events. By remembering and reviving that past one may perhaps get a firmer feeling of roots, a better sense of history and a clearer perspective of the present."

BURMA AND GENERAL NE WIN is a vivid and interesting account of contemporary Burma. The author Dr. Maung Maung has here drawn his material from Burmese sources and his own rich experience as a Burmese citizen.

Some Opinions

GANDHI AGAINST MACHIAVELLISM

Simone Panter-Brick

"Gaandhian thought or philosophy has been a frequent subject of books and articles, but still there are significant aspects which are brought out by new studies. This is exactly what Simone Panter-Brick's book does. The author writes in an absorbing style about Gandhi's technique of Satyagraha and deals with her subject with the law scholar's awareness of the logic of Gandhi's strategy. As she herself suggests, her approach is that of "a syllogistic analysis."
PACIFIC AFFAIRS

"This book, which was first presented as a doctorial thesis in the University of Nancy, France, is an important contribution not only to Gandhian thought, but also to a scientific study of non-violence satyagraha as a method to achieve political ends...very well writeen...should be fascinating reading for the layman." *PHILOSOPHY, EAST & WEST*

RADHAKRISHNAN AND INTEGRAL EXPERIENCE

J G Arapura

"This is a lucid and penetrating study of Radhakrishnan's philosophy by the Associate Professor of Indian Religion and Philosophy at McMaster University, Canada. Integral experience is a reinterpretation of Advaita Vedanta and is concerned with the knowledge or realisation of ultimate reality. Dr Arapura writes with sympathetic understanding of Radhakrishnan...His discussion of the difficult concept of intuition, central to the attainment of the integrated self, is particularly good." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

"This is an analytical and comparative exposition of Radhakrishnan's philosophy...He states that Radhakrishnan can with justification be regarded as comparative philosopher, historian of Indian philosophy, and the philosophy of religion." *THEOSOPHICAL JOURNAL*

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Edited by D P Singh

"...high ranking government officials and other Indian experts on administration and relate to problems of planning, industrial growth, the judicial control of administration, the civil services and allied topics...They are concerned almost entirely with Indian affairs, and are...mainly of interest to Indian students, but readers elsewhere will obtain from them a good impression of the trend of thought among eminent Indian in this important field."
BRITISH BOOK NEWS

SOCIOLOGY OF POLITICS – Tradition and Politics

R Bhaskaran

"The admiration for John Stuart Mill which is expressed in this selection from Professor Bhaskaran's writings gives the key to the approach of this distinguished Indian academic-political scientist. He is a good, old fashioned liberal democrat, and the rationality, the ingrained mistrust of slogans, and easy formulas,

Continued on page 7

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Date: 28th February, 1969 Signed: L P Jayasinghe

Continued from page 6

and the good prose, which are characteristic of the breed here infuse his essays on Indian politics and on more general problems of government and society. He is particularly good on Madras politics and on the language problem in India, but his essays are sufficiently wide-ranging to appeal to an audience well beyond the specialised student of Indian politics." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY

C K Johri

"The principal purpose of this book is to analyse the interaction process between the trade union movement and the Government's labour policy in the specific context of the stresses and strains of economic development caused by successive five-year plans...Johri's investigation reveals some interesting relationships...This is a good book, one which displays a high standard of scholarship and explores a somewhat neglected but vitally important area of industrial relations in India. It adds to the glowing volume of high-quality work coming from the Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations in Delhi. It is highly recommended to anyone interested in industrial relations in developing countries." *THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY —Poems

Continued from page 1

The Heart or the World?

Better have a heart
that build a world!

The following are extracts from poems contained in the various chapters, the first being from a poem dedicated to Pope Paul VI.

On the Cross (Dedicated to Pope Paul VI)

"They nailed all they thought was him,
to a handful of cross,
His innocent, lily-white dust,
yielded all the milk it had stored
in its blood.
in tears of pity, in pledges
of an eternal, resplendent
Tomorow, to all men
who saw, and yet
did not believe!"

My Child

(In this poem Mr. Gopal Singh satisfies his child's enquiring mind by answering questions on sin, soul and God, pleasure and pain, etc. etc. since "mother knows it all, but will not tell." Here is an extract.

"No, these are not like they God.
He is like a fairy
who kisseth thy innocent forehead
in a golden dream,
or, thy dear, little ring-a-rosy
playmate
who ever rusheth to thee,
when thy mother is not at
home,
and thou art sad at heart."

Even so, with a charm all their own, writes Omar Abou Riche, a picture or two more—or the warmth of a winter fire,....of the shades of mountains rising like hands in prayer—unfold here; a memory of the days when the child he used to play God, not his mother, knew where—an Unconscious gleaming from some other age as it were when "home was a backyard with a prying and praying mother and a pitying bed." But why "prying"? A mother's eyes—instead never impelling in him even today some newer, more original, more personal thrill! However, even as it stands, the observation—this one of a mother and of mountains receding—does contain truth, aspects of truth, and albeit at places reflects Gopal Singh's 'recollection in solitude' a shade better than Wordsworth's, anyway.

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RECALL LAPSE IN DEMOGRAPHIC ENQUIRIES by R K Som: Dr Som, Head of the Demographic Section of the U N Economic Commission for Africa, provides a critical survey of the sources of demographic data, sampling techniques and the evaluation of information including morbidity tables.

Rs. 26.00*

YOU AND YOUR COMMUNITY by K V W Dharan: A simple yet comprehensive account of the methods of 'fact finding' surveys of community problems of special interest to students of social studies, Community Development officers, social workers, planners and of course the public-spirited members of any community.

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KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY by T V Mahalingam: The Sir William Meyer Lectures given by the author in 1963 are collected here to provide an authoritative history of the Pallavas and their contribution to Indian culture using recently discovered epigraphical and literary evidence.

Rs. 30.00

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN INDIA by Charlee A Myers & S Kannapan: Dr Myers the distinguished American scholar and his co-author has produced a new edition of this much praised book. It now fully covers recent changes.
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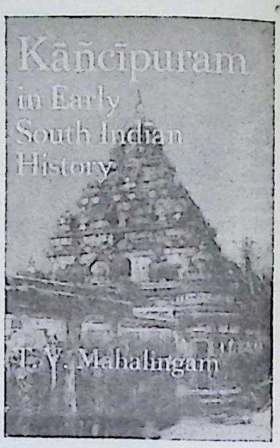

Contains seventeem analytical studie on the (a) levels and disparities in th standards of living (b) estimation o Engels elasticities and projections o consumer demand, (c) methodological researches.

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PANCHAYATI-RAJ PLANNING AND DEMOCRACY Edited by M V Mathur & Iqbal Narain: Papers on the concept of Panchayati Raj, the Indian experiment in decentralised rural administration and development.

Rs. 40.00

* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 7 MARCH 1969 18 p

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY—

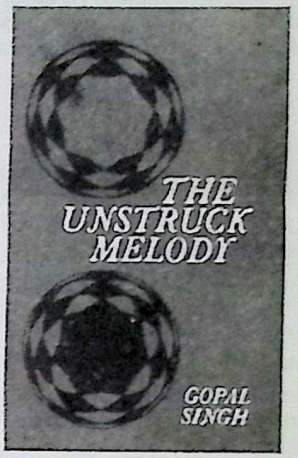
Poems

Gopal Singh 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 88pp

'Anhad naad', or unstruck melody, in one word sums up India's spiritual tradition through the millennia, the word being a technical term of Indian Philosophy—referring to that stilled state of mind when the listener, apparently losing consciousness of the world around, gradually begins having an uncanny feeling of being quickened and transported to a different plane where the music of the spheres takes rise and is, ceaselessly, creatively, at play.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems put you in such a state of mind. His poetry is simple, in the best sense of the word, but thought provoking and sensitive. It is human, near to our souls.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems, written originally in Punjabi, portrays with remarkable sensitivity the malaise of modern man. He does this from the standpoint of idealism which is what makes his poems bitterly ironic, revealing the abysmal ugliness that lurks beneath the thin veneer of civilization. In his long philosophical poem "The Divine Comedy" he holds, as it were, the mirror upto man and exposes the hollowness of his life. Dr. Gopal Singh, however, does not always dwell on the gloomier aspects of life. There are fleeting, dream-like glimpses of Beauty whose prismatic hues are evidence of the higher reaches of man's soul.



The poetic content, besides an interesting philosophical introduction by Omar Abou Riche, is divided into 6 parts—On life, The Divine Comedy, Scenes from Indian Life, Songs addressed to myself, Some experiences of inner life and For Children.

The following are some of Gopal Singh's smaller poems:

O Man!

O man,
Thy greatest achievement is
that thou art alive
In spite of thyself!

Freedom

O God, I came to these for freedom:
And, Thou bound me to Thyself?

Some Experiences of Inner Life

"Woe unto thee, O light,
that separateth me from my love!"

Continued on page 7

Below: A view of Asia's Stall at the First International Book Fair held in Cairo recently.

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LETTERS FROM
Gandhi, Nehru, Vinoba

Shriman Narayan 1969 Demy 8vo x + 214pp

Shriman Narayan described by Mahatma Gandhi as "an extraordinary amalgam of scholarship, sobriety and humility," and "a rare gem" is a distinguished educationist, politician and author.

These warm, intimate letters from Gandhi, Nehru and Vinoba to Shriman Narayan throw a flood of light not only on the life and thought of these noble and distinguished sons of India, but also on contemporary history and turn of events. Below are some extracts of letters from the three eminent personalities.

Bhai Shriman,

I have read your Roti Ka Rag. I have liked the poems. The objective is clear and noble. I am not competent to express opinion about the literary aspects; only poets can do that.

Bapu Ke Ashirvad.
Segaon, 25-9-36.

Shriman Narayan:

What, in your opinion, are the main reasons for the withdrawal of British rule from India?

Gandhiji:

One reason I know, viz., our non-violent strength.

The following is an extract of a Foreword penned by Gandhiji to Shriman Narayanji's treatise entitled the Gandhian Constitution for Free India.

"Perhaps the expression "Gandhian Constitution" is not a fitting title for Principal Agarwal's pages. It may be acceptable as a convenient and compact title. The framework is really Principal Agarwal's, based on his study of my writings. He has been interpreting them for a number of years. And as he is anxious not to misinterpret them in any way he would publish nothing without my seeing it. This is both an advantage and a disadvantage. The advantage is obvious. The disadvantage lies in the reader mistaking the particular writing being my view in every detail. Let me then warm him against making any such mistake. If I were to commit myself to every word appearing in these pages, I might as well write the thing myself. Though I have endeavoured to read the constitution twice, with as much attention as I was able to bestow on it during my other engagements, I could not undertake to check every thought and every word of it. Nor would my sense of propriety and individual freedom permit me to commit any such atrocity."

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of April 18 about..... Please do not ask me for a message. Every little thing adds to my burden and writing a message for the "Economic Review" should mean that I write something worthwhile.

Yours sincerely,
J. Nehru.
April 18, 1953.

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of August 8 about.....
"We have had nothing to do with the Press except to try to restrain it, but it is perfectly true that there has been a change in our attitude to Sheikh Abdullah for the simple reason that there has been a great change in his attitude towards India."

J. Nehru
August 9, 1953.

My dear Panditji,

You must have read in the papers about a recent incident which took place in Aligarh. Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma, Minister of Transport, U.P., attended a tea party given by a dacoit, who was arrested by the Police immediately after the party was over. This has created a very bad impression in the public. There is a general feeling that Ministers and high officials of the Government attend too many parties at private residences during their tours.....

May I humbly suggest that a few definite instructions in this regard should be issued to all the M sters.....

Shriman
February 18, 1954

Shriman,

Many intellectural forces are work in the country. And as I am direct contact with the public, I get opportunity to study them minute Its result, as far as I am concern is that I am able to take an object view of things and am constan aware of the need for synthesis..

When we meet next,

Vinoba
Patna, 24-12-53

Shriman Narayan writes by way Introduction: When I first met Gandi ji at Maganwadi in Wardha, I fou him to be intensely human and affe tionate. He gently smiled and ask me: "Will you not work for me "Bapuji! I will try my best," I humb replied.

His personal acquaintance wi Nehru initially was rather distant well as limited. However, after he w elected a member of Parliament 1952 and began taking an active pa in the functioning of the Congre Party, Nehru sent for him one da enlisted his services for the countr and thenseforth their relations we most affectionate and cordial.

In the rare personality of Achary Vinoba Bhave, we see a rich amalga of the ancient and the modern qua ties of deep spirituality as well as intensely scientific outlook. Of Vinob Bhave he writes: "When I first m him in 1936, I found him to be ver reserved and non-communicative. He was at that time, fully absorbed in th study of Sanskrit scriptures as well the Holy Koran, besides undertakin practical researches in the technolo of hand-spinning and weaving. At th sight of visitors to his Ashram at Na wadi and subsequently, at Paunar Vinobaji would turn his back on them and pursue his studies undisturbed But, after Gandhiji's passing away he came out of his sequestered she and plunged into active public work first for relief and rehabilitation in th wake of partition, and later, as th pioneer of the historic Bhoodan move ment which has now flowered into Gramdan revolution.

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PREVIEWS

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

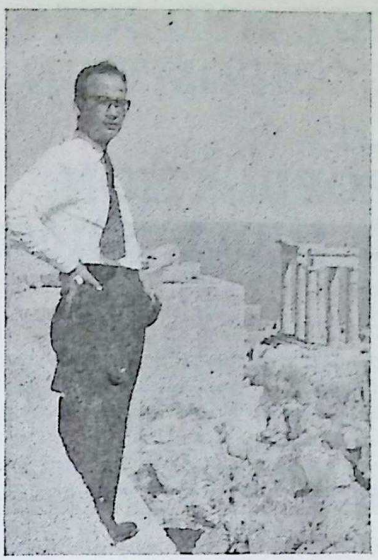
N K Devaraja

The study offers a critical perspective for the understanding of religion in general and Hinduism and Christianity in particular. What distinguishes this book from most other works on comparative religion is its boldly humanistic approach, its absolute impartiality of outlook, and its insistence on reason and other human values. Here emphasis on dogma yields place to emphasis on rationally comprehended experience, chiefly the experience of values. The book will be of interest to all those who want to develop a concern for religion or religious values, without being compelled either to abdure science or to compromise their intellectual honesty and regard for truth.

ASPECTS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

D P Pattanayak

Applied linguistics is a growing discipline. Many universities are opening departments or focussing on this aspect in their existing departments. India, where the bewildering number of languages and dialects present an almost impossible problem from the point of communication, both inside and outside the classroom, could use some of the knowledge available from the sources of linguistic science in improving the qualityof instruction. Whether it is teaching in a class room or translating a book from one language to another, knowledge of the structure and function of language and languages is bound to enhance the efficiency of the teacher, translator or even the author. Such knowledge can accelerate the process of learning and thus reduce the burden imposed on students and teachers alike.



Dr. Maung Maung, Chief Justice of Burma, and the author of Burma and General Ne Win

See page 4

LORD NORTHBROOK'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Edward C Moulton

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India during Gladstone's first administration has been most ungenerously dismissed as a colourless and insignificant figure. He emerges from these pages as a capable administrator and a statesman deeply convinced of the British responsibility to govern India in her own interests. Based on private papers and contemporary source materials this book re-assesses Lord Northbrook in the light of his firm opposition to the imperialist policies of Disraeli's Conservative Ministry when it came to power in 1874. He was, as The Bengali described him, "a pro-Indian Viceroy," and it is mainly for this reason that he deserves a honoured place among British administrators in India.

Asia Books Published/February

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai — Rs. 30.00

LETTERS FROM GANDHI, NEHRU, VINOBA

Shriman Narayan — Rs. 25.00

ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE BOMBAY GUJARAT 1800-1939

R D Choksey — Rs. 35.00

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath — Rs. 60.00

A SURVEY OF MALAYALAM LITERATURE

K M George — Rs. 26.00

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New Books

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath, Sc.D (Cantab), F N I

A comprehensive morphological and cytochemical account of yolk formation in the oogenesis of almost all animal groups—Fishes, Amphibia, Mammals, Insects, Spiders and Crustacea. The author has made a fascinating attempt to correlate the numerous findings of classical workers, the more recent observations of cyto-chemists and also electro-microscopists. Dr Viswa Nath considers in detail the RNA-containing cell organelles such as nucleolar extrusions, mitochondria, yolk nucleus and endoplasmic reticulum; and their role in the synthesis of protein yolk. He is a leading authority on the subject, and this monograph will be full of interest to students of morphology, cytochemistry and physiology and researchers all over the world. Profusely illustrated with 200 photographs and drawings.

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai

This book, by an eminent demographer and researcher, arose from a survey of census data from 1901 to 1961, which was undertaken by the Demographic Research Centre. The census statistics of this period are examined with the view to highlighting the extent to which the variations in the size and sex ratio of the national population are reflected in the different segments viz. census zones, states and rural and urban sectors. The author, who was also a Visiting Fellow at the University of Michigan provides demographers, Census Commissioners and students of sociology with a "readable and authoritative account" of India's population position. He deals with all the relevant factors such as the trends in fertility and mortality rates and internal migration.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL— ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Gang

This volume contains the text four lectures delivered by Dr B Ganguli, under the auspices of t Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lectu Endowment, established by A Publishing House, Bombay at t Indian School of International Studi This is the fourth series of lectu under the Endowment. The author h presented a synoptic view of t vicissitudes that have marked the tempt of nations to build an integr ed international economic communi Dr Ganguli, a distinguished eco mist and educationist has served a number of important commissi and delegations, both national and i ternational. He has conceived th analysis in the "economic frame of r ference against the background of t well-trodden field of Political Econ my in which the politics of econom events get inextricably mixed up form a complex whole.

Burma and General Ne Win

Dr. Maung Maung 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 332pp.

May Day, 1964, was celebrated in Burma in a memorable way. It was, in fact, more than a celebration; it was a milestone in the march forward of the nation, and a rendezvous with history.

The day was well chosen for the purpose. The place was right for the rendezvous, for it was below Chauk, the oilfield town, and on the sandy shores of the Irrawaddy river. Chauk and Yenangyaung were developed by British oil interests, and their wells had brought wealth to generations of shareholders in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Manchester and London, cities whose chambers of commerce had persuaded the British Government to annex all of Burma to the empire of Queen Victoria.

The high steel towers of the oil extraction plants standing stark over the sandy wasteland of that dry zone became constant reminders of the sharp contrasts of the age: the poverty of the people who lived on the land, the wealth that lay beneath it, the poor returns for the workers who toiled long hours by shifts and kept the industry humming day and night, the luxury and comfort in which the British managers and even their favoured local assistants could live and the huge profits which the owners divided among themselves. Chauk and Yenangyaung therefore served, in course of time when the nationalist movement gathered momentum, as living proof of the injustice of alien rule and capitalist exploitation. The twin towns saw the quickening of the labour movement which later merg into the larger struggle for nation freedom.

From Chauk, on December 1, 193 oilfield workers went on strike an marched to Rangoon, 405 miles soutl to lay their case before the country. That was a restless year, the "year o revolution".

General Ne Win, chairman of th Revolutionary Council and the Revo lutionary Government, thus personal ly chose Chauk as the meeting plac for the "parliament of the workin people" and as the historic site where the charter of the working peopl should be proclaimed.

On May Day he addressed the rally of people who had come from all over the country by rail or bus or on foot by boat up or down the Irrawaddy.

Continued on page

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Economic Life In The Bombay-Gujarat 1800-1939

R D Choksey 1969 Demy 8vo x + 288pp

A much-needed gap in Western Indian history has at last been filled by this excellent study which completes Mr. Choksey's monumental work. His earlier books dealt with the Bombay-Deccan, Bombay-Karnatak and the Bombay-Konkan. They cover the entire aspects of economic life, land policy, revenue assessment, prices, industries, communication, etc. All necessary data have been collected with utmost care and maps and graphs drawn wherever needed. The author's account of the achievements and problems in this major region under British rule is full of interest for students of economic history. Below are excerpts from the book:

At the end of the British rule in India the influence of land tenures, which were to them a historical gift, fragmentation of farms, soil erosion, poor live-stock and an ignorant, emaciated peasantry with economic handicaps completed the picture of the agricultural economy of Western India. Nearly seventy per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture with a density of population at 230 per square mile.

In a ryotwari tenure land revenue settlement is always subject to revision. In Western India it was at the end of thirty years. This revision was based on top prices which in itself was wholly unjust. At times, even when the economic history of the tract was against any increase, still in order to get more, the Government, regardless of all survey principles, raised the rates in a large measure even in the poorest of Deccan talukas. This policy had been followed all along the British rule. Even during their first fifty years which were marked by great all-round economic depression, when they realised that the land revenue was to a considerable extent responsible for the poverty of the ryot, the temptation to try and come by most of the revenue, even in years that followed a famine, they could hardly resist.

This combined pressure of a heavy Government demand and its off-spring-high rate of interest—compelled the ryot to sell his agricultural produce very cheap, immediately after harvest or even before in advance. No story of Indian economy is complete without a mention of the soukar. It was his greed and monetary power over the ryot that added not a little to the ryots' poverty over generations. He was happily the peg on which the British were ever willing to hang the woes of Indian agricultural poverty. He lent money to pay the assessment and covered the inumerable needs of the ryot. The high interest was paid at convenience, the principal borrowed, perhaps never. It suited both parties. The soukar never killed the goose that laid the golden egg. But the goose lived on the margin of sustenance. Gradually the ryot became a landless labourer for British justice stood by the side of the soukar. With the Deccan riots came a sudden realisation that even the worm will turn. A commission with voluminous reports, pious resolutions followed by counter resolutions, the birth of a Royal Commission on Agriculture, Co-operative Movements (which loaned money but wanted it repaid on the dates specified in the contract), land mortagage banks, etc. all came to help the hapless ryot. It is a story told and retold in the economic struggles in Western India. Enough has been said and the pros and cons of these reforms are weighed. The ryot went back to the soukar; the old and fatal system of paying the assessment and current expenses by means of loans was resumed; marriage and death became more and more expensive over the years, the one a social necessity and the other inevitable continued to add to the burden of debts. Manfully the administration struggled against the heavy odds. For the British had come into power in troubled days. Most of the territories were the fruits of a long struggle; and Britain had the good fortune to have a unique team of workers under the able captaincy of a unique personality—Mountstuart Elphinstone. They set a policy of respect for age old institutions and a moderate assessment on land in keeping with the best days of the Maratha raj. But the best days had long past and assessment of those days became an unbearable burden. More and more land came under cultivation—it was felt prosperity was returning—it was only the fruit of political peace—the only employment in the country. Markets were glutted with grain and prices fell. Villages were deserted and the trouble thirties began their reign. Fresh assessment and classification of soils weighed the British mind. Several experiments were made. Adjustments of the Government rent on land or share of revenue, was it to be on the gross or net income of the ryot? Similar and allied questions begged a solution. A fitting answer was hard to come by. Poverty overwhelmed the ryot and it was felt the Government must adopt a new policy—a policy that placed the interests of the ryot before government revenue. In his prosperity lay the happiness of Government and society. But as previously stated the sacrifice of revenue remained a pious wish. Even the New Survey and Settlement of George Wingate which began in 1938 at Indapur, though it continued till the end of the century, as it spread from district to district accompanied by railways and roads, could not avert the tragedy of 1900. Surprising but true that inspite of Oxford reasoning and Cambridge calculations ryots died by thousands as the nineteenth century ended its rule.

Corrigendum

We regret the error of referring our eminent author, late Dr Sampurnanand as Vice Chancellor of Banares Hindu University at the time of his death. Dr Sampurnanand was Chancellor of Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.

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Continued from page 4

Aid To Memory

people who filled the river's bank and made another surging river of beaming faces that followed on and on as far as the eyes could see in that early dawn.

On the stage sat the chairman whom the workers had elected. Also sharing the stage were a few of the colonels who had spent several weeks on the site, supervising the building of the residential halls, the exhibition stalls and the huge assembly hall-named the "Po Hla Gyi Hall" after the leader of the 1938 March—and looking after the needs of the delegates and providing the facilities for their work. On the stage also, proud and happy, were the honoured guests who had taken part in the march a quarter of a century or so ago, or supported the marchers as members of the Dobama Asi-ayone.

It is in this spirit that this book is written. Its object is to remember the past without bitterness. This book is not a history of contemporary Burma; that is for historians to write, when the time is ripe for objective appraisal, with all the facts before them. Nor is this a biography of Gen. Ne. Win. A biography needs a responsive subject, which he is not, and access to the archives and private papers which cannot be so open at present. Gen. Ne. Win has repulsed many abler men who wanted to write his biography, saying that his story must be read in his deeds.

The author modestly declares that the book "is simply served up as an aid to memory, to help us remember the past few decades of Burma's political life through some of the main events and some of the people who played their parts in these events. By remembering and reviving that past one may perhaps get a firmer feeling of roots, a better sense of history and a clearer perspective of the present."

BURMA AND GENERAL NE WIN is a vivid and interesting account of contemporary Burma. The author Dr. Maung Maung has here drawn his material from Burmese sources and his own rich experience as a Burmese citizen.

Some Opinions

GANDHI AGAINST MACHIAVELLISM

Simone Panter-Brick

"Gaandhian thought or philosophy has been a frequent subject of books and articles, but still there are significant aspects which are brought out by new studies. This is exactly what Simone Panter-Brick's book does. The author writes in an absorbing style about Gandhi's technique of Satyagraha and deals with her subject with the law scholar's awareness of the logic of Gandhi's strategy. As she herself suggests, her approach is that of "a syllogistic analysis." *PACIFIC AFFAIRS*

"This book, which was first presented as a doctorial thesis in the University of Nancy, France, is an important contribution not only to Gandhian thought, but also to a scientific study of non-violence satyagraha as a method to achieve political ends...very well writeen...should be fascinating reading for the layman." *PHILOSOPHY, EAST & WEST*

RADHAKRISHNAN AND INTEGRAL EXPERIENCE

J G Arapura

"This is a lucid and penetrating study of Radhakrishnan's philosophy by the Associate Professor of Indian Religion and Philosophy at McMaster University, Canada. Integral experience is a reinterpretation of Advaita Vedanta and is concerned with the knowledge or realisation of ultimate reality. Dr Arapura writes with sympathetic understanding of Radhakrishnan...His discussion of the difficult concept of intuition, central to the attainment of the integrated self, is particularly good." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

"This is an analytical and comparative exposition of Radhakrishnan's philosophy...He states that Radhakrishnan can with justification be regarded as comparative philosopher, historian of Indian philosophy, and the philosophy of religion." *THEOSOPHICAL JOURNAL*

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Edited by D P Singh

"...high ranking government officials and other Indian experts on administration and relate to problems of planning, industrial growth, the judicial control of administration, the civil services and allied topics...They are concerned almost entirely with Indian affairs, and are...mainly of interest to Indian students, but readers elsewhere will obtain from them a good impression of the trend of thought among eminent Indian in this important field."

BRITISH BOOK NEWS

SOCIOLOGY OF POLITICS – Tradition and Politics

R Bhaskaran

"The admiration for John Stuart Mill which is expressed in this selection from Professor Bhaskaran's writings gives the key to the approach of this distinguished Indian academic-political scientist. He is a good, old fashioned liberal democrat, and the rationality, the ingrained mistrust of slogans, and easy formulas,

Continued on page 7

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Date: 28th February, 1969 Signed: L P Jayasinghe

Continued from page 6

and the good prose, which are characteristic of the breed here infuse his essays on Indian politics and on more general problems of government and society. He is particularly good on Madras politics and on the language problem in India, but his essays are sufficiently wide-ranging to appeal to an audience well beyond the specialised student of Indian politics." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY

C K Johri

"The principal purpose of this book is to analyse the interaction process between the trade union movement and the Government's labour policy in the specific context of the stresses and strains of economic development caused by successive five-year plans...Johri's investigation reveals some interesting relationships...This is a good book, one which displays a high standard of scholarship and explores a somewhat neglected but vitally important area of industrial relations in India. It adds to the glowing volume of high-quality work coming from the Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations in Delhi. It is highly recommended to anyone interested in industrial relations in developing countries." *THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY
—Poems

Continued from page 1

The Heart or the World?

Better have a heart
that build a world!

The following are extracts from poems contained in the various chapters, the first being from a poem dedicated to Pope Paul VI.

On the Cross (Dedicated to Pope Paul VI)

"They nailed all they thought was him,
to a handful of cross,
His innocent, lily-white dust,
yielded all the milk it had stored
in its blood.
in tears of pity, in pledges
of an eternal, resplendent
Tomorow, to all men
who saw, and yet
did not believe!"

My Child

(In this poem Mr. Gopal Singh satisfies his child's enquiring mind by answering questions on sin, soul and God, pleasure and pain, etc. etc. since "mother knows it all, but will not tell." Here is an extract.

"No, these are not like they God.
He is like a fairy
who kisseth thy innocent forehead
in a golden dream,
or, thy dear, little ring-a-rosy
playmate
who ever rusheth to thee,
when thy mother is not at
home,
and thou art sad at heart."

Even so, with a charm all their own, writes Omar Abou Riche, a picture or two more—or the warmth of a winter fire,....of the shades of mountains rising like hands in prayer—unfold here; a memory of the days when the child he used to play God, not his mother, knew where—an Unconscious gleaming from some other age as it were when "home was a backyard with a prying and praying mother and a pitying bed." But why "prying"? A mother's eyes—instead never impelling in him even today some newer, more original, more personal thrill! However, even as it stands, the observation—this one of a mother and of mountains receding—does contain truth, aspects of truth, and albeit at places reflects Gopal Singh's 'recollection in solitude' a shade better than Wordsworth's, anyway.

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Rs. 30.00

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN INDIA by Charlee A Myers & S Kannapan: Dr Myers the distinguished American scholar and his co-author has produced a new edition of this much praised book. It now fully covers recent changes.
2nd rev. ed. Rs. 40.00

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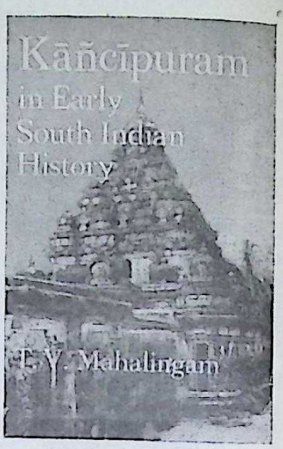

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PANCHAYATI-RAJ PLANNING AND DEMOCRACY Edited by M V Mathur & Iqbal Narain: Papers on the concept of Panchayati Raj, the Indian experiment in decentralised rural administration and development.

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* Tentative.

Printed by L. P. Jayasinghe at the Popular Press (Bom.) Private Ltd., 35C, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34 WB, and published by her at Bombay on behalf of P. S. Jayasinghe, Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Editor: P. S. Jayasinghe.

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The Asia Bulletin

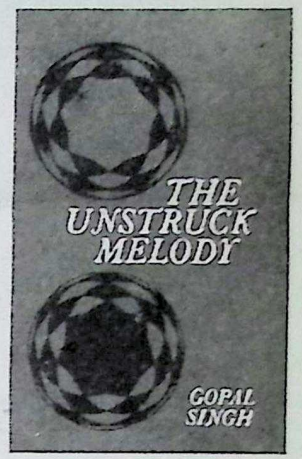
A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 7 MARCH 1969 18 p

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY—

Poems

Gopal Singh 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 88pp



'Anhad naad', or unstruck melody, in one word sums up India's spiritual tradition through the millennia, the word being a technical term of Indian Philosophy—referring to that stilled state of mind when the listener, apparently losing consciousness of the world around, gradually begins having an uncanny feeling of being quickened and transported to a different plane where the music of the spheres takes rise and is, ceaselessly, creatively, at play.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems put you in such a state of mind. His poetry is simple, in the best sense of the word, but thought provoking and sensitive. It is human, near to our souls.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems, written originally in Punjabi, portrays with remarkable sensitivity the malaise of modern man. He does this from the standpoint of idealism which is what makes his poems bitterly ironic, revealing the abysmal ugliness that lurks beneath the thin veneer of civilization. In his long philosophical poem "The Divine Comedy" he holds, as it were, the mirror upto man and exposes the hollowness of his life. Dr. Gopal Singh, however, does not always dwell on the gloomier aspects of life. There are fleeting, dream-like glimpses of Beauty whose prismatic hues are evidence of the higher reaches of man's soul.

The poetic content, besides an interesting philosophical introduction by Omar Abou Riche, is divided into 6 parts—On life, The Divine Comedy, Scenes from Indian Life, Songs addressed to myself, Some experiences of inner life and For Children.

The following are some of Gopal Singh's smaller poems:

O Man!

O man,
Thy greatest achievement is
that thou art alive
In spite of thyself!

Freedom

O God, I came to these for freedom:
And, Thou bound me to Thyself?

Some Experiences of Inner Life

"Woe unto thee, O light,
that separateth me from my love!"

Continued on page 7

Below: A view of Asia's Stall at the First International Book Fair held in Cairo recently.

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LETTERS FROM
Gandhi, Nehru, Vinoba

Shriman Narayan 1969 Demy 8vo x + 214pp

Shriman Narayan described by Mahatma Gandhi as "an extraordinary amalgam of scholarship, sobriety and humility," and "a rare gem" is a distinguished educationist, politician and author.

These warm, intimate letters from Gandhi, Nehru and Vinoba to Shriman Narayan throw a flood of light not only on the life and thought of these noble and distinguished sons of India, but also on contemporary history and turn of events. Below are some extracts of letters from the three eminent personalities.

Bhai Shriman,

I have read your Roti Ka Rag. I have liked the poems. The objective is clear and noble. I am not competent to express opinion about the literary aspects; only poets can do that.

Bapu Ke Ashirvad.
Segaon, 25-9-36.

Shriman Narayan:

What, in your opinion, are the main reasons for the withdrawal of British rule from India?

Gandhiji:

One reason I know, viz., our non-violent strength.

The following is an extract of a Foreword penned by Gandhiji to Shriman Narayanji's treatise entitled the Gandhian Constitution for Free India.

"Perhaps the expression "Gandhian Constitution" is not a fitting title for Principal Agarwal's pages. It may be acceptable as a convenient and compact title. The framework is really Principal Agarwal's, based on his study of my writings. He has been interpreting them for a number of years. And as he is anxious not to misinterpret them in any way he would publish nothing without my seeing it. This is both an advantage and a disadvantage. The advantage is obvious. The disadvantage lies in the reader mistaking the particular writing being my view in every detail. Let me then warm him against making any such mistake. If I were to commit myself to every word appearing in these pages, I might as well write the thing myself. Though I have endeavoured to read the constitution twice, with as much attention as I was able to bestow on it during my other engagements, I could not undertake to check every thought and every word of it. Nor would my sense of propriety and individual freedom permit me to commit any such atrocity."

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of April 18 about..... Please do not ask me for a message. Every little thing adds to my burden and writing a message for the "Economic Review" should mean that I write something worthwhile.

Yours sincerely,
J. Nehru.
April 18, 1953.

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of August 8 about..... "We have had nothing to do with the Press except to try to restrain it, but it is perfectly true that there has been a change in our attitude to Sheikh Abdullah for the simple reason that there has been a great change in his attitude towards India."

J. Nehru
August 9, 1953.

My dear Panditji,

You must have read in the papers about a recent incident which took place in Aligarh. Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma, Minister of Transport, U.P., attended a tea party given by a dacoit, who was arrested by the Police immediately after the party was over. This has created a very bad impression in the public. There is a general feeling that Ministers and high officials of the Government attend too many parties at private residences during their tours.....

May I humbly suggest that a few definite instructions in this regard should be issued to all the Ministers.....

Shriman
February 18, 1954

Shriman,

Many intellectural forces are work in the country. And as I am direct contact with the public, I get opportunity to study them minute Its result, as far as I am concern is that I am able to take an object view of things and am constan aware of the need for synthesis.

When we meet next,

Vinoba
Patna, 24-12-53

Shriman Narayan writes by way Introduction: When I first met Gandhi ji at Maganwadi in Wardha, I fou him to be intensely human and affe tionate. He gently smiled and ask me: "Will you not work for me "Bapuji! I will try my best," I humb replied.

His personal acquaintance wi Nehru initially was rather distant well as limited. However, after he w elected a member of Parliament 1952 and began taking an active pa in the functioning of the Congre Party, Nehru sent for him one da enlisted his services for the countr and thenseforth their relations we most affectionate and cordial.

In the rare personality of Achary Vinoba Bhave, we see a rich amalga of the ancient and the modern qual ties of deep spirituality as well as intensely scientific outlook. Of Vinob Bhave he writes: "When I first me him in 1936, I found him to be ver reserved and non-communicative. He was at that time, fully absorbed in the study of Sanskrit scriptures as well the Holy Koran, besides undertakin practical researches in the technolog of hand-spinning and weaving. At th sight of visitors to his Ashram at Nal wadi and subsequently, at Paunar Vinobaji would turn his back on them and pursue his studies undisturbed But, after Gandhiji's passing away, he came out of his sequestered shell and plunged into active public work first for relief and rehabilitation in the wake of partition, and later, as the pioneer of the historic Bhoodan movement which has now flowered into a Gramdan revolution.

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PREVIEWS

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

N K Devaraja

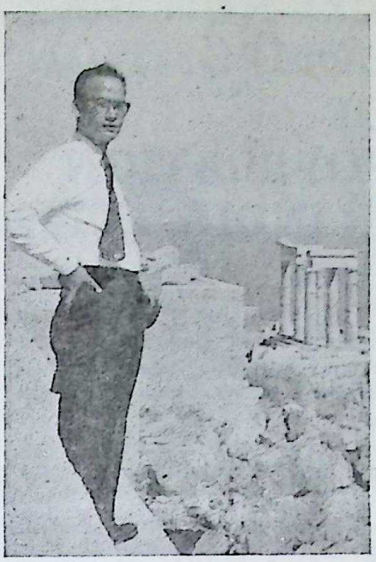
The study offers a critical perspective for the understanding of religion in general and Hinduism and Christianity in particular. What distinguishes this book from most other works on comparative religion is its boldly humanistic approach, its absolute impartiality of outlook, and its insistence on reason and other human values. Here emphasis on dogma yields place to emphasis on rationally comprehended experience, chiefly the experience of values. The book will be of interest to all those who want to develop a concern for religion or religious values, without being compelled either to abdure science or to compromise their intellectual honesty and regard for truth.

ASPECTS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

D P Pattanayak

Applied linguistics is a growing discipline. Many universities are opening departments or focussing on this aspect in their existing departments.

India, where the bewildering number of languages and dialects present an almost impossible problem from the point of communication, both inside and outside the classroom, could use some of the knowledge available from the sources of linguistic science in improving the qualityof instruction. Whether it is teaching in a class room or translating a book from one language to another, knowledge of the structure and function of language and languages is bound to enhance the efficiency of the teacher, translator or even the author. Such knowledge can accelerate the process of learning and thus reduce the burden imposed on students and teachers alike.



Dr. Maung Maung, eminent teacher writer and lawyer

See page 4

LORD NORTHBROOK'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Edward C Moulton

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India during Gladstone's first administration has been most ungenerously dismissed as a colourless and insignificant figure. He emerges from these pages as a capable administrator and a statesman deeply convinced of the British responsibility to govern India in her own interests. Based on private papers and contemporary source materials this book re-assesses Lord Northbrook in the light of his firm opposition to the imperialist policies of Disraeli's Conservative Ministry when it came to power in 1874. He was, as The Bengali described him, "a pro-Indian Viceroy," and it is mainly for this reason that he deserves a honoured place among British administrators in India.

Asia Books Published/February

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai Rs. 30.00

LETTERS FROM GANDHI, NEHRU, VINOBA

Shriman Narayan Rs. 25.00

ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE BOMBAY GUJARAT 1800-1939

R D Choksey Rs. 35.00

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath Rs. 60.00

A SURVEY OF MALAYALAM LITERATURE

K M George Rs. 26.00

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New Books

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath, Sc.D (Cantab), F N I

A comprehensive morphological and cytochemical account of yolk formation in the oogenesis of almost all animal groups—Fishes, Amphibia, Mammals, Insects, Spiders and Crustacea. The author has made a fascinating attempt to correlate the numerous findings of classical workers, the more recent observations of cyto-chemists and also electro-microscopists. Dr Viswa Nath considers in detail the RNA-containing cell organelles such as nucleolar extrusions, mitochondria, yolk nucleus and endoplasmic reticulum; and their role in the synthesis of protein yolk. He is a leading authority on the subject, and this monograph will be full of interest to students of morphology, cytochemistry and physiology and researchers all over the world. Profusely illustrated with 200 photographs and drawings.

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai

This book, by an eminent demographer and researcher, arose from a survey of census data from 1901 to 1961, which was undertaken by the Demographic Research Centre. The census statistics of this period are examined with the view to highlighting the extent to which the variations in the size and sex ratio of the national population are reflected in the different segments viz. census zones, states and rural and urban sectors. The author, who was also a Visiting Fellow at the University of Michigan provides demographers, Census Commissioners and students of sociology with a "readable and authoritative account" of India's population position. He deals with all the relevant factors such as the trends in fertility and mortality rates and internal migration.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL— ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Gangu

This volume contains the text four lectures delivered by Dr B Ganguli, under the auspices of t Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lectur Endowment, established by A Publishing House, Bombay at t Indian School of International Studi This is the fourth series of lectur under the Endowment. The author h presented a synoptic view of t vicissitudes that have marked the a tempt of nations to build an integra ed international economic communit Dr Ganguli, a distinguished econ mist and educationist has served a number of important commissio and delegations, both national and i ternational. He has conceived th analysis in the "economic frame of r ference against the background of th well-trodden field of Political Econ my in which the politics of economi events get inextricably mixed up t form a complex whole.

Burma and General Ne Win

Dr. Maung Maung 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 332pp.

May Day, 1964, was celebrated in Burma in a memorable way. It was, in fact, more than a celebration; it was a milestone in the march forward of the nation, and a rendezvous with history.

The day was well chosen for the purpose. The place was right for the rendezvous, for it was below Chauk, the oilfield town, and on the sandy shores of the Irrawaddy river. Chauk and Yenangyaung were developed by British oil interests, and their wells had brought wealth to generations of shareholders in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Manchester and London, cities whose chambers of commerce had persuaded the British Government to annex all of Burma to the empire of Queen Victoria.

The high steel towers of the oil extraction plants standing stark over the sandy wasteland of that dry zone became constant reminders of the sharp contrasts of the age: the poverty of the people who lived on the land, the wealth that lay beneath it, the poor returns for the workers who toiled long hours by shifts and kept the industry humming day and night, the luxury and comfort in which the British managers and even their favoured local assistants could live and the huge profits which the owners divided among themselves. Chauk and Yenangyaung therefore served, in course of time when the nationalist movement gathered momentum, as living proof of the injustice of alien rule and capitalist exploitation. The twin towns saw the quickening of the labour movement which later merge into the larger struggle for nation freedom.

From Chauk, on December 1, 193 oilfield workers went on strike an marched to Rangoon, 405 miles south to lay their case before the country. That was a restless year, the "year o revolution".

General Ne Win, chairman of th Revolutionary Council and the Revo lutionary Government, thus personal ly chose Chauk as the meeting place for the "parliament of the working people" and as the historic site where the charter of the working people should be proclaimed.

On May Day he addressed the rally of people who had come from all over the country by rail or bus or on foot. by boat up or down the Irrawaddy,

Continued on page

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Economic Life In The Bombay-Gujarat 1800-1939

R D Choksey 1969 Demy 8vo x + 288pp

A much-needed gap in Western Indian history has at last been filled by this excellent study which completes Mr. Choksey's monumental work. His earlier books dealt with the Bombay-Deccan, Bombay-Karnatak and the Bombay-Konkan. They cover the entire aspects of economic life, land policy, revenue assessment, prices, industries, communication, etc. All necessary data have been collected with utmost care and maps and graphs drawn wherever needed. The author's account of the achievements and problems in this major region under British rule is full of interest for students of economic history. Below are excerpts from the book:

At the end of the British rule in India the influence of land tenures, which were to them a historical gift, fragmentation of farms, soil erosion, poor live-stock and an ignorant, emaciated peasantry with economic handicaps completed the picture of the agricultural economy of Western India. Nearly seventy per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture with a density of population at 230 per square mile.

In a ryotwari tenure land revenue settlement is always subject to revision. In Western India it was at the end of thirty years. This revision was based on top prices which in itself was wholly unjust. At times, even when the economic history of the tract was against any increase, still in order to get more, the Government, regardless of all survey principles, raised the rates in a large measure even in the poorest of Deccan talukas. This policy had been followed all along the British rule. Even during their first fifty years which were marked by great all-round economic depression, when they realised that the land revenue was to a considerable extent responsible for the poverty of the ryot, the temptation to try and come by most of the revenue, even in years that followed a famine, they could hardly resist.

This combined pressure of a heavy Government demand and its offspring-high rate of interest—compelled the ryot to sell his agricultural produce very cheap, immediately after harvest or even before in advance. No story of Indian economy is complete without a mention of the soukar. It was his greed and monetary power over the ryot that added not a little to the ryots' poverty over generations. He was happily the peg on which the British were ever willing to hang the woes of Indian agricultural poverty. He lent money to pay the assessment and covered the inumerable needs of the ryot. The high interest was paid at convenience, the principal borrowed, perhaps never. It suited both parties. The soukar never killed the goose that laid the golden egg. But the goose lived on the margin of sustenance. Gradually the ryot became a landless labourer for British justice stood by the side of the soukar. With the Deccan riots came a sudden realisation that even the worm will turn. A commission with voluminous reports, pious resolutions followed by counter resolutions, the birth of a Royal Commission on Agriculture, Co-operative Movements (which loaned money but wanted it repaid on the dates specified in the contract), land mortagage banks, etc. all came to help the hapless ryot. It is a story told and retold in the economic struggles in Western India. Enough has been said and the pros and cons of these reforms are weighed. The ryot went back to the soukar; the old and fatal system of paying the assessment and current expenses by means of loans was resumed; marriage and death became more and more expensive over the years, the one a social necessity and the other inevitable continued to add to the burden of debts. Manfully the administration struggled against the heavy odds. For the British had come into power in troubled days. Most of the territories were the fruits of a long struggle; and Britain had the good fortune to have a unique team of workers under the able captaincy of a unique personality—Mountstuart Elphinstone. They set a policy of respect for age old institutions and a moderate assessment on land in keeping with the best days of the Maratha raj. But the best days had long past and assessment of those days became an unbearable burden. More and more land came under cultivation—it was felt prosperity was returning—it was only the fruit of political peace—the only employment in the country. Markets were glutted with grain and prices fell. Villages were deserted and the trouble thirties began their reign. Fresh assessment and classification of soils weighed the British mind. Several experiments were made. Adjustments of the Government rent on land or share of revenue, was it to be on the gross or net income of the ryot? Similar and allied questions begged a solution. A fitting answer was hard to come by. Poverty overwhelmed the ryot and it was felt the Government must adopt a new policy—a policy that placed the interests of the ryot before government revenue. In his prosperity lay the happiness of Government and society. But as previously stated the sacrifice of revenue remained a pious wish. Even the New Survey and Settlement of George Wingate which began in 1938 at Indapur, though it continued till the end of the century, as it spread from district to district accompanied by railways and roads, could not avert the tragedy of 1900. Surprising but true that inspite of Oxford reasoning and Cambridge calculations ryots died by thousands as the nineteenth century ended its rule.

Corrigendum

We regret the error of referring our eminent author, late Dr Sampurnanand as Vice Chancellor of Banares Hindu University at the time of his death. Dr Sampurnanand was Chancellor of Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.

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Continued from page 4

Aid To Memory

people who filled the river's bank and made another surging river of beaming faces that followed on and on as far as the eyes could see in that early dawn.

On the stage sat the chairman whom the workers had elected. Also sharing the stage were a few of the colonels who had spent several weeks on the site, supervising the building of the residential halls, the exhibition stalls and the huge assembly hall-named the "Po Hla Gyi Hall" after the leader of the 1938 March—and looking after the needs of the delegates and providing the facilities for their work. On the stage also, proud and happy, were the honoured guests who had taken part in the march a quarter of a century or so ago, or supported the marchers as members of the Dobama Asi-ayone.

It is in this spirit that this book is written. Its object is to remember the past without bitterness. This book is not a history of contemporary Burma; that is for historians to write, when the time is ripe for objective appraisal, with all the facts before them. Nor is this a biography of Gen. Ne. Win. A biography needs a responsive subject, which he is not, and access to the archives and private papers which cannot be so open at present. Gen. Ne. Win has repulsed many abler men who wanted to write his biography, saying that his story must be read in his deeds.

The author modestly declares that the book "is simply served up as an aid to memory, to help us remember the past few decades of Burma's political life through some of the main events and some of the people who played their parts in these events. By remembering and reviving that past one may perhaps get a firmer feeling of roots, a better sense of history and a clearer perspective of the present."

BURMA AND GENERAL NE WIN is a vivid and interesting account of contemporary Burma. The author Dr. Maung Maung has here drawn his material from Burmese sources and his own rich experience as a Burmese citizen.

Some Opinions

GANDHI AGAINST MACHIAVELLISM

Simone Panter-Brick

"Gaandhian thought or philosophy has been a frequent subject of books and articles, but still there are significant aspects which are brought out by new studies. This is exactly what Simone Panter-Brick's book does. The author writes in an absorbing style about Gandhi's technique of Satyagraha and deals with her subject with the law scholar's awareness of the logic of Gandhi's strategy. As she herself suggests, her approach is that of "a syllogistic analysis." *PACIFIC AFFAIRS*

"This book, which was first presented as a doctorial thesis in the University of Nancy, France, is an important contribution not only to Gandhian thought, but also to a scientific study of non-violence satyagraha as a method to achieve political ends...very well writeen...should be fascinating reading for the layman." *PHILOSOPHY, EAST & WEST*

RADHAKRISHNAN AND INTEGRAL EXPERIENCE

J G Arapura

"This is a lucid and penetrating study of Radhakrishnan's philosophy by the Associate Professor of Indian Religion and Philosophy at McMaster University, Canada. Integral experience is a reinterpretation of Advaita Vedanta and is concerned with the knowledge or realisation of ultimate reality. Dr Arapura writes with sympathetic understanding of Radhakrishnan...His discussion of the difficult concept of intuition, central to the attainment of the integrated self, is particularly good." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

"This is an analytical and comparative exposition of Radhakrishnan's philosophy...He states that Radhakrishnan can with justification be regarded as comparative philosopher, historian of Indian philosophy, and the philosophy of religion." *THEOSOPHICAL JOURNAL*

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Edited by D P Singh

"...high ranking government officials and other Indian experts on administration and relate to problems of planning, industrial growth, the judicial control of administration, the civil services and allied topics...They are concerned almost entirely with Indian affairs, and are...mainly of interest to Indian students, but readers elsewhere will obtain from them a good impression of the trend of thought among eminent Indian in this important field."

BRITISH BOOK NEWS

SOCIOLOGY OF POLITICS – Tradition and Politics

R Bhaskaran

"The admiration for John Stuart Mill which is expressed in this selection from Professor Bhaskaran's writings gives the key to the approach of this distinguished Indian academic-political scientist. He is a good, old fashioned liberal democrat, and the rationality, the ingrained mistrust of slogans, and easy formulas,

Continued on page 7

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Date: 28th February, 1969 Signed: L P Jayasinghe

Continued from page 6

and the good prose, which are characteristic of the breed here infuse his essays on Indian politics and on more general problems of government and society. He is particularly good on Madras politics and on the language problem in India, but his essays are sufficiently wide-ranging to appeal to an audience well beyond the specialised student of Indian politics." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY

C K Johri

"The principal purpose of this book is to analyse the interaction process between the trade union movement and the Government's labour policy in the specific context of the stresses and strains of economic development caused by successive five-year plans...Johri's investigation reveals some interesting relationships...This is a good book, one which displays a high standard of scholarship and explores a somewhat neglected but vitally important area of industrial relations in India. It adds to the glowing volume of high-quality work coming from the Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations in Delhi. It is highly recommended to anyone interested in industrial relations in developing countries." *THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY —Poems

Continued from page 1

The Heart or the World?

Better have a heart
that build a world!

The following are extracts from poems contained in the various chapters, the first being from a poem dedicated to Pope Paul VI.

On the Cross (Dedicated to Pope Paul VI)

"They nailed all they thought was him,
to a handful of cross,
His innocent, lily-white dust,
yielded all the milk it had stored in its blood.
in tears of pity, in pledges
of an eternal, resplendent
Tomorow, to all men
who saw, and yet
did not believe!"

My Child

(In this poem Mr. Gopal Singh satisfies his child's enquiring mind by answering questions on sin, soul and God, pleasure and pain, etc. etc. since "mother knows it all, but will not tell." Here is an extract.

"No, these are not like they God.
He is like a fairy
who kisseth thy innocent forehead
in a golden dream,
or, thy dear, little ring-a-rosy
playmate
who ever rusheth to thee,
when thy mother is not at
home,
and thou art sad at heart."

Even so, with a charm all their own, writes Omar Abou Riche, a picture or two more—or the warmth of a winter fire,....of the shades of mountains rising like hands in prayer—unfold here; a memory of the days when the child he used to play God, not his mother, knew where—an Unconscious gleaming from some other age as it were when "home was a backyard with a prying and praying mother and a pitying bed." But why "prying"? A mother's eyes—instead never impelling in him even today some newer, more original, more personal thrill! However, even as it stands, the observation—this one of a mother and of mountains receding—does contain truth, aspects of truth, and albeit at places reflects Gopal Singh's 'recollection in solitude' a shade better than Wordsworth's, anyway.

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DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

RECALL LAPSE IN DEMOGRAPHIC ENQUIRIES by R K Som: Dr Som, Head of the Demographic Section of the U N Economic Commission for Africa, provides a critical survey of the sources of demographic data, sampling techniques and the evaluation of information including morbidity tables.

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COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST by M S Agwani: A major study of the developments in the Arab world which are causing concern to not only the West but also neighbouring nations.

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Rs. 30.00

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2nd rev. ed.

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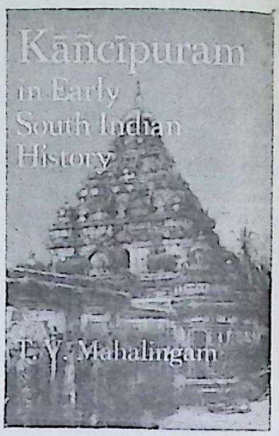

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Rs. 30.00

SOME ASPECTS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY, 1947-48 to 1961-62 by P V John: Gathers, evaluates and interprets a vast body of statistical data, which has only recently become available and that too in widely scattered sources, on India's economy during the first fifteen years after Independence.

Rs. 35.00

PANCHAYATI-RAJ PLANNING AND DEMOCRACY Edited by M V Mathur & Iqbal Narain: Papers on the concept of Panchayati Raj, the Indian experiment in decentralised rural administration and development.

Rs. 40.00

* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

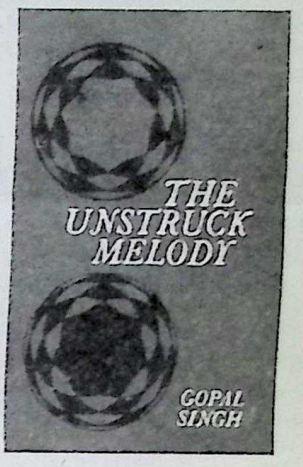
A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 7 MARCH 1969 18 p

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY—

Poems

Gopal Singh 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 88pp



'Anhad naad', or unstruck melody, in one word sums up India's spiritual tradition through the millennia, the word being a technical term of Indian Philosophy—referring to that stilled state of mind when the listener, apparently losing consciousness of the world around, gradually begins having an uncanny feeling of being quickened and transported to a different plane where the music of the spheres takes rise and is, ceaselessly, creatively, at play.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems put you in such a state of mind. His poetry is simple, in the best sense of the word, but thought provoking and sensitive. It is human, near to our souls.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems, written originally in Punjabi, portrays with remarkable sensitivity the malaise of modern man. He does this from the standpoint of idealism which is what makes his poems bitterly ironic, revealing the abysmal ugliness that lurks beneath the thin veneer of civilization. In his long philosophical poem "The Divine Comedy" he holds, as it were, the mirror upto man and exposes the hollowness of his life. Dr. Gopal Singh, however, does not always dwell on the gloomier aspects of life. There are fleeting, dream-like glimpses of Beauty whose prismatic hues are evidence of the higher reaches of man's soul.

The poetic content, besides an interesting philosophical introduction by Omar Abou Riche, is divided into 6 parts—On life, The Divine Comedy, Scenes from Indian Life, Songs addressed to myself, Some experiences of inner life and For Children.

The following are some of Gopal Singh's smaller poems:

O Man!

O man,
Thy greatest achievement is
that thou art alive
In spite of thyself!

Freedom

O God, I came to these for freedom:
And, Thou bound me to Thyself?

Some Experiences of Inner Life

"Woe unto thee, O light,
that separateth me from my love!"

Continued on page 7

Below: A view of Asia's Stall at the First International Book Fair held in Cairo recently.

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LETTERS FROM
Gandhi, Nehru, Vinoba

Shriman Narayan 1969 Demy 8vo x + 214pp

Shriman Narayan described by Mahatma Gandhi as "an extraordinary amalgam of scholarship, sobriety and humility," and "a rare gem" is a distinguished educationist, politician and author.

These warm, intimate letters from Gandhi, Nehru and Vinoba to Shriman Narayan throw a flood of light not only on the life and thought of these noble and distinguished sons of India, but also on contemporary history and turn of events. Below are some extracts of letters from the three eminent personalities.

Bhai Shriman,

I have read your Roti Ka Rag. I have liked the poems. The objective is clear and noble. I am not competent to express opinion about the literary aspects; only poets can do that.

Bapu Ke Ashirvad.
Segaon, 25-9-36.

Shriman Narayan:

What, in your opinion, are the main reasons for the withdrawal of British rule from India?

Gandhiji:

One reason I know, viz., our non-violent strength.

The following is an extract of a Foreword penned by Gandhiji to Shriman Narayanji's treatise entitled the Gandhian Constitution for Free India.

"Perhaps the expression "Gandhian Constitution" is not a fitting title for Principal Agarwal's pages. It may be acceptable as a convenient and compact title. The framework is really Principal Agarwal's, based on his study of my writings. He has been interpreting them for a number of years. And as he is anxious not to misinterpret them in any way he would publish nothing without my seeing it. This is both an advantage and a disadvantage. The advantage is obvious. The disadvantage lies in the reader mistaking the particular writing being my view in every detail. Let me then warm him against making any such mistake. If I were to commit myself to every word appearing in these pages, I might as well write the thing myself. Though I have endeavoured to read the constitution twice, with as much attention as I was able to bestow on it during my other engagements, I could not undertake to check every thought and every word of it. Nor would my sense of propriety and individual freedom permit me to commit any such atrocity."

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of April 18 about..... Please do not ask me for a message. Every little thing adds to my burden and writing a message for the "Economic Review" should mean that I write something worthwhile.

Yours sincerely,
J. Nehru.
April 18, 1953.

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of August 8 about.....

"We have had nothing to do with the Press except to try to restrain it, but it is perfectly true that there has been a change in our attitude to Sheikh Abdullah for the simple reason that there has been a great change in his attitude towards India."

J. Nehru
August 9, 1953.

My dear Panditji,

You must have read in the papers about a recent incident which took place in Aligarh. Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma, Minister of Transport, U.P., attended a tea party given by a dacoit, who was arrested by the Police immediately after the party was over. This has created a very bad impression in the public. There is a general feeling that Ministers and high officials of the Government attend too many parties at private residences during their tours.....

May I humbly suggest that a few definite instructions in this regard should be issued to all the Ministers.....

Shriman,
February 18, 1954.

Shriman,

Many intellectural forces are at work in the country. And as I am in direct contact with the public, I get an opportunity to study them minutely. Its result, as far as I am concerned, is that I am able to take an objective view of things and am constantly aware of the need for synthesis.

When we meet next,

Vinoba,
Patna, 24-12-53.

Shriman Narayan writes by way of Introduction: When I first met Gandhiji at Maganwadi in Wardha, I found him to be intensely human and affectionate. He gently smiled and asked me: "Will you not work for me?" "Bapuji! I will try my best," I humbly replied.

His personal acquaintance with Nehru initially was rather distant as well as limited. However, after he was elected a member of Parliament in 1952 and began taking an active part in the functioning of the Congress Party, Nehru sent for him one day, enlisted his services for the country and thenseforth their relations were most affectionate and cordial.

In the rare personality of Acharya Vinoba Bhave, we see a rich amalgam of the ancient and the modern qualities of deep spirituality as well as an intensely scientific outlook. Of Vinoba Bhave he writes: "When I first met him in 1936, I found him to be very reserved and non-communicative. He was at that time, fully absorbed in the study of Sanskrit scriptures as well as the Holy Koran, besides undertaking practical researches in the technology of hand-spinning and weaving. At the sight of visitors to his Ashram at Nalwadi and subsequently, at Paunar, Vinobaji would turn his back on them and pursue his studies undisturbed. But, after Gandhiji's passing away, he came out of his sequestered shell and plunged into active public work, first for relief and rehabilitation in the wake of partition, and later, as the pioneer of the historic Bhoodan movement which has now flowered into a Gramdan revolution.

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PREVIEWS

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

N K Devaraja

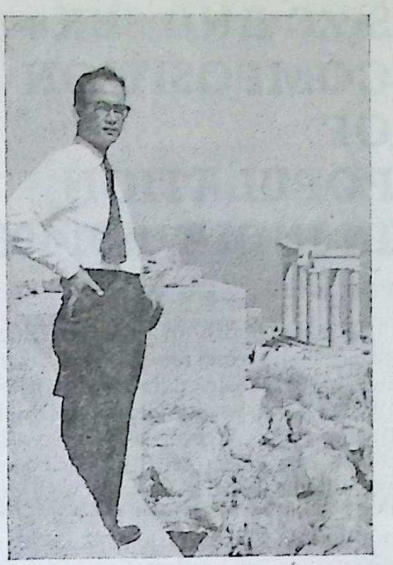
The study offers a critical perspective for the understanding of religion in general and Hinduism and Christianity in particular. What distinguishes this book from most other works on comparative religion is its boldly humanistic approach, its absolute impartiality of outlook, and its insistence on reason and other human values. Here emphasis on dogma yields place to emphasis on rationally comprehended experience, chiefly the experience of values. The book will be of interest to all those who want to develop a concern for religion or religious values, without being compelled either to abdure science or to compromise their intellectual honesty and regard for truth.

ASPECTS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

D P Pattanayak

Applied linguistics is a growing discipline. Many universities are opening departments or focussing on this aspect in their existing departments.

India, where the bewildering number of languages and dialects present an almost impossible problem from the point of communication, both inside and outside the classroom, could use some of the knowledge available from the sources of linguistic science in improving the qualityof instruction. Whether it is teaching in a class room or translating a book from one language to another, knowledge of the structure and function of language and languages is bound to enhance the efficiency of the teacher, translator or even the author. Such knowledge can accelerate the process of learning and thus reduce the burden imposed on students and teachers alike.



Dr. Maung Maung, Chief Justice of Burma, and the author of Burma and General Ne Win

See page 4

LORD NORTHBROOK'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Edward C Moulton

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India during Gladstone's first administration has been most ungenerously dismissed as a colourless and insignificant figure. He emerges from these pages as a capable administrator and a statesman deeply convinced of the British responsibility to govern India in her own interests. Based on private papers and contemporary source materials this book re-assesses Lord Northbrook in the light of his firm opposition to the imperialist policies of Disraeli's Conservative Ministry when it came to power in 1874. He was, as The Bengali described him, "a pro-Indian Viceroy," and it is mainly for this reason that he deserves a honoured place among British administrators in India.

Asia Books Published/February

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai — Rs. 30.00

LETTERS FROM GANDHI, NEHRU, VINOBA

Shriman Narayan — Rs. 25.00

ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE BOMBAY GUJARAT 1800-1939

R D Choksey — Rs. 35.00

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath — Rs. 60.00

A SURVEY OF MALAYALAM LITERATURE

K M George — Rs. 26.00

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New Books

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath, Sc.D (Cantab), F N I

A comprehensive morphological and cytochemical account of yolk formation in the oogenesis of almost all animal groups—Fishes, Amphibia, Mammals, Insects, Spiders and Crustacea. The author has made a fascinating attempt to correlate the numerous findings of classical workers, the more recent observations of cyto-chemists and also electro-microscopists. Dr Viswa Nath considers in detail the RNA-containing cell organelles such as nucleolar extrusions, mitochondria, yolk nucleus and endoplasmic reticulum; and their role in the synthesis of protein yolk. He is a leading authority on the subject, and this monograph will be full of interest to students of morphology, cytochemistry and physiology and researchers all over the world. Profusely illustrated with 200 photographs and drawings.

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai

This book, by an eminent demographer and researcher, arose from a survey of census data from 1901 to 1961, which was undertaken by the Demographic Research Centre. The census statistics of this period are examined with the view to highlighting the extent to which the variations in the size and sex ratio of the national population are reflected in the different segments viz. census zones, states and rural and urban sectors. The author, who was also a Visiting Fellow at the University of Michigan provides demographers, Census Commissioners and students of sociology with a "readable and authoritative account" of India's population position. He deals with all the relevant factors such as the trends in fertility and mortality rates and internal migration.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL— ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Gangu

This volume contains the text four lectures delivered by Dr B Ganguli, under the auspices of t Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lectur Endowment, established by A Publishing House, Bombay at t Indian School of International Studie This is the fourth series of lectur under the Endowment. The author h presented a synoptic view of t vicissitudes that have marked the a tempt of nations to build an integra ed international economic communit Dr Ganguli, a distinguished econo mist and educationist has served a number of important commissio and delegations, both national and in ternational. He has conceived thi analysis in the "economic frame of re ference against the background of th well-trodden field of Political Econo my in which the politics of economi events get inextricably mixed up t form a complex whole.

Burma and General Ne Win

Dr. Maung Maung 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 332pp.

May Day, 1964, was celebrated in Burma in a memorable way. It was, in fact, more than a celebration; it was a milestone in the march forward of the nation, and a rendezvous with history.

The day was well chosen for the purpose. The place was right for the rendezvous, for it was below Chauk, the oilfield town, and on the sandy shores of the Irrawaddy river. Chauk and Yenangyaung were developed by British oil interests, and their wells had brought wealth to generations of shareholders in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Manchester and London, cities whose chambers of commerce had persuaded the British Government to annex all of Burma to the empire of Queen Victoria.

The high steel towers of the oil extraction plants standing stark over the sandy wasteland of that dry zone became constant reminders of the sharp contrasts of the age: the poverty of the people who lived on the land, the wealth that lay beneath it, the poor returns for the workers who toiled long hours by shifts and kept the industry humming day and night, the luxury and comfort in which the British managers and even their favoured local assistants could live and the huge profits which the owners divided among themselves. Chauk and Yenangyaung therefore served, in course of time when the nationalist movement gathered momentum, as living proof of the injustice of alien rule and capitalist exploitation. The twin towns saw the quickening of the labour movement which later merged into the larger struggle for national freedom.

From Chauk, on December 1, 1938, oilfield workers went on strike and marched to Rangoon, 405 miles south, to lay their case before the country. That was a restless year, the "year of revolution".

General Ne Win, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the Revolutionary Government, thus personally chose Chauk as the meeting place for the "parliament of the working people" and as the historic site where the charter of the working people should be proclaimed.

On May Day he addressed the rally of people who had come from all over the country by rail or bus or on foot, by boat up or down the Irrawaddy,

Continued on page 6

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Economic Life In The Bombay-Gujarat 1800-1939

R D Choksey 1969 Demy 8vo x + 288pp

A much-needed gap in Western Indian history has at last been filled by this excellent study which completes Mr. Choksey's monumental work. His earlier books dealt with the Bombay-Deccan, Bombay-Karnatak and the Bombay-Konkan. They cover the entire aspects of economic life, land policy, revenue assessment, prices, industries, communication, etc. All necessary data have been collected with utmost care and maps and graphs drawn wherever needed. The author's account of the achievements and problems in this major region under British rule is full of interest for students of economic history. Below are excerpts from the book:

At the end of the British rule in India the influence of land tenures, which were to them a historical gift, fragmentation of farms, soil erosion, poor live-stock and an ignorant, emaciated peasantry with economic handicaps completed the picture of the agricultural economy of Western India. Nearly seventy per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture with a density of population at 230 per square mile.

In a ryotwari tenure land revenue settlement is always subject to revision. In Western India it was at the end of thirty years. This revision was based on top prices which in itself was wholly unjust. At times, even when the economic history of the tract was against any increase, still in order to get more, the Government, regardless of all survey principles, raised the rates in a large measure even in the poorest of Deccan talukas. This policy had been followed all along the British rule. Even during their first fifty years which were marked by great all-round economic depression, when they realised that the land revenue was to a considerable extent responsible for the poverty of the ryot, the temptation to try and come by most of the revenue, even in years that followed a famine, they could hardly resist.

This combined pressure of a heavy Government demand and its offspring-high rate of interest—compelled the ryot to sell his agricultural produce very cheap, immediately after harvest or even before in advance. No story of Indian economy is complete without a mention of the soukar. It was his greed and monetary power over the ryot that added not a little to the ryots' poverty over generations. He was happily the peg on which the British were ever willing to hang the woes of Indian agricultural poverty. He lent money to pay the assessment and covered the inumerable needs of the ryot. The high interest was paid at convenience, the principal borrowed, perhaps never. It suited both parties. The soukar never killed the goose that laid the golden egg. But the goose lived on the margin of sustenance. Gradually the ryot became a landless labourer for British justice stood by the side of the soukar. With the Deccan riots came a sudden realisation that even the worm will turn. A commission with voluminous reports, pious resolutions followed by counter resolutions, the birth of a Royal Commission on Agriculture, Co-operative Movements (which loaned money but wanted it repaid on the dates specified in the contract), land mortagage banks, etc. all came to help the hapless ryot. It is a story told and retold in the economic struggles in Western India. Enough has been said and the pros and cons of these reforms are weighed. The ryot went back to the soukar; the old and fatal system of paying the assessment and current expenses by means of loans was resumed; marriage and death became more and more expensive over the years, the one a social necessity and the other inevitable continued to add to the burden of debts. Manfully the administration struggled against the heavy odds. For the British had come into power in troubled days. Most of the territories were the fruits of a long struggle; and Britain had the good fortune to have a unique team of workers under the able captaincy of a unique personality—Mountstuart Elphinstone. They set a policy of respect for age old institutions and a moderate assessment on land in keeping with the best days of the Maratha raj. But the best days had long past and assessment of those days became an unbearable burden. More and more land came under cultivation—it was felt prosperity was returning—it was only the fruit of political peace—the only employment in the country. Markets were glutted with grain and prices fell. Villages were deserted and the trouble thirties began their reign. Fresh assessment and classification of soils weighed the British mind. Several experiments were made. Adjustments of the Government rent on land or share of revenue, was it to be on the gross or net income of the ryot? Similar and allied questions begged a solution. A fitting answer was hard to come by. Poverty overwhelmed the ryot and it was felt the Government must adopt a new policy—a policy that placed the interests of the ryot before government revenue. In his prosperity lay the happiness of Government and society. But as previously stated the sacrifice of revenue remained a pious wish. Even the New Survey and Settlement of George Wingate which began in 1938 at Indapur, though it continued till the end of the century, as it spread from district to district accompanied by railways and roads, could not avert the tragedy of 1900. Surprising but true that inspite of Oxford reasoning and Cambridge calculations ryots died by thousands as the nineteenth century ended its rule.

Corrigendum

We regret the error of referring our eminent author, late Dr Sampurnanand as Vice Chancellor of Banares Hindu University at the time of his death. Dr Sampurnanand was Chancellor of Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.

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Continued from page 4

Aid To Memory

people who filled the river's bank and made another surging river of beaming faces that followed on and on as far as the eyes could see in that early dawn.

On the stage sat the chairman whom the workers had elected. Also sharing the stage were a few of the colonels who had spent several weeks on the site, supervising the building of the residential halls, the exhibition stalls and the huge assembly hall-named the "Po Hla Gyi Hall" after the leader of the 1938 March—and looking after the needs of the delegates and providing the facilities for their work. On the stage also, proud and happy, were the honoured guests who had taken part in the march a quarter of a century or so ago, or supported the marchers as members of the Dobama Asi-ayone.

It is in this spirit that this book is written. Its object is to remember the past without bitterness. This book is not a history of contemporary Burma; that is for historians to write, when the time is ripe for objective appraisal, with all the facts before them. Nor is this a biography of Gen. Ne. Win. A biography needs a responsive subject, which he is not, and access to the archives and private papers which cannot be so open at present. Gen. Ne. Win has repulsed many abler men who wanted to write his biography, saying that his story must be read in his deeds.

The author modestly declares that the book "is simply served up as an aid to memory, to help us remember the past few decades of Burma's political life through some of the main events and some of the people who played their parts in these events. By remembering and reviving that past one may perhaps get a firmer feeling of roots, a better sense of history and a clearer perspective of the present."

BURMA AND GENERAL NE WIN is a vivid and interesting account of contemporary Burma. The author Dr. Maung Maung has here drawn his material from Burmese sources and his own rich experience as a Burmese citizen.

Some Opinions

GANDHI AGAINST MACHIAVELLISM

Simone Panter-Brick

"Gaandhian thought or philosophy has been a frequent subject of books a articles, but still there are significant aspects which are brought out by n studies. This is exactly what Simone Panter-Brick's book does. The auth writes in an absorbing style about Gandhi's technique of Satyagraha and de with her subject with the law scholar's awareness of the logic of Gandh strategy. As she herself suggests, her approach is that of "a syllogistic analysi *PACIFIC AFFAIRS*

"This book, which was first presented as a doctorial thesis in the University Nancy, France, is an important contribution not only to Gandhian thought, b also to a scientific study of non-violence satyagraha as a method to achie political ends...very well writeen...should be fascinating reading for t layman." *PHILOSOPHY, EAST & WEST*

RADHAKRISHNAN AND INTEGRAL EXPERIENCE

J G Arapura

"This is a lucid and penetrating study of Radhakrishnan's philosophy by th Associate Professor of Indian Religion and Philosophy at McMaster Universit Canada. Integral experience is a reinterpretation of Advaita Vedanta and concerned with the knowledge or realisation of ultimate reality. Dr Arapur writes with sympathetic understanding of Radhakrishnan...His discussion o the difficult concept of intuition, central to the attainment of the integrated sel is particularly good." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

"This is an analytical and comparative exposition of Radhakrishnan's philo sophy...He states that Radhakrishnan can with justification be regarded as com parative philosopher, historian of Indian philosophy, and the philosophy o religion." *THEOSOPHICAL JOURNAL*

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Edited by D P Singh

"...high ranking government officials and other Indian experts on administra tion and relate to problems of planning, industrial growth, the judicial contro of administration, the civil services and allied topics...They are concerned almost entirely with Indian affairs, and are...mainly of interest to Indian students, but readers elsewhere will obtain from them a good impression of the trend of thought among eminent Indian in this important field."

BRITISH BOOK NEWS

SOCIOLOGY OF POLITICS – Tradition and Politics

R Bhaskaran

"The admiration for John Stuart Mill which is expressed in this selection from Professor Bhaskaran's writings gives the key to the approach of this distinguished Indian academic-political scientist. He is a good, old fashioned liberal democrat, and the rationality, the ingrained mistrust of slogans, and easy formulas,

Continued on page

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Date: 28th February, 1969 Signed: L P Jayasinghe

Continued from page 6

and the good prose, which are characteristic of the breed here infuse his essays on Indian politics and on more general problems of government and society. He is particularly good on Madras politics and on the language problem in India, but his essays are sufficiently wide-ranging to appeal to an audience well beyond the specialised student of Indian politics." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY

C K Johri

"The principal purpose of this book is to analyse the interaction process between the trade union movement and the Government's labour policy in the specific context of the stresses and strains of economic development caused by successive five-year plans...Johri's investigation reveals some interesting relationships...This is a good book, one which displays a high standard of scholarship and explores a somewhat neglected but vitally important area of industrial relations in India. It adds to the glowing volume of high-quality work coming from the Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations in Delhi. It is highly recommended to anyone interested in industrial relations in developing countries." *THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY
—Poems

Continued from page 1

The Heart or the World?

Better have a heart
that build a world!

The following are extracts from poems contained in the various chapters, the first being from a poem dedicated to Pope Paul VI.

On the Cross (Dedicated to Pope Paul VI)

"They nailed all they thought was him,
to a handful of cross,
His innocent, lily-white dust,
yielded all the milk it had stored in its blood.
in tears of pity, in pledges
of an eternal, resplendent
Tomorow, to all men
who saw, and yet
did not believe!"

My Child

(In this poem Mr. Gopal Singh satisfies his child's enquiring mind by answering questions on sin, soul and God, pleasure and pain, etc. etc. since "mother knows it all, but will not tell." Here is an extract.

"No, these are not like they God.
He is like a fairy
who kisseth thy innocent forehead
in a golden dream,
or, thy dear, little ring-a-rosy playmate
who ever rusheth to thee,
when thy mother is not at home,
and thou art sad at heart."

Even so, with a charm all their own, writes Omar Abou Riche, a picture or two more—or the warmth of a winter fire,....of the shades of mountains rising like hands in prayer—unfold here; a memory of the days when the child he used to play God, not his mother, knew where—an Unconscious gleaming from some other age as it were when "home was a backyard with a prying and praying mother and a pitying bed." But why "prying"? A mother's eyes—instead never impelling in him even today some newer, more original, more personal thrill! However, even as it stands, the observation—this one of a mother and of mountains receding—does contain truth, aspects of truth, and albeit at places reflects Gopal Singh's 'recollection in solitude' a shade better than Wordsworth's, anyway.

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DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUS

RECALL LAPSE IN DEMOGRAPHIC ENQUIRIES by R K Som: Dr Som, Head of the Demographic Section of the U N Economic Commission for Africa, provides a critical survey of the sources of demographic data, sampling techniques and the evaluation of information including morbidity tables.

Rs. 26.00*

YOU AND YOUR COMMUNITY by K V W Dharan: A simple yet comprehensive account of the methods of 'fact finding' surveys of community problems of special interest to students of social studies, Community Development officers, social workers, planners and of course the public-spirited members of any community.

Rs. 22.00

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COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST by M S Agwani: A major study of the developments in the Arab world which are causing concern to not only the West but also neighbouring nations.

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A DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT by J P Jain: The 1968 Czechoslovak crisis is being covered by way of major documents in this timely work.

Rs. 55.00

KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY by T V Mahalingam: The Sir William Meyer Lectures given by the author in 1963 are collected here to provide an authoritative history of the Pallavas and their contribution to Indian culture using recently discovered epigraphical and literary evidence.

Rs. 30.00

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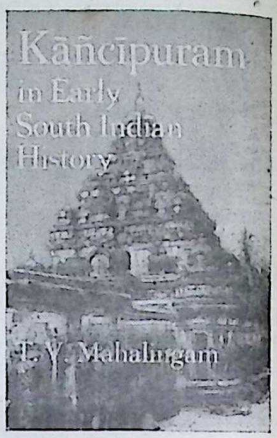

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 7 MARCH 1969 18 p

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY—

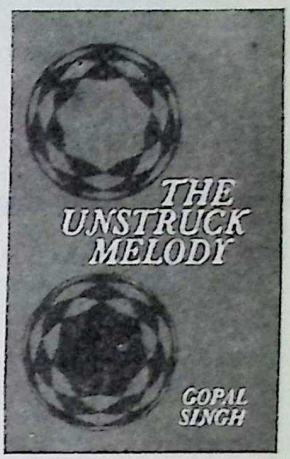
Poems

Gopal Singh 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 88pp

'Anhad naad', or unstruck melody, in one word sums up India's spiritual tradition through the millennia, the word being a technical term of Indian Philosophy—referring to that stilled state of mind when the listener, apparently losing consciousness of the world around, gradually begins having an uncanny feeling of being quickened and transported to a different plane where the music of the spheres takes rise and is, ceaselessly, creatively, at play.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems put you in such a state of mind. His poetry is simple, in the best sense of the word, but thought-provoking and sensitive. It is human, near to our souls.

Dr. Gopal Singh's poems, written originally in Punjabi, portrays with remarkable sensitivity the malaise of modern man. He does this from the standpoint of idealism which is what makes his poems bitterly ironic, revealing the abysmal ugliness that lurks beneath the thin veneer of civilization. In his long philosophical poem "The Divine Comedy" he holds, as it were, the mirror upto man and exposes the hollowness of his life. Dr. Gopal Singh, however, does not always dwell on the gloomier aspects of life. There are fleeting, dream-like glimpses of Beauty whose prismatic hues are evidence of the higher reaches of man's soul.



Below: A view of Asia's Stall at the First International Book Fair held in Cairo recently.

The poetic content, besides an interesting philosophical introduction by Omar Abou Riche, is divided into 6 parts—On life, The Divine Comedy, Scenes from Indian Life, Songs addressed to myself, Some experiences of inner life and For Children.

The following are some of Gopal Singh's smaller poems:

O Man!

O man,
Thy greatest achievement is
that thou art alive
In spite of thyself!

Freedom

O God, I came to these for freedom:
And, Thou bound me to Thyself?

Some Experiences of Inner Life

"Woe unto thee, O light,
that separateth me from my love!"

Continued on page 7

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LETTERS FROM
Gandhi, Nehru, Vinoba

Shriman Narayan 1969 Demy 8vo x + 214pp

Shriman Narayan described by Mahatma Gandhi as "an extraordinary amalgam of scholarship, sobriety and humility," and "a rare gem" is a distinguished educationist, politician and author.

These warm, intimate letters from Gandhi, Nehru and Vinoba to Shriman Narayan throw a flood of light not only on the life and thought of these noble and distinguished sons of India, but also on contemporary history and turn of events. Below are some extracts of letters from the three eminent personalities.

Bhai Shriman,

I have read your Roti Ka Rag. I have liked the poems. The objective is clear and noble. I am not competent to express opinion about the literary aspects; only poets can do that.

Bapu Ke Ashirvad.
Segaon, 25-9-36.

Shriman Narayan:

What, in your opinion, are the main reasons for the withdrawal of British rule from India?

Gandhiji:

One reason I know, viz., our non-violent strength.

The following is an extract of a Foreword penned by Gandhiji to Shriman Narayanji's treatise entitled the Gandhian Constitution for Free India.

"Perhaps the expression "Gandhian Constitution" is not a fitting title for Principal Agarwal's pages. It may be acceptable as a convenient and compact title. The framework is really Principal Agarwal's, based on his study of my writings. He has been interpreting them for a number of years. And as he is anxious not to misinterpret them in any way he would publish nothing without my seeing it. This is both an advantage and a disadvantage. The advantage is obvious. The disadvantage lies in the reader mistaking the particular writing being my view in every detail. Let me then warm him against making any such mistake. If I were to commit myself to every word appearing in these pages, I might as well write the thing myself. Though I have endeavoured to read the constitution twice, with as much attention as I was able to bestow on it during my other engagements, I could not undertake to check every thought and every word of it. Nor would my sense of propriety and individual freedom permit me to commit any such atrocity."

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of April 18 about..... Please do not ask me for a message. Every little thing adds to my burden and writing a message for the "Economic Review" should mean that I write something worthwhile.

Yours sincerely,
J. Nehru.
April 18, 1953.

My dear Shriman,

Your letter of August 8 about.....
"We have had nothing to do with the Press except to try to restrain it, but it is perfectly true that there has been a change in our attitude to Sheikh Abdullah for the simple reason that there has been a great change in his attitude towards India."

J. Nehru
August 9, 1953.

My dear Panditji,

You must have read in the papers about a recent incident which took place in Aligarh. Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma, Minister of Transport, U.P., attended a tea party given by a dacoit, who was arrested by the Police immediately after the party was over. This has created a very bad impression in the public. There is a general feeling that Ministers and high officials of the Government attend too many parties at private residences during their tours.....

May I humbly suggest that a few definite instructions in this regard should be issued to all the Ministers.....

Shriman,
February 18, 1954.

Shriman,

Many intellectural forces are at work in the country. And as I am in direct contact with the public, I get an opportunity to study them minutely. Its result, as far as I am concerned, is that I am able to take an objective view of things and am constantly aware of the need for synthesis.

When we meet next,

Vinoba,
Patna, 24-12-53.

Shriman Narayan writes by way of Introduction: When I first met Gandhiji at Maganwadi in Wardha, I found him to be intensely human and affectionate. He gently smiled and asked me: "Will you not work for me?" "Bapuji! I will try my best," I humbly replied.

His personal acquaintance with Nehru initially was rather distant as well as limited. However, after he was elected a member of Parliament in 1952 and began taking an active part in the functioning of the Congress Party, Nehru sent for him one day, enlisted his services for the country and thenseforth their relations were most affectionate and cordial.

In the rare personality of Acharya Vinoba Bhave, we see a rich amalgam of the ancient and the modern qualities of deep spirituality as well as an intensely scientific outlook. Of Vinoba Bhave he writes: "When I first met him in 1936, I found him to be very reserved and non-communicative. He was at that time, fully absorbed in the study of Sanskrit scriptures as well as the Holy Koran, besides undertaking practical researches in the technology of hand-spinning and weaving. At the sight of visitors to his Ashram at Nalwadi and subsequently, at Paunar, Vinobaji would turn his back on them and pursue his studies undisturbed. But, after Gandhiji's passing away, he came out of his sequestered shell and plunged into active public work, first for relief and rehabilitation in the wake of partition, and later, as the pioneer of the historic Bhoodan movement which has now flowered into a Gramdan revolution.

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PREVIEWS

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

N K Devaraja

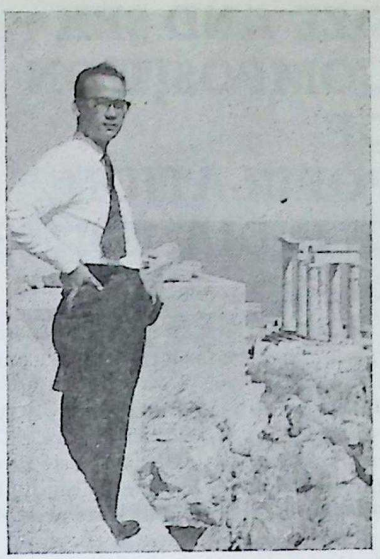
The study offers a critical perspective for the understanding of religion in general and Hinduism and Christianity in particular. What distinguishes this book from most other works on comparative religion is its boldly humanistic approach, its absolute impartiality of outlook, and its insistence on reason and other human values. Here emphasis on dogma yields place to emphasis on rationally comprehended experience, chiefly the experience of values. The book will be of interest to all those who want to develop a concern for religion or religious values, without being compelled either to abdure science or to compromise their intellectual honesty and regard for truth.

ASPECTS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

D P Pattanayak

Applied linguistics is a growing discipline. Many universities are opening departments or focussing on this aspect in their existing departments.

India, where the bewildering number of languages and dialects present an almost impossible problem from the point of communication, both inside and outside the classroom, could use some of the knowledge available from the sources of linguistic science in improving the qualityof instruction. Whether it is teaching in a class room or translating a book from one language to another, knowledge of the structure and function of language and languages is bound to enhance the efficiency of the teacher, translator or even the author. Such knowledge can accelerate the process of learning and thus reduce the burden imposed on students and teachers alike.



Dr. Maung Maung, Chief Justice of Burma, and the author of Burma and General Ne Win

See page 4

LORD NORTHBROOK'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Edward C Moulton

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India during Gladstone's first administration has been most ungenerously dismissed as a colourless and insignificant figure. He emerges from these pages as a capable administrator and a statesman deeply convinced of the British responsibility to govern India in her own interests. Based on private papers and contemporary source materials this book re-assesses Lord Northbrook in the light of his firm opposition to the imperialist policies of Disraeli's Conservative Ministry when it came to power in 1874. He was, as The Bengali described him, "a pro-Indian Viceroy," and it is mainly for this reason that he deserves a honoured place among British administrators in India.

Asia Books Published/February

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai — Rs. 30.00

LETTERS FROM GANDHI, NEHRU, VINOBA

Shriman Narayan — Rs. 25.00

ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE BOMBAY GUJARAT 1800-1939

R D Choksey — Rs. 35.00

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath — Rs. 60.00

A SURVEY OF MALAYALAM LITERATURE

K M George — Rs. 26.00

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New Books

ANIMAL GAMETES (Female)

Vishwa Nath, Sc.D (Cantab), F N I

A comprehensive morphological and cytochemical account of yolk formation in the oogenesis of almost all animal groups—Fishes, Amphibia, Mammals, Insects, Spiders and Crustacea. The author has made a fascinating attempt to correlate the numerous findings of classical workers, the more recent observations of cyto-chemists and also electro-microscopists. Dr Viswa Nath considers in detail the RNA-containing cell organelles such as nucleolar extrusions, mitochondria, yolk nucleus and endoplasmic reticulum; and their role in the synthesis of protein yolk. He is a leading authority on the subject, and this monograph will be full of interest to students of morphology, cytochemistry and physiology and researchers all over the world. Profusely illustrated with 200 photographs and drawings.

SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

P B Desai

This book, by an eminent demographer and researcher, arose from a survey of census data from 1901 to 1961, which was undertaken by the Demographic Research Centre. The census statistics of this period are examined with the view to highlighting the extent to which the variations in the size and sex ratio of the national population are reflected in the different segments viz. census zones, states and rural and urban sectors. The author, who was also a Visiting Fellow at the University of Michigan provides demographers, Census Commissioners and students of sociology with a "readable and authoritative account" of India's population position. He deals with all the relevant factors such as the trends in fertility and mortality rates and internal migration.

INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL— ECONOMIC RELATIONS

B N Gangu

This volume contains the text o four lectures delivered by Dr B N Ganguli, under the auspices of th Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lecture Endowment, established by As Publishing House, Bombay at th Indian School of International Studies This is the fourth series of lecture under the Endowment. The author ha presented a synoptic view of th vicissitudes that have marked the at tempt of nations to build an integrat ed international economic community Dr Ganguli, a distinguished econo mist and educationist has served o a number of important commission and delegations, both national and in ternational. He has conceived this analysis in the "economic frame of re ference against the background of th well-trodden field of Political Econo my in which the politics of economic events get inextricably mixed up to form a complex whole.

Burma and General Ne Win

Dr. Maung Maung 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 332pp.

May Day, 1964, was celebrated in Burma in a memorable way. It was, in fact, more than a celebration; it was a milestone in the march forward of the nation, and a rendezvous with history.

The day was well chosen for the purpose. The place was right for the rendezvous, for it was below Chauk, the oilfield town, and on the sandy shores of the Irrawaddy river. Chauk and Yenangyaung were developed by British oil interests, and their wells had brought wealth to generations of shareholders in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Manchester and London, cities whose chambers of commerce had persuaded the British Government to annex all of Burma to the empire of Queen Victoria.

The high steel towers of the oil extraction plants standing stark over the sandy wasteland of that dry zone became constant reminders of the sharp contrasts of the age: the poverty of the people who lived on the land, the wealth that lay beneath it, the poor returns for the workers who toiled long hours by shifts and kept the industry humming day and night, the luxury and comfort in which the British managers and even their favoured local assistants could live and the huge profits which the owners divided among themselves. Chauk and Yenangyaung therefore served, in course of time when the nationalist movement gathered momentum, as living proof of the injustice of alien rule and capitalist exploitation. The twin towns saw the quickening of the labour movement which later merged into the larger struggle for national freedom.

From Chauk, on December 1, 1938, oilfield workers went on strike and marched to Rangoon, 405 miles south, to lay their case before the country. That was a restless year, the "year of revolution".

General Ne Win, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the Revolutionary Government, thus personally chose Chauk as the meeting place for the "parliament of the working people" and as the historic site where the charter of the working people should be proclaimed.

On May Day he addressed the rally of people who had come from all over the country by rail or bus or on foot, by boat up or down the Irrawaddy,

Continued on page 6

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Economic Life In The Bombay-Gujarat 1800-1939

R D Choksey 1969 Demy 8vo x + 288pp

A much-needed gap in Western Indian history has at last been filled by this excellent study which completes Mr. Choksey's monumental work. His earlier books dealt with the Bombay-Deccan, Bombay-Karnatak and the Bombay-Konkan. They cover the entire aspects of economic life, land policy, revenue assessment, prices, industries, communication, etc. All necessary data have been collected with utmost care and maps and graphs drawn wherever needed. The author's account of the achievements and problems in this major region under British rule is full of interest for students of economic history. Below are excerpts from the book:

At the end of the British rule in India the influence of land tenures, which were to them a historical gift, fragmentation of farms, soil erosion, poor live-stock and an ignorant, emaciated peasantry with economic handicaps completed the picture of the agricultural economy of Western India. Nearly seventy per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture with a density of population at 230 per square mile.

In a ryotwari tenure land revenue settlement is always subject to revision. In Western India it was at the end of thirty years. This revision was based on top prices which in itself was wholly unjust. At times, even when the economic history of the tract was against any increase, still in order to get more, the Government, regardless of all survey principles, raised the rates in a large measure even in the poorest of Deccan talukas. This policy had been followed all along the British rule. Even during their first fifty years which were marked by great all-round economic depression, when they realised that the land revenue was to a considerable extent responsible for the poverty of the ryot, the temptation to try and come by most of the revenue, even in years that followed a famine, they could hardly resist.

This combined pressure of a heavy Government demand and its offspring-high rate of interest—compelled the ryot to sell his agricultural produce very cheap, immediately after harvest or even before in advance. No story of Indian economy is complete without a mention of the soukar. It was his greed and monetary power over the ryot that added not a little to the ryots' poverty over generations. He was happily the peg on which the British were ever willing to hang the woes of Indian agricultural poverty. He lent money to pay the assessment and covered the inumerable needs of the ryot. The high interest was paid at convenience, the principal borrowed, perhaps never. It suited both parties. The soukar never killed the goose that laid the golden egg. But the goose lived on the margin of sustenance. Gradually the ryot became a landless labourer for British justice stood by the side of the soukar. With the Deccan riots came a sudden realisation that even the worm will turn. A commission with voluminous reports, pious resolutions followed by counter resolutions, the birth of a Royal Commission on Agriculture, Co-operative Movements (which loaned money but wanted it repaid on the dates specified in the contract), land mortagage banks, etc. all came to help the hapless ryot. It is a story told and retold in the economic struggles in Western India. Enough has been said and the pros and cons of these reforms are weighed. The ryot went back to the soukar; the old and fatal system of paying the assessment and current expenses by means of loans was resumed; marriage and death became more and more expensive over the years, the one a social necessity and the other inevitable continued to add to the burden of debts. Manfully the administration struggled against the heavy odds. For the British had come into power in troubled days. Most of the territories were the fruits of a long struggle; and Britain had the good fortune to have a unique team of workers under the able captaincy of a unique personality—Mountstuart Elphinstone. They set a policy of respect for age old institutions and a moderate assessment on land in keeping with the best days of the Maratha raj. But the best days had long past and assessment of those days became an unbearable burden. More and more land came under cultivation—it was felt prosperity was returning—it was only the fruit of political peace—the only employment in the country. Markets were glutted with grain and prices fell. Villages were deserted and the trouble thirties began their reign. Fresh assessment and classification of soils weighed the British mind. Several experiments were made. Adjustments of the Government rent on land or share of revenue, was it to be on the gross or net income of the ryot? Similar and allied questions begged a solution. A fitting answer was hard to come by. Poverty overwhelmed the ryot and it was felt the Government must adopt a new policy—a policy that placed the interests of the ryot before government revenue. In his prosperity lay the happiness of Government and society. But as previously stated the sacrifice of revenue remained a pious wish. Even the New Survey and Settlement of George Wingate which began in 1938 at Indapur, though it continued till the end of the century, as it spread from district to district accompanied by railways and roads, could not avert the tragedy of 1900. Surprising but true that inspite of Oxford reasoning and Cambridge calculations ryots died by thousands as the nineteenth century ended its rule.

Corrigendum

We regret the error of referring our eminent author, late Dr Sampurnanand as Vice Chancellor of Banares Hindu University at the time of his death. Dr Sampurnanand was Chancellor of Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.

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Continued from page 4

Aid To Memory

people who filled the river's bank and made another surging river of beaming faces that followed on and on as far as the eyes could see in that early dawn.

On the stage sat the chairman whom the workers had elected. Also sharing the stage were a few of the colonels who had spent several weeks on the site, supervising the building of the residential halls, the exhibition stalls and the huge assembly hall-named the "Po Hla Gyi Hall" after the leader of the 1938 March—and looking after the needs of the delegates and providing the facilities for their work. On the stage also, proud and happy, were the honoured guests who had taken part in the march a quarter of a century or so ago, or supported the marchers as members of the Dobama Asi-ayone.

It is in this spirit that this book is written. Its object is to remember the past without bitterness. This book is not a history of contemporary Burma; that is for historians to write, when the time is ripe for objective appraisal, with all the facts before them. Nor is this a biography of Gen. Ne. Win. A biography needs a responsive subject, which he is not, and access to the archives and private papers which cannot be so open at present. Gen. Ne. Win has repulsed many abler men who wanted to write his biography, saying that his story must be read in his deeds.

The author modestly declares that the book "is simply served up as an aid to memory, to help us remember the past few decades of Burma's political life through some of the main events and some of the people who played their parts in these events. By remembering and reviving that past one may perhaps get a firmer feeling of roots, a better sense of history and a clearer perspective of the present."

BURMA AND GENERAL NE WIN is a vivid and interesting account of contemporary Burma. The author Dr. Maung Maung has here drawn his material from Burmese sources and his own rich experience as a Burmese citizen.

Some Opinions

GANDHI AGAINST MACHIAVELLISM

Simone Panter-Brick

"Gaandhian thought or philosophy has been a frequent subject of books a articles, but still there are significant aspects which are brought out by n studies. This is exactly what Simone Panter-Brick's book does. The auth writes in an absorbing style about Gandhi's technique of Satyagraha and de with her subject with the law scholar's awareness of the logic of Gandh strategy. As she herself suggests, her approach is that of "a syllogistic analysi *PACIFIC AFFAIRS*

"This book, which was first presented as a doctorial thesis in the University Nancy, France, is an important contribution not only to Gandhian thought, b also to a scientific study of non-violence satyagraha as a method to achie political ends...very well writeen...should be fascinating reading for t layman." *PHILOSOPHY, EAST & WEST*

RADHAKRISHNAN AND INTEGRAL EXPERIENCE

J G Arapura

"This is a lucid and penetrating study of Radhakrishnan's philosophy by th Associate Professor of Indian Religion and Philosophy at McMaster University Canada. Integral experience is a reinterpretation of Advaita Vedanta and i concerned with the knowledge or realisation of ultimate reality. Dr Arapur writes with sympathetic understanding of Radhakrishnan...His discussion c the difficult concept of intuition, central to the attainment of the integrated sel is particularly good." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

"This is an analytical and comparative exposition of Radhakrishnan's philo sophy...He states that Radhakrishnan can with justification be regarded as com parative philosopher, historian of Indian philosophy, and the philosophy c religion." *THEOSOPHICAL JOURNAL*

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Edited by D P Singh

"...high ranking government officials and other Indian experts on administra tion and relate to problems of planning, industrial growth, the judicial contro of administration, the civil services and allied topics...They are concerned almost entirely with Indian affairs, and are...mainly of interest to Indian students, but readers elsewhere will obtain from them a good impression of the trend of thought among eminent Indian in this important field."

BRITISH BOOK NEWS

SOCIOLOGY OF POLITICS – Tradition and Politics

R Bhaskaran

"The admiration for John Stuart Mill which is expressed in this selection from Professor Bhaskaran's writings gives the key to the approach of this distinguish ed Indian academic-political scientist. He is a good, old fashioned liberal democrat, and the rationality, the ingrained mistrust of slogans, and easy formulas,

Continued on page

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I, L P Jayasinghe, hereby declare that the paticulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: 28th February, 1969 Signed: L P Jayasinghe

Continued from page 6

and the good prose, which are characteristic of the breed here infuse his essays on Indian politics and on more general problems of government and society. It is particularly good on Madras politics and on the language problem in India, but his essays are sufficiently wide-ranging to appeal to an audience well beyond the specialised student of Indian politics." *BRITISH BOOK NEWS*

UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY

C K Johri

"The principal purpose of this book is to analyse the interaction process between the trade union movement and the Government's labour policy in the specific context of the stresses and strains of economic development caused by successive five-year plans...Johri's investigation reveals some interesting relationships...This is a good book, one which displays a high standard of scholarship and explores a somewhat neglected but vitally important area of industrial relations in India. It adds to the glowing volume of high-quality work coming from the Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations in Delhi. It is highly recommended to anyone interested in industrial relations in developing countries." *THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

THE UNSTRUCK MELODY —Poems

Continued from page 1

The Heart or the World?

Better have a heart
that build a world!

The following are extracts from poems contained in the various chapters, the first being from a poem dedicated to Pope Paul VI.

On the Cross (Dedicated to Pope Paul VI)

"They nailed all they thought was him,
to a handful of cross,
His innocent, lily-white dust,
yielded all the milk it had stored
in its blood.
in tears of pity, in pledges
of an eternal, resplendent
Tomorow, to all men
who saw, and yet
did not believe!"

My Child

(In this poem Mr. Gopal Singh satisfies his child's enquiring mind by answering questions on sin, soul and God, pleasure and pain, etc. etc. since "mother knows it all, but will not tell." Here is an extract.

"No, these are not like they God.
He is like a fairy
who kisseth thy innocent forehead
in a golden dream,
or, thy dear, little ring-a-rosy
playmate
who ever rusheth to thee,
when thy mother is not at
home,
and thou art sad at heart."

Even so, with a charm all their own, writes Omar Abou Riche, a picture or two more—or the warmth of a winter fire,....of the shades of mountains rising like hands in prayer—unfold here; a memory of the days when the child he used to play God, not his mother, knew where—an Unconscious gleaming from some other age as it were when "home was a backyard with a prying and praying mother and a pitying bed." But why "prying"? A mother's eyes—instead never impelling in him even today some newer, more original, more personal thrill! However, even as it stands, the observation—this one of a mother and of mountains receding—does contain truth, aspects of truth, and albeit at places reflects Gopal Singh's 'recollection in solitude' a shade better than Wordsworth's, anyway.

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RECALL LAPSE IN DEMOGRAPHIC ENQUIRIES by R K Som: Dr Som, Head of the Demographic Section of the U N Economic Commission for Africa, provides a critical survey of the sources of demographic data, sampling techniques and the evaluation of information including morbidity tables.

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INTRODUCTORY SOIL TESTING by Shamsher Prakash: A laboratory manual for civil engineering students giving a wide variety of tests covering all types of soil samples.

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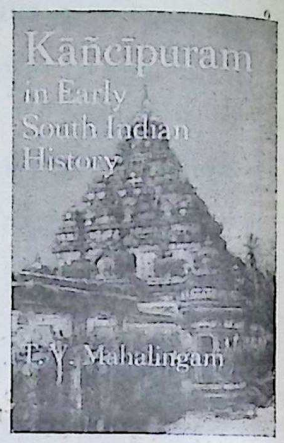

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PANCHAYATI-RAJ PLANNING AND DEMOCRACY Edited by M V Mathur & Iqbal Narain: Papers on the concept of Panchayati Raj, the Indian experiment in decentralised rural administration and development.

Rs. 40.00

* Tentative.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 7a APRIL 1969 18 p.

पुस्तकालय गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय हरिद्वार

A Survey of Malayalam Literature

K. M. George 1968 Demy 8vo xvi + 354pp.

Taking into consideration the non-Malayalee reader, to whom the book is mainly addressed, the history of Malayalam literature has been given a generic treatment, though chronological development has not been ignored.

This survey is mainly an introduction to Malayalam literature, which is meant to create an interest in readers who wish to know something about the literature of Kerala, the most vibrant and problematic state in the Indian Union and a centre of attention for political thinkers the world over. The present book has grown out of a series of lectures in the fall of 1964 delivered by Dr. K M George in the capacity of a visiting Professor at the University of Chicago. As its name indicates, it is in the main, a survey of the development of Malayalam literature.

Kerala is a beautiful land, with towering hills, their peaks nestling in the clouds, thick green fields cooling the eyes, roaring torrents of limpid crystal-clear water; dense forests where elephants, deer and bison roam, and deep valleys where rivers flow, now swift, now slow, now straight, now curved, until they reach the green fields, and then again the sands and the blue sea.

The people of Kerala have lived as a distinct community for several centuries. They have a style of dress, art forms, an art of warfare, a system of medicine, and a system of inheritance, all their own. All these reflect a culture, specially their own and Malayalam is the language which they have nutured for several centuries.

Malayalam belongs to the great Dravidian family of languages. The number of languages in the Dravidian family, big and small, comes up to about a score, and of these only four have got world-wide recognition as languages of advanced culture and literature viz. Telugu, Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam. A language like Malayalam certainly deserves to be carefully studied for its literature. In this matter although there is a considerable amount of work done on both the Malayalam language and literature, in Malayalam as well as in English, the want of a handy volume giving a good survey of the entire literature was long felt. The present work fills this lacuna.

The history of the literature of such a gifted and cultured people has been presented in a befitting manner by Dr. George. Malayalam has already distinguished itself by giving to Indian literature a few of its finest novels and short stories besides poetry. With O. Chandu Menon's very fine novel INDULEKHA (1889), Malayalam may be said to make its eclatant entry in the field of modern Indian fiction and this has been continued by his followers and successors in subsequent decades.

This glorious record of Malayalam will be found in the pages of Dr. George's book. The volume also contains a translation of some contemporary poems and short stories.

In the words of Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji:

> *"At last a very convenient work in this important literature of India and of Asia, and one might say of the World, has finally come out."*

In a letter to the author Dr. S. Radhakrishnan wrote:

> *'Your "Survey of Malayalam Literature" is a valuable comparative account bringing out its relations with the Tamil and the Sanskrit literature. I have no doubt that it will prove valuable to the students of comparative literature, especially those interested in the South Indian Languages.'*

GANDHI: A STUDY IN REVOLUTION

GEOFFREY ASHE

"All the facts and events contained in the book are already well-known from Gandhi's autobiography and other books. Yet they are presented with such art and vigour that one reads the book with pleasure and has no desire to skip the pages.... The book itself will count as one of the most brilliant and sympathetic biographies of Gandhi."

—THE HINDU, MADRAS

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Some More Books

An Indian Pilgrim

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Netaji is increasingly becoming a subject of study and research in academic and political circles both in India and abroad. This work combines Netaji's autobiography up to his Cambridge days in 1921 and a collection of letters of his boyhood, adolescance and youth.

It is unfortunate that Netaji never finished his autobiography. Nevertheless, this work has undoubtely much to offer to the historian, the research worker, the future biograpner and all others who are seeking a real insight into the making of the colossus of contemporary Indian history.

Art and Cities of Islam

R A JAIRAZBHOY

This book is composed of a number of independent essays of unequal lenght—each devoted to an aspect of the culture of medieval Islam. The characteristic impress that Islam set on the arts is evoked in this book with feelings. In its short compass not only is the general temper of the Islamic arts analyzed, but advances are made in the understanding of some of their more recondite aspects. It is the author's tacit belief that a true picture can only emerge when an institution or an idea is surveyed against the perspective of its past.

Analysis of Company Financial Statements – With Special Reference to Statements to Indian Companies

S B CHOWDHRY

The need of the business executive, the creditor, the banker, the investor, and the student of accountancy to read and understand financial statements is great. This book is intended to meet this need.

She Who Rides a Peacock

MARGARET CORMACK

The problem of student indiscipline, the current talk of educators and journalists today in India, is both acute and urgent. Dr. Margaret Cormack, Professor of Social Science and Education, Brooklyn University, New York, USA, has undertaken in this book the onerous task of giving scientific bases for this puzzling phenomenon.

Having spent the most impressionable years of her life in India—a period of 20 years—Dr. Cormack is uniquely sensitive to the Indian background and has not missed anything

The Bengal Peasant from Time to Time

TARA KRISHNA BASU

The elaborate social pattern of eating together and yet separately, the highly pragmatic procedure of selecting a bride, the annual 'miracle' in the village, and the detailed description of the village festivals are all phases of our village life which need to be taken into account in forecasting and outlining the future.

The volume, which is a study of changing values and faiths in the rural folks, is of absorbing interest for all sociologists and specially for those who work in the field.

Business Administration – Principles and Techniques

MRITYUNJOY BANERJEE

One of the outstanding events in the past half century is the emergence of management as a systematised body of knowledge and of business managers as a distinct, leading profession.

Where there is a general dearth of literature on the subject of business administration, there is practically none which deals with it in the light of the conditions prevailing in the developing countries. The present book is intended to fill the gap in this field.

Muslim Communities in Gujarat

S C MISRA

After the conquest of Gujarat the Muslims and the subsequent emergence of the Sultanate of Gujarat, large number of Muslim communities sprang up in Gujarat, some original of foreign origin and some of indigenous growth. Dr. Mishra has referred to most of these Muslim communities in Gujarat. The Bohra, the Khoja and Memon communities are unique in Gujarat.

Social Economy of a Polyandrous People (2nd revised edition)

R N SAKSENA

Dr. Saksena's book throws considerable light on certain communities of the Himalayas. They live in Jaunsar Bawar in the Dehra Dun district of Uttar Pradesh. This study, made largely from the sociological point of view, is fascinating and paves the way for further studies.

These interesting communities live in the lower Himalayas at a height from 3000 to 7000 feet. Their way of life is in many ways antediluvian. If they were to be studied in the context of the different cultural strata recorded in our ancient literary works and particularly the Mahabharata they would certainly throw considerable light on the early stages of the social evolution of man, particularly in India.

Contemporary India

EDITED BY BAIDYA NATH VARMA

India has one civilization but many themes. Its people, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, often speak with one voice in international affairs seem to be divided in their opinions on internal issues. Whether it be in matters of caste, religion, language, or regionalism, the diversity of thought and action is apparent to anyone who reads the newspapers. And yet the facts reported in the press and expressed from the platform are facts of one kind only. Do the social scientists know other kinds of facts about India? This volume answers this question effectively.

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SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR CONCRETE

German Federal Railways

This translation of the German Federal Railways' Supplementary Technical Specification for Concrete will make available for the first time German specifications in this regard to English-language speaking countries.

The Supplementary Technical Specification for Concrete ZTV-Beton (DV-824) replaces the service instructions DV 824 (instructions for mortar and concrete—AMV) and DV 824 06 (information leaflet for the manufacture of concrete) which were in force so far. It corresponds in substance to the data given in the information leaflets so far used. The information contained in DV 824 (AMV) has not been copied in the present specification, because there have appeared in the meantime a sufficient number of standards and these have been introduced to the clientele of the German Federal Railways.

Amply illustrated with diagrams and containing a number of tables, this book should provide a useful basis for discussion and comparative evaluation of concrete specifications of different countries vis-a-vis the German Railways.

PANCHAYATI RAJ—Planning and Democracy

Iqbal Narain

This book is a collection of papers presented during a seminar conducted at the University of Rajasthan. This voluminous collection discusses almost all the facets of Panchayati Raj with suggestions for alterations, improvement and innovation. Papers in this collection were penned by eminent politicians, civil servants and academicians. Each one of them throws light on the subject-matter on the basis of individual experience.

PREVIEWS

INTRODUCTORY SOIL TESTING

Shamsher Prakash

The first of its kind in India, INTRODUCTORY SOIL TESTING is intended primarily for use as a laboratory manual by undergraduate students. Simple experiments, prescribed in the undergraduate curricula of almost all universities in India, have been included. The procedure for each test has been detailed stepwise and precautions to be observed have been listed for the benefit of the students. The experiments have been so designed that in almost all cases they can be completed within the two-hour periods allotted for laboratory work. The manual also consists of graphs, illustrations and blank pages for sketching and the student is expected to record his observations in the manual itself. References to relevant Indian standards have also been made for the benefit of the students.

ASPECTS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

D. P. Pattanayak

This book by a linguist presents contributions which can be used with benefit by the language teacher and the language planner. India, where a bewildering number of languages and dialects presents an almost impossible problem from the point of communication both inside and outside the class-room, could use some of the knowledge available from the sources of linguistic science in improving the quality of instruction. Whether it is teaching in a classroom or translating from one language to another, knowledge of the structure and function of language and languages is bound to enhance the efficiency of the teacher, translator and the author. Such knowledge can accelerate the process of learning and reduce the burden imposed on students and teachers alike. The awareness of the social dimensions and functions of a language may chasten the undisciplined thinking of the planners, which will help assess linguistic problems, both in the academic and other spheres more realistically, and work out solutions to problems.

Size and Sex Composition of Population in India, 1901-1961

P B Desai 1969 Demy 8vo viii+264pp.

The present study focuses attention on the behaviour of the two most basic among the demographic variables—the size of population and its sex ratio. These variables are too familiar to need any explanation of their temporal variations.

It may be useful, however, to note that the size of population is denoted by the total number of persons in the population, and sex ratio is the basic index commonly used for characterizing the composition of a population. As such, the ratio serves to indicate relative proportion of the male and female components of a given population. It is conventionally defined either as a number of females per thousand males or a number of males per thousand females. The work is a detailed examination of the census data for the period 1901-1961, undertaken in view of the great interest that the results of the 1961 Census had evoked. Below is an extract:—

COMPARATIVE SEX RATIOS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Sex disproportion, as indicated by the deviation of sex ratio from numerical equality between the sexes in a population (i.e. sex ratio at 1000), is the most common feature of national populations the world over. The deviation, however, varies from country to country in both nature and extent. It may be interesting, therefore, to

Continued on page 6

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The Quest for General Education

G Ramanathan Demy 8vo xii+240pp

The prophet of the "brave new world" Aldous Huxley exclaims to humanity at large: "Our population and over-organisation have produced the modern metropolis in which a fully human life of multiple personal relationships has become almost impossible. Therefore, if you wish to avoid the spiritual impoverishment of individuals and whole societies, leave the metropolis and revive the small country community, or alternatively humanize the metropolis by creating within its network of mechanical organisation the urban equivalent of small country communities, in which individuals can meet and co-operative as complete persons, not as the mere embodiments of specialized functions."

The general education movement started as a quest for something with which to fill the gap created by the growing inadequacy of the traditional system of education to meet the challenges of a changing social situation But all current innovations introducted into the educational programme in the name of general education are no more than different patterns of the spread of the curriculum over more departments of knowledge than formerly.

In this book, Gopalakrishna Ramanathan gives a new interpretation to the crisis that produced the general education movement. All are agreed that general education is a process bringing to the individual an understanding, an appreciation, of his social milieu. What the author has done is to point out that reading assignment, howsoever permuted, are inert matter, incapable by themselves of initiating that process, but capable, when combined with an insight into the fundamental activities that sustain human society, of becoming active reagents.

The conception of general education —both theory and practice—expounded here is revolutionary in character and cannot fail to elicit the active interest of all who are worried enough about the problem of general education in the world. The book is dotted here and there with sidelights on the state of education in India. which are most revealing. The following is an extract:

"General education has passed its pioneering stage. Both in theory and in practice it has gone some way ahead. In fact the justification for this book has been provided by the very advances it has made and the further advances it threatens to make. It is inevitable that in this venture certain current practices come in for adverse comment. They are offered, not in a spirit of iconoclasm, but in the true spirit of a search for light.

Apologies are out of place in the intellectural world which, I believe, is a republic with unlimited freedom of speech. Nevertheless, I must point out that there is another side to adverse criticism. The history of general education, as the history of any human activity, contains both successes and failures. The expansion of knowledge is due not to the successes alone but also to the failures.

If there were no failures there would have been no incentive to further effort. In the same way, the failures of the general education movement should be indentified in order that further progress may be possible. To focus attention on the failures is, therefore, not an act of cynical condemnation but a sincere attempt to estimate the successes achieved, to which the following pages bear ample witness.

The subject of general education is of special importance to India because many of the fallacies connected with it find a good thriving ground here. India has launched a vast enterprise to achieve rapid development in all sectors of her life and naturally all wares find a ready market here. In the matter of education too she imports ideas and procedures as well as advice and equipment on a stupendous scale from America.

Moreover, America is the birthplace of the concept of general education. As the educational system of India is founded on British models, it is inevitable that British ideas continue to exert great influence on Indian education. Thus, while the investigation undertaken in this book has for its goal the building up of a clear picture of general education suitable to the Indian situation, discussions about the general education movement in America and Brit must necessarily loom large in following pages.

Also, ever since Russia marched to her place among the affluent soc ties of the world, her educatio system has attracted considerable tention abroad. Societ ideas can be ignored in a treatise on any asp of education. I have made copi references to the educational ideas these three countries. It may be I have failed to grasp their full sig ficance, as a student of education those countries might be able to do

But my point of view is that of concerned with the educational p gress of one's own country and s have covered only those elements the foreigh systems that are germa to that point of view. I have co across schemes of general education India that are bad copies of a fore idea which is itself imperfect.

Whether or not the imperfection removed in actual practice in th countries, one cannot help noting while pointing out the defect of t copy. So I do not claim to have pr duced a reasoned critique of a foreign system of education. Neve theless, my agruments are address not only to India but also to the oth countries, and I do so in the hope th a consideration of the arguments t them would be fruitful to India, if n to themselves."

BOOKS ON EDUCATION

Education for fulness
MUKHERJEE, H. B. Rs. 30/-

The Financing of Indian Education
MISHRA, ATMANAND Rs. 15/-

Indian Philosophy of Education
KABIR, HUMAYUH Rs. 14/-

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OTHER BOOKS ON EDUCATION WITH US

EDUCATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE

EUGENE EDWARD SULLIVAN

The direction and degree of change in the traditional social practices in India has not been well-documented. This study, which helps fill this void, analyses and documents the social attitudes of Indian teachers on the basis of questionnaires and interviews of over 350 teachers in Gujarat State.

TWO STUDIES IN EDUCATION

A R KAMATH

Two studies, one on internal and external assessment of students and the other on unit institutional costs in higher education, form the subjects of this volume.

The first study, based on the Pre-Degree Examination, 1962, of the University of Poona, makes a detailed analysis and comparison, of the two assessments and examines the effects of the introduction of the schemes of the internal assessment on the results of the Pre-Degree Examination.

The second study discusses the methodology for finding current institutional costs per student in institutions of higher education and works out costs in the undergraduate and postgraduate courses of the University of Poona in its constituent colleges and its post-graduate departments.

THE WAY OF EDUCATION

SOHAN SINGH

The author examines the role of education in the shaping of civilization in this book. He describes various forms—the infra-structure of education, education for an integrated role, education for delight and liberal education —and its proper place in society.

MAINLY ACADEMIC— Talks to students and teachers

K R SRINIVASAN IYENGAR

Mainly Academic is a selection of talks given during the last eighteen months by Prof. K R Iyengar, Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University. Although several of the talks were of a formal nature, they nevertheless glance purposefully at current educational problems like the school curriculum, science education, language education, medical education, engineering education and legal education. Even with regard to specialist subjects, Prof. Iyengar's approach is that of a generalist who stresses the broad human relevance of current disciplines like statistics, optics, sedimentology and meteorology. While in appearance it is but a miscellany of occasional talks and addresses, the book cumulatively presents a picture of the range of interests and activities in India's 'groves of Academe', and especially of the problems and preoccupations of Andhra University. With his wide background of humanistic training spread over forty years, Prof. Iyengar invests his talks—whatever their subject—with an enlightening quality of their own and his easy and natural style must prove a ready invitation to the general reader.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

EDITED BY R VISWANATHAN & A S PAINTAL

This volume contains the proceedings of the Fifth Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Advancement of Medical Education held in February 1965 under the auspices of the University of Delhi. It also includes the rapporteurs' summaries as well as the recommendations of all the sub-committees. The book constitutes an authoritative representation of the current thinking by medical educationists in India. It will no doubt serve as a guide to the Universities for organising medical education and as aide memoire to future medical educationists when they contemplate reorganisation of postgraduate training in medical sciences.

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SIZE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA, 1901-1961

Continued from page 3

consider how the 1961 Indian population compared in this respect with other countries. For this purpose we have picked out, from the 1962 United Nations Demographic Year Book, countries with a population of over ten million persons each and calculated their sex ratios as given in Table 2.

Among the 42 countries with a population of more than ten million each, listed in the Year Book, sex breakdowns are not available for any year since 1940 for four countries, namely: Algeria, Brazil, Burma and Morocco, and so they are not included in this table. All the remaining 38 countries exihibit sex disproportion. The range of variation of sex ratio extends from 901 for Pakistan to 1254 for Ukraine SSR. The disproportion in the case of 25 countries represents excess of females in the population, while for the remaining 13 it is indicative of an excess of males. The maximum deficiency of females comes to 99 per thousand males for Pakistan, while the excess of females amounts to as much as 254, at the maximum, for Ukraine SSR.

India is included, along with mainland China and Pakistan, among the 13 countries showing female deficiency. For ten of these countries, the deficiency is smaller in extent than for India. Arranging the sex ratios of these 38 populations in the order of magnitude, it will be seen that India occupies the 36th position with only China and Pakistan left to follow. Alternatively, if we arrange these countries in the order of importance according to the size of deviation of the sex ratio from the unit ratio representing equality between the sexes, India is placed 13th; there are, thus, only 12, among these, 38 countries in whose case the extent of sex disproportion is larger than in India.

Some Opinions

Statistical Mechanics

K M Khanna

The author, in this book, has dealt with those parts of Statistical Mechanic which an M.Sc. student ought to be familiar with. He has introduced bo classical and quantum statistics. There are some exercises for the student The appendices deal with negative temperature, phase transfer, and Yan and Lee Theory of condensation. In my opinion this book is a good introduc tion to Quantum Statistics.

PROFESSOR F. C. AULUCK
DEPT. OF PHYSICS & ANTROPHYSIC
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Research Method in Plant Ecology

S C Pandeya, G S Puri & J S Singh

The authors are all distinguished Indian botanists and one of them, G S Puri is now Professor of Agricultural Botany in the University of Science and Technology at Kumasi in Ghana. They have written a textbook primarily for Indian students of the Indian environment and, being first in this field it will be an indispensable reference book for the development of plant ecology in India. Since most of its examples are drawn from a tropical flora, it will have interest also for students of plant ecology at other places in these latitudes. It is mainly concerned with the description and measurement of the vegetation and of the environment, and starts at the ground floor with, for example, prescriptions for establishing and using an herbarium, techniques for mapping vegetation and for measuring climates and microclimates.

—BRITISH BOOK NEWS

Mainly Academic

K R Srinivasa Iyengar

.....Professor Iyengar who has made a name for himself both as of English and a writer of books on English literature, makes these talks interesting and illuminating. .....

".....His speeches on even abstruse and seemingly dry subjects acquire new life. ....."

"....Whether he is speaking on engineering, education, geology, summer schools, or national social service, the teaching of yoga or the yoga of teaching, he does it with the finesse of an experienced Professor who knows that he has to cover his subject in the given time in the most efficient manner possible. Not a word too many. Quotations from poets and philosophers, economists and statesmen add to the overall effect. These talks, lacking as they do the usual banalities and platitudes one expects, can be read and re-read with pleasure....."

THE SUNDAY STANDARD

Continued on page 7

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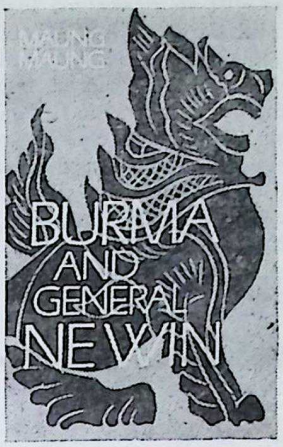

BURMA AND GENERAL NE WIN by Maung Maung: A remarkable study of the Burmese Head of State, General Ne Win and his impact on contemporary Burma, this book also recounts the history of the Burmese independence movement. Ably written by the Chief Justice of Burma.

Rs. 30.00

WAQAI-I-MANAZIL-I RUM—DIARY OF A JOURNEY TO CONSTANTINOPLE Khwaja Abul Qadir (Trans. & Ed.) by Mohibbul Hasan: Waqai-i Manazil-i Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, describes the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its departure from Basra to Constantinople and throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf. It has been edited with a detailed introduction by Mohibbul Hasan with detailed notes on persons, place-names, technical terms, and words of non-Persian origin.

Rs. 30.00

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CIRCULATION by Paul Wood: The first edition of this book immediately established itself as the leading British exposition of the subject. The second edition is even better. At the time of his death in 1962 Paul Wood was working on his third revised edition which has now been completed, and the whole book brought up to date by a number of his colleagues and friends.

Written authoritatively by an expert who has himself made outstanding contributions, this work cannot fail to be of value to those interested in cardiology.

Rs. 160.00

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 6

History of the Khaljis, A D 1290–1320

Kishori Saran Lal 2nd Edition

The Khalji dynasty ruled India from 1290 to 1320 A.D. It was a period which saw a great extension of Muslim power in India, particularly under the direction of the wild and fascinating Sultan Alauddin. Dr. Lal's history of the dynasty was first published in India in 1950. In this second edition he has used additional sources, reorganised the chapter on administration and introduced a new chapter on artistic, architectural and literary developments. Dr. Lal is Reader in History in the University of Delhi and the author of other books on medieval India. Firmly based on contemporary sources, his account of the Khaljis will be useful to all students of Indian History.

BRITISH BOOK NEWS

Science, Philosophy and Culture

Essays presented in honour of Humayun Kabir's sixty-second birthday.

A FESTSCHRIFT is a collection of essays written in honour of a distinguished colleague. Traditionally, the essays are concerned with the subject to which the scholar who is being honoured has devoted his career. In the case of the eminent Indian statesman and writer, Professor Humayun Kabir, this has produced considerable difficulties, because of the immense spread of his interests. In order to reflect the scope of these, the twenty-seven short, and inevitably slight, essays in this volume, which is written by noted scholars, deal with art, religion, philosophy, education, history, physics, literature, politics and administration. They are recommended to all readers who are omnivorous as Professor Kabir.

BRITISH BOOK NEWS

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DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUS

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, Book I & II (reprint) (card) by B. Rajan (Ed.): This annotated edition of the first two books of Paradise Lost has several distinctive features. The original spelling and punctuation is preserved; this is important for a full understanding of Milton's effects. All important variations of the text are listed and a round-up is made of editorial opinion on the more crucial readings. The annotations make generous use of recent Miltonic scholarship. Finally, the introduction seeks to define some of the perspectives in which the poem should be approached.

Rs. 9.00

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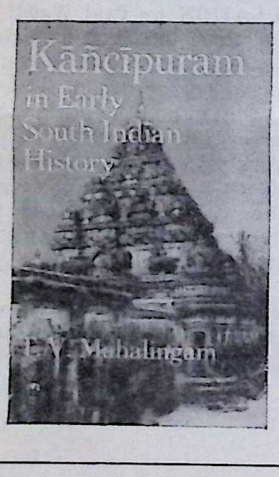

CASTES, OLD & NEW by Andre Beteille: Caste in the traditional sense is still an important feature of social and political life in the country. Concerned primarily with problems of status, this book discusses the changing positions of the Harijans and Adivasis, the middle classes and certain sections of the Indian élite.

This collection of essays, written mainly between 1964 and 1966, is essentially an attempt to understand continuity and change in contemporary Indian society.

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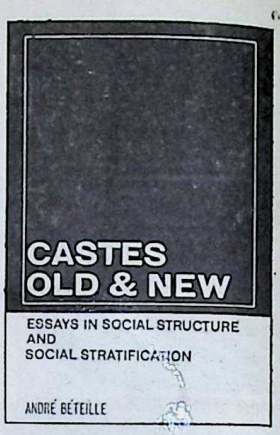

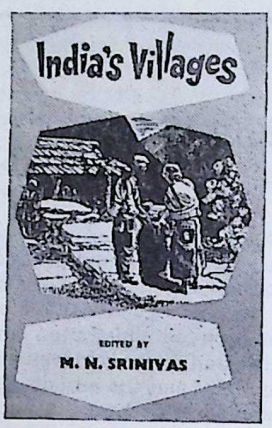

KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY by T V Mahalingam: The Sir William Meyer Lectures given by the author in 1963 are collected here to provide an authoritative history of the Pallavas and their contribution to Indian culture using recently discovered epigraphical and literary evidence

Rs. 30

THE WESTERN-EDUCATED HINDU WOMAN by Rama Mehta: An exhaustive survey indicative of significant changes in the social and religious values of the urban Hindu woman. The impact of western education and new found emancipation of the Hindu woman with the consequent loss of cultural heritage has been brilliantly portrayed by the author.

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Rs. 20.00

* Tentative.

Printed by L. P. Jayasinghe at the Popular Press (Bom.) Private Ltd., 35C, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34 WB, and published by her at Bombay on behalf of P. S. Jayasinghe, Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Editor: P. S. Jayasinghe.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 8 MAY 1969 18p.

9-6-69

Burma And General Ne Win

Maung Maung 1969 Demy 8vo xvi + 332 pp.

This is the story of contemporary Burma, a vivid and interesting one, based on materials from Burmese sources and on the author's own rich experience. It is not a formal history, it just looks back and reminisces.

The author, Dr. Maung Maung, Chief Justice of Burma, served in the Burma Army and the Resistance during the war.

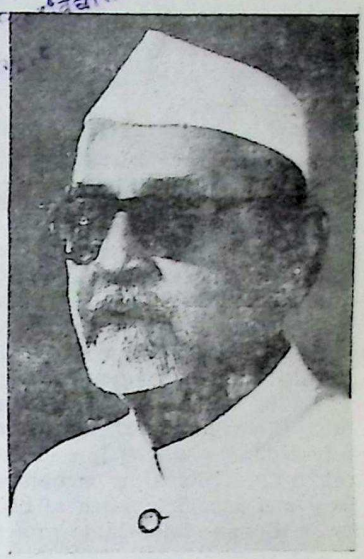
In her more than two decades of freedom, Burma has come through much trial and tribulation, and General Ne Win, who once again leads the country, has been an important figure in her history for even more than that length of time. General Ne Win constantly says: "Let us forget and forgive what was bitter in the past, for we cannot build on bitterness. Let us work together, build national unity, and march together again to our goals". This has consistently expressed the spirit in which he has served.

The same spirit permeates the pages of the book which gathers the interesting and revealing moments in General Ne Win's career and highlights the facts and intimacies rather in the manner of a biography. As the author modestly states, the book is simply served up as an aid to memory to help us remember the past few decades of Burma's political life through some of the main events and some of the people who played their parts in those events. By remembering and reviewing that past we may perhaps get a firmer feeling of roots, a better sense of history and a clearer perspective of the present. The following is an extract from the book:

Burma fell under British rule in three wars: in 1824, 1852 and 1885. After the second war the kingdom was shut in and weakened, its sea ports, the fertile valleys and the Delta occupied. Burmese missions went to Europe to search for allies and help for building a strong modern nation. But it was too late. The British, having taken half the country, must take the whole, for the doctrine was that half-measures in colonial ventures were dangerous.

Also, the merchants in England had their eyes on fabled China, the land of rubies and emeralds. They demanded an early end to the farce of coexistence with King Thibaw. Annex upper Burma, they demanded, open

Continued on page 7



The nation mourns the passing away of Dr Zakir Husain, President of India. In 1938, Dr Husain was entrusted with the task of implementing the scheme of Basic National Education propounded by Mahatma Gandhi

Born in Hyderabad in 1897, Dr Zakir Husain was educated at the Aligarh Muslim University, where later he was a lecturer in economics for some time. A popular student leader, he took an active part in the non-cooperation movement of the twenties. In 1926, he earned his Ph.D. in Germany.

On his return to India, he took charge of the Jamia Millia Islamia as its Chancellor in 1928. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University in 1948; President of the World University Service, 1954; and Governor of Bihar, 1957. He was a delegate to the first general conference of the UNESCO. Dr Zakir Husain was elected Vice-President of India in 1962 and President in 1967.

Asia Publishing House has had the privilege of publishing two of the late President's works—The Dynamic University, and Capitalism: Essays in Understanding.

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The Theory Of Force And Organisation Of Defence In Indian Constitutional History

Nagendra Singh 1969 Royal 8vo xiv + 299 pp.

All civilized States have found it necessary for their security to say nothing of territorial ambitions, provide themselves with some kind of armed force. Indeed, the requirement of some defensive organisati preceded the origin of civilized States as we know them, and is found in tribal and feudal societies. It is al a truism that the maintenance of law and order in any community ultimately relies upon the sanction of for in some form or other.

Nagendra Singh is a well known Jurist specializing in International Law and having a keen interest constitutional law, being a Member of the International Law Commission and the Permanent Court of Arbitr tion at The Hague.

In this book, Dr. Nagendra Singh has examined the theory of force and the organisation of defence Indian political theory and practice from the earliest time and has shown that, in the history of India, defe has always been an attribute of sovereignity.

Dr. Nagendra Singh is unusually well equipped for the task he has undertaken in this volume. He combines the studied discipline of the law with a profound knowledge of Indian History, considerable experience in the political and international activities of India, and a very lucid and attractive literary style. Dr. Nagendra Singh is following a long line of distinguished precedents in combining scholarly and academic work of high quality with an important professional and administrative life. Below is an extract from the book:

"Historians have found several explanations for the unparalleled success of Muslim arms in the 11th and 12th centuries A.D. For example, they have criticised the Rajput dependence on elephants which were clumsy, immobile and erratic. They have found defects in the Rajput method of warfare which was based upon a slavish tradition and a time-honoured pattern never changing to meet altered circumstances. There was also the probable superiority of Muslim strategy since the Rajputs never chose the battle-field or the time and place of attack and thus gave the initiative to the enemy which often proved decisive.

However, we are not concerned here with these causes as the raison d'etre of this study is to examine the strength or weakness of the structure of defence in the political organisation of the State. The feudal mechanism has already been described above. It was this loosely knit political structure of the State coupled with overall political condition of the country which made the unity of command impossible. For a confederacy to succeed, it was essential that most, if not all, of the States of Northern India should have joined hands. However, history records that a large number of them stood out. For example, the Gahlot Kingdom of Chitor reputed to have resisted the invasion of Sind by Mahmud Bin Qasim stood completely out of all the confederacies formed against Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna. Similarly, the Pala kings of Bengal and Bihar took no part in the resistance which was offered to Mahmud in the 11th century A.D. There were the indifferent principalities of Jaisalmer, and the Rathors of Marwar, which could have been very powerful in annihilating Mahmud's forces in the desert when he attacked Somnath. However, both of them stood out and did nothing check the advance of the Sulta forces in the difficult desert reg Let alone the collective unity Aryavarta there were constant int neccine feuds. For example, Chauns of Ajmer and the Gahlots Chitor were alternatively friends a foes. There is also the famous t of the hostility of Prithviraja a Jayachand of Kanauj. Thus, on t whole, the confederacy was restrict to only a small number of Raj States which too were warring amo themselves. Such being the charact istic features of the confede method of defence, the failure of t Rajput arms must be attributed m to this organisational defect rath than to any of the causes enumerat and emphasised by historians, bo contemporary and modern."

Lord Northbrook's Indian Administration 1872-1876

Edward C Moulton Demy 8vo 1968 viii + 314 pp.

The book is a study of one of the most interesting and important Viceroys of the second half of the nineteenth century. Lord Northbrook was not a pre-eminently brilliant ruler or a radical reformer, but he was a determined and capable administrator who effectively shaped the course of policy during his years in India.

The book by Dr. E. C. Moulton, Asstt. Professor of History at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada is largely based on a thesis for which the author was granted a Doctoral degree by the University of London.

As a moderate Liberal, Northbrook became widely regarded by contemporary leading Indians as one of that small minority of British statesmar who were real friends of India. H

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NEW BOOKS

SOME ASPECTS OF THE STRUCTURE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY 1947-48 to 1961-62

P V John

This book presents a comprehensive picture of Indian agricultural economy during a crucial period in its development—1947-48 to 1961-62—a period of sizable advancement which stands in striking contrast to the stagnation of the preceding four or five decades. It examines the factors responsible for these changes; analyses the inter-relationships between agriculture and some other sectors of the economy in the framework of economic development and estimation of the levels of output and the behaviour of the main agricultural commodities; studies changes in three important inputs-agricultural land, visibly applied labour, and capital—some simple relations between the key variables and some complex relations between "prices and outputs and prices and area" on the one hand and between "inputs and outputs" on the other. In the words of Professor P N Dhar, this is, perhaps, one of the most comprehensive and pioneering studies of Indian agriculture after Independence."

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES: THE PRESS AND THE JUDICIARY

M Hidayatullah, Chief Justice of India

The present monograph is based on an address delivered by Shri Justice M Hidayatullah (now Chief Justice of India) at a Seminar on "Parliamentary Privileges and their Codification" held in July, 1967 under the auspices of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. The address is an incisive and far-reaching analysis of the problems pertaining to parliamentary privileges in their historical perspective and contemporary context.

The Institute considers it a privilege to publish this monograph as a notable contribution in the twin fields of constitutional law and lex parliamenti.

PREVIEWS

PANDITA RAMABAI SARASWATI

Padmini Sengupta

Among the new women of India, few, if any, have greater claims to distinction than the Pandita Ramabai Saraswati who has proved herself a thinker, as well as a heroine, enshrined as a household word in the home of every one of her Indian sisters.

The readers will find that Mrs. Padmini Sen Gupta in this great life of one of the greatest daughters of the world has portrayed Pandita Ramabai Sarawati in her own literary style, well-worded, written with love, reverence, understanding and a sane enthusiasm,—by no means slight in substance. There have been many sketches but this is an effort, first of its kind, to present a complete picture of Pandita Ramabai.

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Eliot's poetic technique, dramatic art, his major poems, and all his plays come for detailed consideration.

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ASIA BOOKS—April 1969

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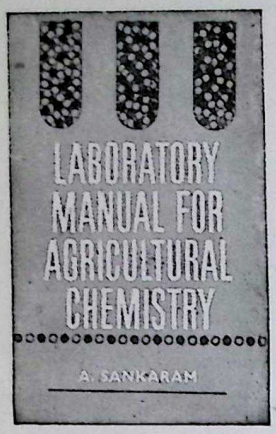
ABOUT SCIENTIFI

Some Opinions

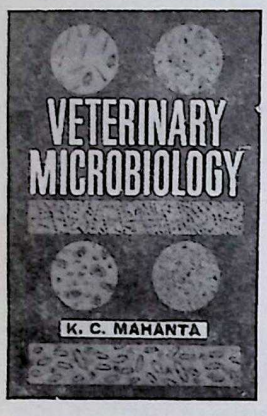


Laboratory Manual For Agricultural Chemistr

Sankaram A

"The author during his experience as a teacher and instructor to und graduate students of agricultural chemistry felt the need for provid instruction sheets to help the students in their practical classes. These she carefully prepared to meet the syllabi requirements of the B.Sc. Agricult Practical Course were kept corrected and revised in the light of their by students. The result is a fairly thorough manual of agricultural chemis which will be welcomed by students of Agricultural colleges. The mar includes experiments on soil chemistry, soil microbiology, manures and fe lizers, irrigation waters, fats and oils, and milk. An appendix contains us tables of values and constants."

—*CURRENT SCIENC*



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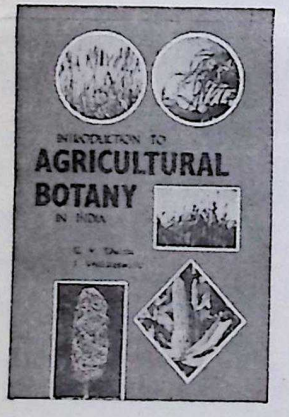
Mahanta K C

"This book discusses almost all the microorganisms of interest in veterin practice. The various organisms are described according to their families that they may be indentified in the laboratory. Chapters are also inclu on infection and immunity, serological and diagnostic methods, toxins a antitoxins, vaccines and vaccination. The composition of stain and media a bacteriological methods are also described. There is a glossary of terms u and a subject index."

—*BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACT*



Introduction To Agricultural Botany In India Vol. I

Chalam G V & Venkateswarlu J

"This volume, the first of two, deals mainly with the cereals grown in India, with special attention to their cytology, genetics, and appropri breeding techniques. Parts of the text show evidence of hurried preparati but much can be forgiven a book which provides so much useful informati It well deserves a revised second edition."

—*BRITISH BOOK NEW*

Clinical Diagnosis 2nd Revised Edition

Vakil, Rustom Jal & Golwalla Aspi

"It is clearly written and contains a wealth of accurate and useful informatio .....the book can be recommended to any medical student or physicia wishing to improve his knowledge of clinical diagnosis".

—*BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*

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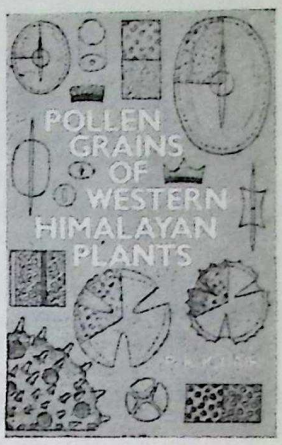
AND TECHNICAL BOOKS

Pollen Grains Of Western Himalayan Plants

Nair P K K



"This book contains brief descriptions of the pollen grains of over 2,000 species of Western Himalayan plants, together with photomicrographs of 197 of the more important pollen types and a comprehensive pollen key to genera. An introductory section outlines the principal characters used in the recognition and description of pollen grains. This book will be an important reference source not only in India but in many other countries as well."

—BRITISH BOOK NEWS

Radiology Of Bone And Joint Tuberculosis With Special Reference To Tropical Countries

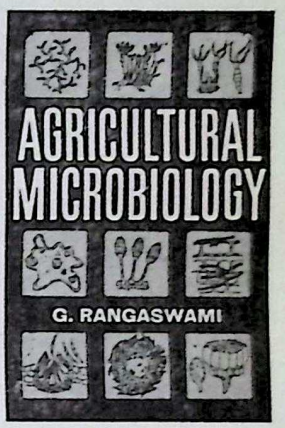
Ganguli P K

"The author has written with authority which commands recognition. The book makes interesting reading, well reproduced and adequately illustrated." What the author has to say: "The book is strongly recommended to the radiologists and all those who are interested in tuberculosis of bones and joints."

—THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF RADIOLOGY

Agricultural Microbiology

G Rangaswami

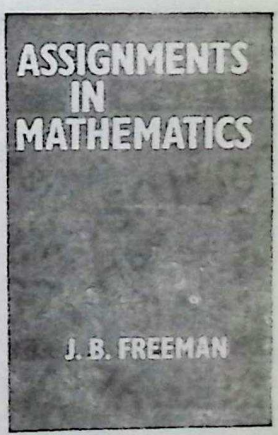


".....This book will be found useful by students of Agriculture, and a selected bibliography appended at the end of each chapter will help to guide the reader in planning a more detailed study of the subject."

—CURRENT SCIENCE

Assignments In Mathematics

J B Freeman



"The needs of teachers, in preparation and training, show wide variations from one country to another, illustrating some of the differences in educational system.....

There are useful exercises and quiz questions, presumably for the teacher himself; also some suggestions for experiments and outdoor work. There is recognition of the need for some link between the rules learned and the outside world in which they are to be applied.

One would hope that this great country, the home of Aryabhata and Brahmagupta, once in the forefront of mathematical progress, will demand a similar place for its teachers today."

—TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT, LONDON

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LORD NORTHBROOK'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION 1872-1876

Continued from page 2

was, as the Bengalee described him, a "pro-Indian Viceroy" and it is mainly for this reason that he deserves an honoured place among British administrators in India.

Below is an extract from the Book:

When the autumn rains, which were essential not only for the success of the principal rice crop harvested in November and December—but for the sowing of the spring crops, were seriously deficient throughout the central and north-western regions of the Bengal presidency in 1873, the authorities quickly responded to the danger. Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor, promptly informed Northbrook of the prospect of scarcity being widespread and of famine developing in some areas. He was determined that the Bengal administration should not again be discredited as it had been by the Orissa failure and was anxious that preparations should be made at once to avert distress. Upon receiving the news Northbrook immediately left Simla and, accompanied by Temple, returned to Calcutta to make arrangements with the Bengal Government for meeting the crisis.

Northbrook was as anxious as Campbell to prevent another famine disaster. He agreed with the high ideal which had been set in 1868 and resolved that on this occasion the Government would use "every available means, at whatever cost, to prevent so far as they can, any loss of lives." He regarded famine as an emergency which fully justified the abandonment of his policy of stringent economy in expenditure. "I hold," he declared, "that there is no more legitimate occasion upon which to spend, to lavish, even if you will, the whole resources of the State than when an immense population is stricken (by famine)."

It has been asserted by a recent writer on the subject of Indian famines that the Government's policy was torn between the opposing considerations of "saving life" and "securing maximum economy in expenditure," but at least on this occasion there was no such conflict, for Northbrook unquestionably put the former object first. His deep natural feelings of human compassion were strongly aroused at the prospect of widespread public suffering. His motives in favouring vigorous Government action to save life were therefore primarily humanitarian, though he was not unaware of the practical merits of such a policy. If large areas of the country were depopulated by famine, the loss in land revenue in particular was certain to be very heavy. Moreover, he maintained that "no firmer hold can be taken of this vast country by us aliens than by establishing the conviction in the minds of the people that they are saved in time of danger by the exertions of a vigorous executive." It was largely for political reasons that Northbrook postponed the durbars to be held that autumn in Agra and Lucknow. He did this partly to prevent an extra demand for grain, but also to show the public that the Government was more concerned with meeting the famine than with putting on an expensive display.

THE GARDENER

By: Dom Moraes

When they moved into the house it was winter.
In the garden a sycamore stood.
No other root nor shoot, but wild nettles
Good only for a bitter soup. He planned
Flowers around the sycamore for summer:
The great splayed rose, the military tulip,
All colours, smell of sun, himself with spade
Drinking cold beer with his wife. Spring came
He rooted up the nettles with his hands.
He burnt them all and stamped the narrow ash,
Tamping new seed in, fingering stones aside.
This work he wanted, his hands came alive,
They wanted flowers to touch. But through his care
Only the tough nasturtiums crawled. They clung
In sullen fire by the wall a week.
But the soil was sour, the roots went unfed.
Even they ceased to clutch, the heads fell forward.

All summer was the same. He fed the soil,
Clipping with careful hands the few sparse shoots.
The trapped flowers were trying to escape
But died in their cells, and winter came.

Next year he planted early. Spring flung up
Over fussed tussocks, a green scanty surf.
Soon it receded. But a tidewrack stayed
Of shrivelled leaves, shoots like dead dragonflies.
Then nettles crawled back. Now he didn't care.
His hands were tired, the earth was not his,
It did things to him, never he to it.
He watched the nettles with a little smile.

Then in the snowdrift of a summer bed
He planted his self, and a child came,
News that he heard early one winter day.
He came home dumbly from the hospital.
The garden door was open: he went out,
Stood by the sycamore: watched the clouds moult,
Stood under chilly and falling feathers
Under the sycamore, and not knowing why,
He felt his hands become alive, and touched
The tree's smooth body with a kind of joy
Thinking next summer it would have new leaves.

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BURMA AND GENERAL NE WIN

(Continued from page 1)

up the road to China and her treasures.

There were incidents between Thibaw's kingdom and the British in lower Burma: In these days and in normal circumstances, similar incidents would call for perhaps a protest, mild or severe depending on the merits of the case, and in response perhaps an apology, cool and correct or warm and profuse according to those merits. The incidents in 1885, however, unleashed war. An impossible ultimatum was served on the King at Mandalay laying down brutal terms to be undertaken in the briefest time.

At the receiving end, Thibaw was ineffective; Supayalat, his queen, was proud and angry, but she had only enough ability to eliminate her rivals, not to lead a nation at war. The wise ministers were weak, the strong were not so wise.

The Burmese were willing to talk, but not capitulate; the British, bent on conquest, had no patience for talks. On November 11, Lord Randolph Churchill in London cabled Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy of India: "Please instruct General Prendergast to advance on Mandalay at once."

The General was ready; his troops were poised for action. The advance on Mandalay took less than three weeks. On December 3, King Thibaw, his family and a small entourage, all numbering 68, were taken aboard the British vessel Thuriya (The Sun), and taken down the Irrawaddy river to Rangoon. There, on December 15, they were transferred to H.M.S. Canning and taken away to India and exile.

BURMA AND GENERAL NE WIN is a vivid and interesting account of contemporary Burma. The author Dr. Maung Maung has here drawn his material from Burmese sources and his own rich experience as a Burmese citizen.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Quarterly Journal
of the Indian School of International Studies
Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi 1

Vol. 10, No. 4

APRIL 1969

SPECIAL ISSUE ON TIBET

CONTENTS

Tibet in International Law	R P Anand
India and the Tibetan Question	P C Chakravarti
The Indo-Tibetan Boundary	T S Murty
Chinese Control of Tibet and Its Implications for India's Defence	R Sawhny
The Dalai Lama: A Study of the Institution	Ram Rahul
Towards Integration: Tibet since the Revolt	G P Deshpande
Tibet since the Rebellion of 1959	Bhabani Sen Gupta

NOTES AND MEMORANDA

China and Tibet 1949-1959	S H Ahmad
Indian Opinion on the Tibetan Question	Nancy Jetly
American Public Opinion on the Tibetan Revolt of 1959	B K Shrivastava
The Soviet View of the Tibetan Situation	R Vaidyanath

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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BOOK REVIEWS

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Single copy: Rs. 10.00; $ 2.25; 18s.

ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE
Bombay . London . New York

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NATURE OF POLITICS by Rajendra Avasthi: Dealing with some important issues of Contemporary Political Theory, it seeks to re-establish the normative character of Politics that has largely been undermined by some recent methodological theories concerning the study of Politics which, with their avowed purpose of constructing a science of Politics, emphasise facts and facts alone.

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PHYSICAL METALLURGY OF IRON AND STEEL by Rajendra Kumar: The object of this book is to provide a scientific basis to understand iron and steel. Discusses topics such as strengthening of steel, heat-treatment of steel and also emphasises that the properties of steels are determined largely by micro-structure and the nature of distribution phases.

Rs. 35.00

INDIAN ECONOMIC CRISIS by Kurien C T: Our economy has vast potentials of growth; but our growth strategy based on borrowed ideologies, borrowed theories and borrowed experiences has made it impossible for us to recognise them and realise them. This is my diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis. The crisis is one of potential dangers and of potential opportunities. The author believes that we will emerge out of it and will soon be on the path of unprecedent growth.

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Rs. 22.00

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Rs. 16.00

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Rs. 18.00

A TEXTBOOK OF CROP PRODUCTION by Raheja et al: Consisting of ten parts voluminous and comprehensive, the subject matter covers nearly all the aspects of crops and crop production. Part I deals with crop improvement, intensive system of cultivation, crop classification, distribution and economic importance and Natural Divisions. Part II deals with Cereals, Rice (Paddy), Wheat, Barley, Jowar, etc.; Part III with Sugar, Fibre, Tuber and Narcotic crops; Part IV to VIII with Oilseeds, Pulses, Spices; Spices and Condiments, Plantation Crops and Fodder crops respectively. Part IX, miscellaneous contains Range Management and Le Farming, Green manuring and Green manure crops, Mechanisation Cro Production, mixed Farming and Cro Research and Planning. Part X, Appendix, consists of Glossary of vernacular names of crops and Glossary of Vernacular names.

Rs. 45.0

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY by Sharma R N: This book covers university courses in sociology for undergraduate students. It deals with the fundamental principles of sociology, social organisation, social institutions and associations, social dynamics and change, social control, social disorganisation and social psychology. Thus, it is at once brief and comprehensive.

Rs. 16.00

A THEORETICAL APPROACH TO THE INDIAN ECONOMY by C. T. Kurien: This book examines the postulational method of theory formulation in general, and the applicability of that method in economics. Using this method an attempt is made to establish rigorously the inapplicability of the competitive model of resource allocation to 'overpopulated underdeveloped' economies like India. The study is geared towards the formulation of a theoretical model of the Indian economy.

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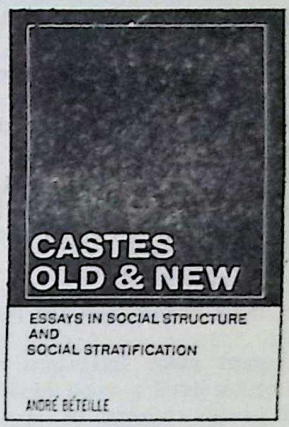
The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 8A JUNE 1969 18p.

CASTES – Old and New

Andre Beteille 1969 Demy 8vo viii+252pp



Andre Beteille is at present a Jawaharlal Nehru Fellow. He is also Reader in Sociology at the University of Delhi where he has taught Sociology for the last ten years. He was for sometime a Simon Fellow at the University of Manchester and has lectured at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes at Paris, and at the University of Chicago. Caste in the traditional sense is still an important feature of social and political life in the country. But new divisions are also emerging in Indian Society. Some of these, based on income, occupation, education and western style of life, bear remarkable similarities to the castes of traditional India. Concerned primarily with the problems of status and power, the author examines not only the cleavages in Indian society which provide the basis for some of the major forms of social stratification but also attempts to relate caste in the traditional sense to the contemporary social hierarchies. A compelling book for students, sociologists and all those interested in class structure.

Below are extracts from the book:

Efforts to rouse the Non-Brahmin conscience were not confined to the sphere of politics in the narrow sense of the term. From the late twenties onwards the Self-Respect Movement began to make concerted efforts to undermine the supremacy of the Brahmins in the ritual and social spheres. The Movement was welcomed by the Justice Party although its immediate objectives were not political. It sought rather to create for Non-Brahmins a climate of self-confidence and liberate them from the ritual tyranny of the Brahmins. In the late twenties and early thirties it gained a measure of popular appeal under the leadership of the non-Brahmin ex-Congressman, E V Ramaswami Naicker. In 1944 Naicker created the Dravida Kazhagam and his association became the spearhead of militant anti-Brahminism in the South. Idols were desecrated, sacred books were burnt and some violence was practised against Brahmins. We have seen how during the mid-fifties the D K switched its support to the Congress which had by then come largely under Non-Brahmin control.

The Non-Brahmin ascendancy reached its peak some time in the mid-fifties. In recent years, with the consolidation of Non-Brahmin power, internal cleavages have increasingly tended to manifest themselves. These cleavages, which had existed as an inherent feature of the caste structure, were to some extent subsumed under a wider unity during the initial phase of the Non-Brahmin Movement. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj, rifts between subdivisions of the same caste are likely to widen, particularly at the village and block levels.

Today the category Non-Brahmin has become too broad to provide an adequate understanding of the role of caste in politics. In order to achieve such an understanding it is necessary to introduce the concept of dominant caste. This concept was first used systematically by Srinivas. He has defined it in the following way:

A caste may be said to be 'dominant' when it preponderates numeri-

Continued on page 3

ASIA BOOKS/MAY 1969

Ansari, Nasim: ECONOMICS OF IRRIGATION RATES—A Study in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh 35.00

Indian Council of Cultural Relations: STUDIES IN ASIAN HISTORY 45.00

Kalyanaraman, A: ARYATARAGINI—The Saga of the Indo-Aryans 40.00

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ECONOMICS OF IRRIGATION RATES

A Study in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

Nasim Ansari 1968 Demy 8vo xvi+360pp

Irrigation capacity in India has expanded rapidly under the Five Year Plans and the problem of recoupment of costs has become highly important. Irrigation rates have not risen commensurately with the rise in prices, while costs of construction have gone up not only because of the price rise but further owing to the need to undertake increasingly more difficult tasks of construction involving high dams and large reservoirs. The issue has been complicated because of the reported under-utilization of irrigation potential which has led to the argument that rates should be kept low to induce expansion of irrigation rather than raised. The author analyses the essential facts in this major study of a subject of crucial interest and importance.

The author, Mr. Nasim Ansari was a Research Associate in the Agricultural Economics Research Centre, University of Delhi, where he worked from mid-1957 to early 1965. He is presently Senior Economist at the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

Below is an extract from the Book:

In recent years irrigation economics has received a good deal of attention in this country. In large parts of India irrigation is a primary requirement of agricultural development which in turn is a major constituent of the total developmental process. It is but natural, therefore, that with the advent of developmental planning in the country, the irrigation policy of the government should have received extensive attention. Actually, in the context of India's geographical conditions the need for the State to undertake extensive irrigation works has been recognised from times immemorial. Accordingly, it is not only in recent years that questions relating to government's irrigation policy have attracted notice. Discussions on these questions can be readily traced back at least upto the middle decades of the nineteenth century, from when we can date the modern period of irrigation development in the country.

There are two related questions involved in irrigation policy. One is the question of investment allocation to irrigation. The other is the question of recoupment of costs. In the past, the first question received the bulk of emphasis. The official investment policy has been to undertake a major work if it might be expected to yield, after the lapse of a ten-year gestation period, a specified rate of return on the capital invested inclusive of the arrears of interest accumulated during the construction and the gestation phases. The economist entered the scene rather late, but the technical personnel connected with irrigation works always felt that this was a high criterion of investment in irrigation. They were aware of the manifold directions in which benefits of irrigation flowed in course of time and accordingly argued that the total revenues that irrigation works actually yielded to the government considerably exceeded the charges specifically made on account of irrigation.

The restrictive official policy had its impact in particular during the early decades of the present century. Most of the irrigation work that had been undertaken during the nineteenth century did not have storage capacity but merely diverted water from rivers into canals. They were thus comparatively inexpensive works. By about the turn of the century the scope for having more of such diversionary irrigation works had become very limited. Accordingly extension of irrigation became much more expensive, and new works could be undertaken on any large scale only if either the official productivity criterion was relaxed or it could be expected that in future direct returns from irrigation would be much larger. The irrigation works that had been undertaken earlier were not only less costly but were also concentrated in areas where stable irrigation requirements were high. It was believed that most of the other areas needed irrigation mainly during dry years. Revenues from irrigation were therefore expected to be less in the future, not more, than in the past. Indeed, irrigation development would have been even more limited than it was if in the meantime a new category of major works, called protective works, had not come into existence as a sequel to the recommenda

Continued on page

Italian Award for Indian Doctor

Dr. Raman Viswanathan, 69-year old Professor and Emeritus Scientist at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute in Delhi is the first Asian to receive the **Eugeno Morelli Prize** awarded by the **National Academy of Sciences of Italy.**

Dr. Viswanathan has been awarded the prize for his original contribution to the field of chest diseases research. The reward comes as international recognition of his research work over a number of years in distinguishing tropical eosinophilia—a state of breathlessness—as a separate clinical entity and describing its pathology.

Dr. Viswanathan, who is Honorary Physician to the President, and also the Dean and Head of the Department of Medicine, Delhi University will receive the cash award of 2 million lira (about Rs: 26,000) from the President of Italy. Only three other medical scientists—Prof. H. W. Knipping of Germany and Prof. Zurini and Prof. G. Daddi, both of Italy—have received the award made by one of the oldest academies of the world.

Among the books written by Dr. Viswanathan are "Diseases of the Chest", "Pulmonary Tuberculosis", "Respiratory Allergy", and Post-Graduate Medical Education in India" and published by Asia Publishing House.

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PREVIEWS

THE NATURE OF POLITICS

Rajendra Avasthi

The book deals with some important issues of Contemporary Political Theory. By and large it seeks to re-establish the normative character of Politics that has largely been determined by some recent methodological theories concerning the study of Politics which, with their avowed purpose of constructing a science of Politics, emphasise, facts and facts alone. Section I of the book directly discusses this problem and aims at driving home the conclusion that the tendency towards value-neutralism would only impoverish the study of Politics. Furthermore, the essays included in this Section also reveal the persuasive nature of Politics, thereby implying that the political is essentially democratic and that that which is not democratic is, strictly speaking, anything but political. The three Sections that follow elucidate the dual assumption regarding Politics, i.e., its normative character and its persuasive nature. Section II discusses some problems of practical politics in the same context while section III and IV discuss the ideas of some modern Western and Indian thinkers respectively to elucidate the persuasive nature and the normative character of Politics.

MODERN GOVERNMENTS

B M Sharma

The revised and enlarged eighth edition of this very popular textbook incorporates many new chapters, including fifteen on the government of the Indian Republic. Besides, many of the chapters of the earlier edition have been largely rewritten to bring within their ambit recent and important developments. The conventions of the British and American constitutions, the role of the British Monarchy, and the distinguishing features of the constitutional systems dealt with have been lucidly described and analysed. This comparative study of constitutions is designed to instil in students, teachers and publicists alike a desire to approach problems objectively, critically examining the results of experiments in constitution-making and the success or failure of these innovations in satisfying the aspirations of the people and in promoting their welfare.

THE PAIS OF MANIPAL

Selden Menefee

Selden Menefee narrates in the pages of this book the enchanting story of the Pai family whose undaunted courage and extraordinary vision brought about an unbelievable transformation of Manipal, an out-of-the-way place on the West Coast of India, overlooking the Arabian sea. The story centres round the achievements of Dr. Tonse Madhava Ananta Pai, a medical practitioner and a pioneer, who set out not only to cure the physical ills of his fellowmen but also to alleviate their economic plight. In his firm conviction that education lay at the root of all social progress, he founded the Academy of General Education which has contributed greatly to educational progress, by sponsoring a network of schools and colleges. The Kasturba Medical College and the Kasturba General Hospital are monuments to Dr. Pai's untiring zeal.

While practising as a physican, Dr. Pai became instrumental in developing the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd., now known as the Syndicate Bank Ltd., one of the leading commercial banking organizations in the country.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

C T Kurien

The diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis contained in this study is based on a new theoretical insight into the nature and working of the Indian economy as well as on empirical evidence gathered through a field study. A framework of analysis developed in Chapter IV sets up an Indian System comparable to the Classical, Socialist and Keynesian systems. Using the frame work, the special features of the Indian System are pointed out, especially the predominance of the "Core Sector" in it. The basis of the Indian economic crisis is shown to be the failure to appreciate the role of the Core Sector and the effort to plan the economy treating it as a Socialist System at the physical level, and as a Keynesian System at the financial level. The Study shows the untenability of such a "two-tier planning" and its adverse consequences on the growth process of the economy. The analysis also challenges many of the commonly held notions about the nature and growth possibilities of "underdeveloped economies" like India.

CASTES—OLD AND NEW

Continued from page 1

cally over other castes, and when it also wields preponderant economic and political power. A large and powerful caste group can be more easily dominant if its position in the local caste hierarchy is not too low. Dominant castes have come to play an important part in every sphere of politics and in Tamilnad today every dominant caste of any significance is a Non-Brahmin caste.

It has been said earlier that the Non-Brahmins in Tamilnad constitute a congeries of castes. They include landowning and cultivating castes such as Vellala, Gaunda and Padayachi; trading castes such as Chetti; artisan castes such as Tachchan (Carpenter), Kollan (Blacksmith) and Tattan (Goldsmith); servicing castes such as Ambattan (barbar) and Vannan (Washerman); and a whole host of other specialist castes. Each of these castes enjoys a greater measure of unity than the Non-Brahmins as a whole, although most of the major ones are themselves sub-divided.

The major Peasant castes are not evenly distributed throughout the State but have areas of concentration within it. Although there is no exact correspondence between these areas of concentration and the division of the State into districts, certain castes can be said to be dominant in certain districts. A caste which is dominant in one district may not be dominant in another. There are certain districts in which more than one caste is dominant and certain castes which are dominant in more than one district.

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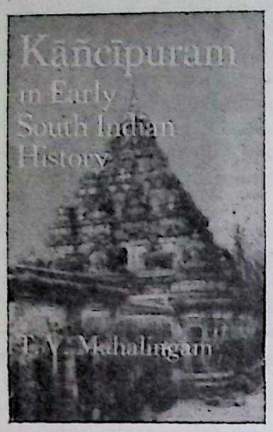
New and



Kancipuram in Early South Indian History

T V MAHALINGAM

Deals with one of the most creative periods of South Indian history. During the last forty years and more there has been a steady accession of fresh epigraphical and literary material bearing on this era which has made it necessary and possible for historians to re-evaluate its place in history. Dr Mahalingam has brought to bear on his work mature and original thought, objective approach combined with unbiased judgment.

Studies in the Taxation of Agricultural Land and Income in India

T M JOSHI, N ANJANNIAH & S V BHENDE

The development of land revenue systems in India during the British period is one of the most fascinating chapters in the evolution of British policy and administration. The object of this book is to present a detailed account of certain aspects of agricultural taxation from British days to the present with special emphasis on the actual tax levying processes. Of great topical interest.

Education in Social Change

EDWARD EUGENE SULLIVAN

Traditional social practices in India are in the process of change. The direction and degree of change in the thinking of various segments of the society is, however still awaiting more complete documentation. This book is an attempt to help fill that void. It is a study of the social attitudes of an important group in India—her teachers. It is a documentation and analysis of the attitudes of over 350 Indian teachers from four teacher training institutions in Gujarat State.

You and Your Community

K V W DHARAN

The greatest obstacle to community development is the lack of active participation by members of the community in the plans for reconstruction drawn up for them by experts. The purpose of this book is to persuade the more enlightened members of the community to show greater interest and actively participate in the work of community development. With this end in view, the author gives a detailed, yet simple account of the standard methods employed in fact-finding surveys of community life.

Aspects of Applied Linguistics

D P PATTANAYAK

A distinguished philologist creates an awareness of the social dimensions and functions of language. This awareness will chasten the undisciplined thinking of the planners and help assess linguistic problems more realistically and work out solutions.

Panchayati Raj Planning and Democracy

M V MATHUR & IQBAL NARAIN

Comprises a collection of papers presented during a seminar conducted by the University of Rajasthan. Eminent politicians, civil servants and academicians participated in the Seminar and discussed all the facets of Panchayati Raj with suggestions for improvement and innovations.

Studies in Asian History

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

This volume presents an absorbing account of the proceedings of the first Asian History Congress held at New Delhi in December 1961. The papers read at the Congress and the discussions that ensued reflect the widespread recognition of the need to encourage research and study of the history of the peoples of Asia as a whole in the larger context of the world.

Cultural Trends in Medieval India

H K SHERWANI

A period of intense political and cultural activity all over Europe and Asia. In this work the author provides a concise introduction to the sources and development of major architectural forms such as painting and trends in language and literature in Gujarat, Jaunpur, The Bahamanis, Golkonda, Haiderabad and the Mughal and Maratha periods of Indian history.

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Forthcoming Books

Introductory Soil Testing

SHAMSHER PRAKASH

The first of its kind in India, this text-book is primarily intended for use as a laboratory manual by undergraduate students. Simple experiments, prescribed in the undergraduate curricula of almost all universities in India have been included. Also includes graphs, illustrations etc.

The Lead Accumulator

A Review of the Latest Developments

K A DASOYAN & I A AGUF

Translated from the Russian by S Sathyanarayan. Analysing in detail the various factors which limit the useful life of lead accumulators and reviewing the work done in this field in the last decade, this monograph should be of practical use to those engaged in their production.

Control System Components

B V SHAMRAY

An excellent introduction to the principles of operation of a large number of components used in control systems which also discusses the various aspects of the design and construction of such components. Useful for students of electrical engineering and practising engineers.

Hinduism and Christianity

N K DEVARAJA

A comparative but nevertheless objective study for those who desire information about these two religions throughout the world, written by the competent and lively pen of Mr Devaraja.

The Moon in Rahu

An Account of the Bhowal Sannyasi Case

TARA ALI BAIG

Tara Ali Baig tells the enthralling true life story of a man who returns to claim the property which he had forfeited on his alleged death twenty years earlier, only to die a day after he won the case. The author has skilfully woven her narrative to a thrilling climax.

Heat Engines Through Theory and Examples

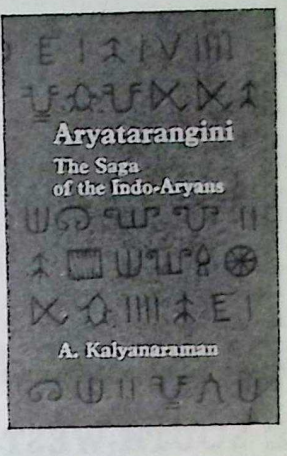
J. S. ARWIKAR & C. B. MISHRA

Students will find in the pages of this work any topic under applied thermodynamics, internal combustion engines and gas turbines, steam engines and steam turbines, boilers, elementary heat transfer, refrigeration, air compresses, etc. This attempt at bringing together in one volume all the topics necessary to cover the syllabi of our universities obviates the need to have recourse to several books with diverse notations and conventions, though this has necessarily increased the size and cost of the book.

Recent Trends in the Co-operative Movement in India

R B TYAGI

The Cooperative movement in India is passing through a period of rapid transition. The book traces the growth of the Cooperative Movement from pre-independence days upto the present time. Mr Tyagi describes at considerable length cooperative societies, their management, bringing to bear on the subject his rich experience in the field.



Aryatarangini

The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A KALYANARAMAN

A stimulating and readable account of the origins, the habitat and peregrinations of the Indo-Aryans. Says Dr. S Radhakrishnan, "His work is learned and brings together a vast field of unfamiliar material. The suggestions which he has made require careful thought." The study throws original light on the cultural effluence in Vedic and post-Vedic times. Of great value to general intelligent readers as well as students and teachers.

Documentary Study of the Warsaw Pact

J P JAIN

In spite of various strains and stresses now existing within them, the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation still represent the most powerful alliance systems in the world. The present work concerns the important role of WTO in the socialist commonwealth of nations. Unlike its counterpart (NATO) it has received scant attention from writers and research workers. This volume is an attempt to fill the gap, including the recent events in Czechoslovakia.

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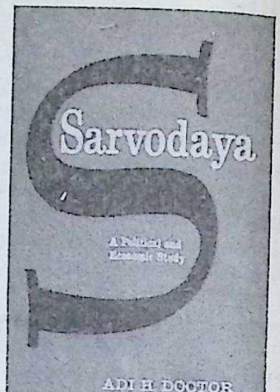
Comments

from the world's leading newspapers and journals

SARVODAYA—A Political and Economic Study

Adi H. Doctor

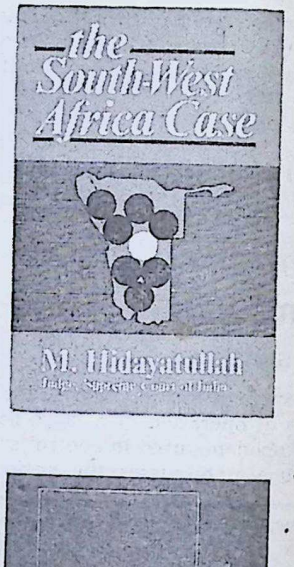


"Sarvodaya, or the uplift of all, is the name given to the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, as developed and expounded by his disciples, especially Vinoba Bhave in the Bhoodan movement and Jayaprakash Narayan in the field of political organisation. This study of Sarvodaya is based on doctoral dissertation by a lecturer in political science at Marathwada University in India, who has already published important critiques of aspects of Gandhian thought. In it he first describes what are characteristic features of the Sarvodaya attitude to politics and economics and then, in a penetrating analysis, demonstrates some of the weaknesses of the system. This is a book of considerable importance for all students of modern Indian political thought".

British Book News

THE SOUTH-WEST AFRICA CASE

M. Hidayatullah



"This slim little book is at once useful and impressive. It is useful because it explains with great clarity the legal issues in the series of cases before the International Court of Justice on South West Africa. It is impressive because it is a remarkably impartial study, in which Justice Hidayatullah is concerned not to promote his own views, but to explain the legal views of all the parties concerned.

Its great usefulness lies in the clear telling of the tale, in the unbiased explanation of the divergent views."

International Affairs

UNCERTAIN INDIA

Pran Chopra

"The trouble with this book is that it is so packed with information, analysis and argument that each chapter almost deserves a review to itself....

The author deals with home affairs and Nehru's moves in establishing democratic socialism so that it reached every village; while in the next chapter the spot light is on Nehru in the early years of independence.....

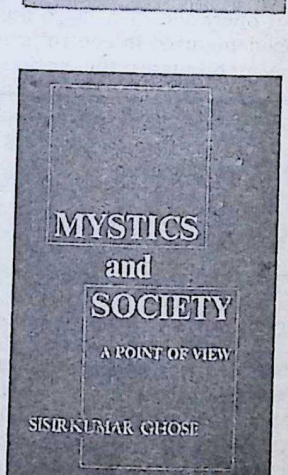
The headings of the following chapters tell their own story: The Spirit of Calamity; Mud and Marble; Planning with Tears; The Shape of Democracy, Non-aligned India in Fact and Fiction.....

And so Mr Chopra's story of light and shade goes on till Nehru's and Shastri's deaths, to the election of Mrs Indira Gandhi and the disturbed situation she is facing so resolutely. Unfortunately the book does not end on any optimistic note....."

Quest

MYSTICS AND SOCIETY—A Point of View

Sisir Kumar Ghose



"This neat little volume is a scholarly and informative book on mysticism, and the role of the mystics and their contribution to society. Dr Ghose in six neat chapters discusses with much learning and scholarship the different problems connected with mysticism. The usefulness of the volume is enchanced by the number of passages quoted from authentic mystics of the East and West.....

This book is a compact volume dealing with the wisdom of the mystics and their way of life. It is a very useful, lucid and pleasing study of mysticism."

Vedanta Kesari

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ECONOMICS OF IRRIGATION RATES

Continued from page 2

tions of the Indian Famine Commission of 1880. This enabled a certain amount of investment in irrigation works to be taken up though they were expected to result in deficits; the justification for them was the savings effected in famine relief expenditure.

It was in this context that the Central Board of Irrigation, at its seventh annual meeting held in 1938, resolved that there should be an economic survey to estimate the direct and indirect financial benefits that irrigation yielded to the governmenot, not only to the provincial governments (whose responsibility it was to finance and maintain irrigation works) but also to the central government and the local bodies. The Board said in its resolution that if it was found that the total financial benefits accruing to the various organs of the State considerably exceeded direct revenues from irrigation, viz. water charges and enhanced land revenues, which the provincial governments collected, there would be a case for subsidising the provincial governments in order that they were able to undertake such works as would be profitable to the State as a whole. The Board's resolution led to the famous study of Prof. Gadgil on Economic Effects of Irrigation, based on a survey of the direct and indirect benefits of the Godavari and Pravara Canals conducted by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. The irrigation engineers, as we have seen, were mainly interested in showing the large size of the total revenues that irrigation directly and indirectly yielded to the State. Professor Gadgil looked at the problem in a still broader perspective. He emphasised the need to take into account the total social benefit accruing from irrigation, which could then be compared with the total social cost of irrigation to estimate the net benefit of irrigation to the society. It is this net benefit that should provide the criterion for investment in irrigation, irrespective of the consideration as to what part of it flowed or could flow into the coffers of the State.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 9 JULY 1969 18p.

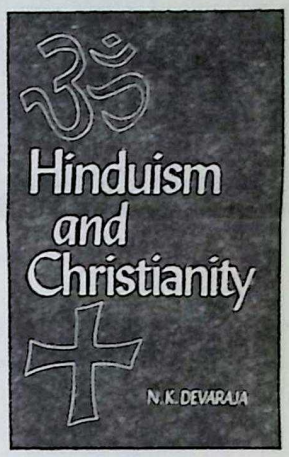
23-7-69 पुस्तकालय गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय हरिद्वार

Hinduism and Christianity

N. K. Devaraja 1969 Demy 8vo xii+126pp SBN 210.98164.4

In this stimulating and occasionally provocative study "Hinduism and Christianity", the author, an avowed humanist, deals with two major world religions historically, expositorily and critically. He has attempted to define the spirit in which men should approach the world religions. The author commences his first chapter on Comparative Religion in these words: "What is known as religion in different cultures is not a single or a simple phenomenon. Probably there is some element common to all forms or expressions of religion, but it is not easy to isolate and name that element. Several needs and impulses of man seem to be involved in his religious life and its accompanying attitudes."

Rejecting the notion, widely current in religious circles, that there is any opposition between experience (intuition) and reason—the author maintains that the worth of a religious tradition must be finally assessed by rational and ethical criteria. He is at present Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy and Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University. Below are extracts from the Book.



Being concerned with values, philosophy can ill-afford to avoid evaluation. Many a Hindu scholar, imbued with the spirit of toleration and synthesis characteristic of Hinduism, has pleaded for according equal status to all religions and religious ways of life. Of the major world-religions Hinduism alone recognizes a plurality of paths leading to an identical goal; it also harbours within its bosom a plurality of faiths or systems of belief. I am not opposed, in principle, to the spirit of toleration and the method of synthesis, but I do not consider these to be a warrant for the refusal to exercise discrimination and choice. Any philosophical discipline worth the name should train our minds to distinguish and discriminate between different orders of validity and different degrees of worth in respect of our beliefs, judgments and practices. The main purpose of philosophy, as I see it, is to train and discipline our sense of evidence and the sense of discrimination—and not to blunt or dull it. The spirit of synthesis undoubtedly has some use at the level of practical conduct, but even there it needs being informed and regulated by understanding and discrimination. While the disposition to tolerate and synthesize differences has done some good to Hinduism by fostering unity among diverse religious traditions within it, it had, I suspect, also done it considerable harm.

The concept of Christ as mediator and redeemer and as one who sacrificed his life for the redemption of mankind constitutes the core of the Christian doctrine. These various aspects of Christ have been debated at

Continued on page 2

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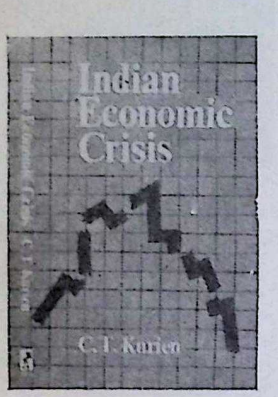
Indian Economic Crisis

C. T. Kurien 1969 Demy 8vo x+124pp SBN 210.22260.3

The Indian economy has vast potentials of growth; but her growth strategy based on borrowed ideologies, borrowed theories and borrowed experiences has made it impossible to recognise them and realise them. This is the author's diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis. The crisis is one of potential dangers and of potential opportunities. It is his belief she will emerge out of it and soon be on the path of unprecedented growth.

The author, Dr. C. T. Kurien is Professor and Head of the Department of Economics at the Madras Christian College. His special field of interest for over ten years has been the study of underdeveloped countries like India both at the theoretical and empirical levels. During 1968-69, Dr. Kurien was a Visiting Research Fellow at Yale University, U.S.A.

The diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis contained in this study is based on a new theoretical insight into the nature and working of the Indian economy as well as on empirical evidence gathered through a field study. Below is an extract from the Book:



Almost from the very beginning the freedom movement in India contained within it strong social and economic urges. There was the growing belief that the emancipation of the country and its masses would come only with the establishment of a new social order, and not merely with the gaining of political independence, however urgent the latter was. As early as 1876 Dadabhai Naoroji had made an attempt to get the people and leaders of the country to realise the utter poverty of the land, and by relating it to the role of the British Raj in India, he had succeeded in linking up the political and economic aspects of the Indian problem long before the freedom movement got under way.

But of course the early years of the freedom movement saw no major proposals for economic reform. In the initial stages, when the leadership of the movement rested with the Western-inspired intelligentsia of the country, the economic aspect remained largely subdued. The Indian leaders of this era were not particularly concerned with any elaborate economic programme. Their economic conceptions were of the vaguest kind, often limited to pointing out how un-British the British were in their policies, including economic policies in India. Because they wanted to see India become a replica of England they attached some importance to the industrialisation of the country. But as a recent historian points out: "While liberal India sighed vaguely for industrialisation and continuously appealed to the Government for facilities for technical education, they had not yet begun to visualise a planned economy in India, or an exploitation of India's national wealth for the benefit of her own people." Hence the impact of liberalism on Indian economic policy is to be seen in a later period, in moderating and balancing the forces that otherwise would have resulted in an aggressive and totalitarian form of economic order. For better or for worse it is the liberal tradition that has so far prevented India from adopting the Russian or Chinese paths to economic development. The liberal influence also dictated that India would go in for a "middle path", and that her anxiety for rapid economic progress would not lead her to discard her belief in order and freedom. In the later debate between individualism and collectivisation the liberal elements championed the rights of the individual and made it impossible to go for a kind of State policy that suppressed the legitimate role of the individual, including his right to own property. What Nehru once said about socialism brings out clearly the influence of liberalism in shaping India's economic policy. "My idea of Socialism", he said "is that every individual in the State should have equal opportunity for progress. I do not at all prefer the State controlling everything, because I attach a value to individual freedom. I do not want State socialism of that extreme kind in which the State is all-powerful and governs practically all activities."

ESCORTS BOOK AWARD 1969

The Fifth Escorts Book Award 1969, was awarded to Mr C K Johri, Associate Director of the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, for his book "UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY", published by Asia Publishing House. The prize consists of Rs. 1000 and is awarded annually by the Delhi Management Association to Indian writers for outstanding contribution to management science in India.

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

Continued from page 1

length by Christian theologians throughout the later centuries; they continue to be debated in our own times. Metaphysically, the most important issue is the one relating to his divinity. Should Christ be looked upon as divine, or should he be regarded as an ideal person merely? Here again the general perspective of devout Christians may be said to be Trinitarian. This does not necessarily imply abandonment of monotheism. Just as the God of popular Hinduism including devotional theism assumes the three forms of Brahma the creator, Vishnu the sustainer and Siva the destroyer of the universe without surrendering his essential unity, similarly the Christian God manifests himself as Christ and as the Holy Spirit as well.

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TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy

Edited by M. V. Mathur & Iqbal Narain 1969 Royal 8vo
xxxvi+530pp SBN 210.22548.3

The book embodies the edited version of the proceedings of a six day seminar on the subject at Jaipur in 1964. The participants were drawn from a wide field which included the academic profession, administration and public life. As many as forty papers based on field research and experience or embodying reflections on the theory and practice of panchayati raj are encompassed within this volume. The contributors deliberate on the basic issue, viz. India faced with the dilemma of democracy versus development, and, by and large, their optimistic conclusion is that co-existence is possible. The present day maladjustment between the pressures of democracy and the demands of development, according to the majority of them, has to be treated as a transitional phenomenon. Below is an extract from one of the essays by Ashok Mehta:

In this Seminar we shall be discussing 'Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy' not as isolated phenomena, but as one single complex of activities. It is claimed that panchayats have existed in India for centuries, and that we are only recreating the classical image of the panchayats. Panchayati Raj is not something new—something exotic like the Soviets of Russia—but it is an effort to rediscover what once served to vitalise the entire nation. I feel, however, that there is a fundamental difference between whatever may have existed in the past and what we are seeking to build up now, a basic difference that we cannot ignore. People have often talked about village republics of ancient India; all they asked for was to be left alone, and he was considered to be a good ruler who left villages to themselves.

Today the villages cannot be left alone; they demand that they be drawn into the whole vortex of change and development; for they know that to be left alone is to stagnate. Then again, in the past there was a certain kind of relationship that prevailed for generations and centuries, it acquired a certain prestige with the passage of time. Society remained stationary, and it could not think in terms of the elements of growth, technological changes and new inputs. We can no longer remain static because three elements now exist that did not operate in the past. First, we are living in a crowded world; second, we are living in a shrinking world and third, we are living in a changing world. A reference has been made to certain British and American experience, but the difference is that we have to achieve these changes in a much shorter time. Time is of crucial importance in the whole process of development and because of this two consequences follow. First, a great amount of intellectual understanding becomes necessary, and it is necessary to recognise the role that intellectuals have to play in the process of change. Secondly, planning is necessary because we have to achieve much more within a limited period. Natural forces, left to themselves, would bring about certain results, but for accelerating growth we have to create a deliberate hot-house atmosphere. Having come late on the development scene, we have both advantages as well as responsibilities and difficulties. We require to evolve a carefully thought-out method for assimilating such knowledge and to develop a willingness to change at a relatively faster rate. The more we have to absorb, the quicker the rate of absorption, the quicker has to be the pace of change. This underscores the decisive difference between panchayats, as they have existed in the past, and the panchayats of the present and the future.

Panchayats can and have to ... channels of communications. ... whenever I think of communicat... I am reminded of the famous qu... tion posed by Ruskin when the f... submarine cables were laid betwe... England and India. When approac... ed by the authorities as to whet... he would like to communicate som... thing to India, Ruskin said, "Ha... we anything to communicate?" ... think this is the vital question. Pa... chayats are described as organs ... implementation, and above all ... agents of modernisation. To thi... of panchayati raj institutions sole... as organs for implementing develo... mental programmes is to miss the e... sence of the matter. We must ma... them the agents of modernisation ... they will impede the whole proce... of transformation.

I must emphasise that panchaya... raj institutions did not arise fro... the need to implement the commun... ity development programme. It wa... while the subject of land reforms wa... being discussed that it was realise... that there was need for reorganisa... tion of land tenure systems, of ad... ministration and of the whole socia... structure. It was a committee set u... by the Land Reforms Panel that drew... up a rough sketch of the direction in... which we were to move. Recognising... the merits of this suggestion, th... Planning Commission invited Bal... wantray Mehta to make a thorough... and systematic study of the problem... It was out of his report that the whol... institutional foliation has emerged. ... want to point out that the panchaya... raj system was conceived and set u... as an instrument of change, of trans... formation; it was, as it were; going... into the very bowels of our system... and trying to change it.

I do not agree with some of the... views expressed in the three work... ing papers. One of them says that... we have to think of these institutions... as forces assisting in increasing the... pace of democratisation, modernisa... tion, and politicalisation.

I disagree because I feel that de... mocratisation includes politicalisation... and modernisation includes the cul... tural part of politicalisation. So, I... would say, the vital element is the... organisational aspect of change.

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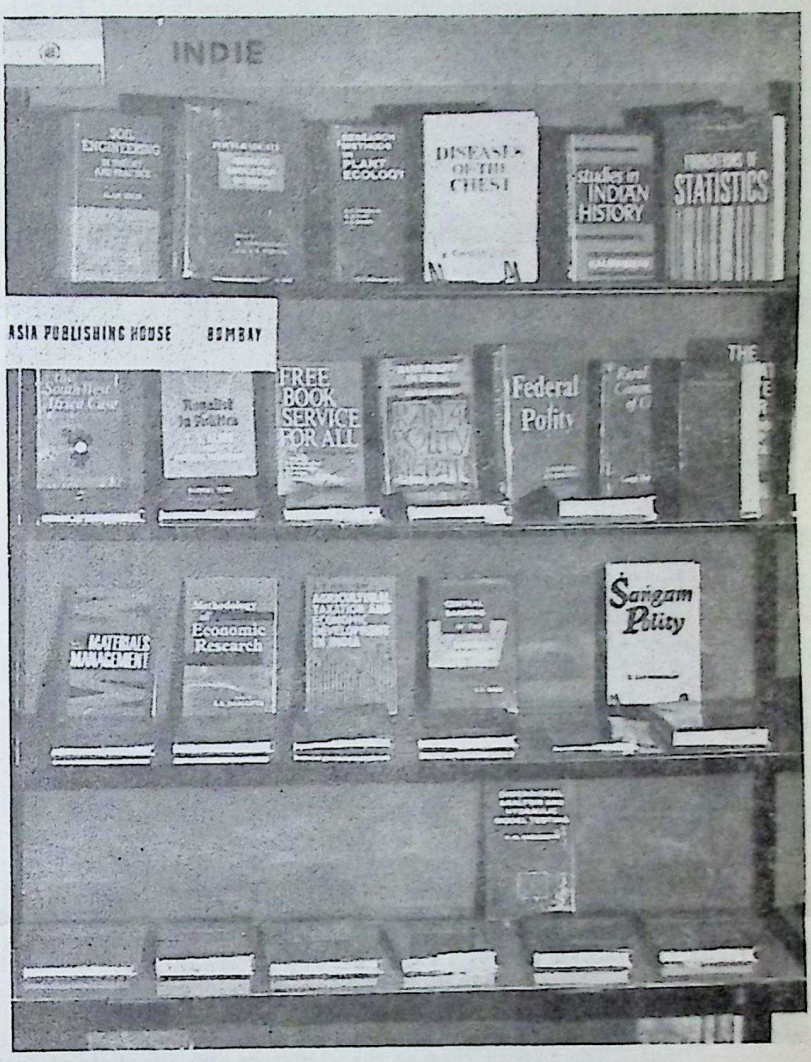

Asia Books were among those of the ninety-two leading publishers from all over the world shown at the annual ACADEMIA technical book exhibition this Spring. Asia Publishing House were again delighted to accept the invitation of ACADEMIA, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Publishing House, Prague to show a selection of the major books published during the previous year. This year four thousand books from the participating publishers were on display at the historic and beautiful Klementium in Prague and ACADEMIA '69 like its predecessors was a major cultural and educational event in the Czech capital.

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by Khwaja Abdul Qadir Ed. Mohibbul Hasan SBN 210.22215.8

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A. Kalyanaraman SBN 210.22271.9

This book is a stimulating and eminently readable thesis about the origins, the habitat and peregrinations of the people commonly known as Indo-Aryans. The book has been written for the general reader and not for the specialist, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing subject. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to the west of Sapta Sindhu.

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Steel in its many forms represents not only the most important group of engineering materials but also a continued challenge to the metal scientist who endeavours to understand the basic principles underlying its behaviour. "The author", says Prof. R. W. K. Honeycombe, Goldsmiths' Professor of Metallurgy, University of Cambridge, "has admirably summarized a large and complex field in a way which will make the book invaluable both as a University text and as a useful reference for metallurgists engaged in research and in the solving of practical problems in the iron and steel industry."

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Andre Beteille SBN 210.22203.4

Concerned primarily with probleme of status, this book discusses the changing positions of the Harijans and Adivasis, the middle classes and certain sections of the Indian elite. This collection of essays, written mainly between 1964 and 1966, is essentially an attempt to understand continuity and change in contemporary Indian society.

STUDIES IN ASIAN HISTORY

Indian Council for Cultural Relations SBN 210.22748.6

This volume presents an absorbing account of the proceedings of the first Asian History Congress held at New Delhi in December 1961. The papers read at the Congress and the discussions that ensued reflect the widespread recognition of the need to encourage research and study of the history of the peoples of Asia as a whole in the larger context of the world. This volume forms a very valuable contribution to historical research and will win recognition as such from the world of historians.

ECONOMICS OF IRRIGATION RATES A Study in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

Nasim Ansari SBN 210.98105.9

Irrigation capacity in India has expanded rapidly under the Five Year Plans and the problem of recoupment of costs has become highly important. Irrigation rates have not risen commensurately with the rise in prices, while costs of construction have gone up not only because of the price rise but further owing to the need to undertake increasingly more difficult tasks of construction involving high dams and large reservoirs. The author analyses the essential facts in this major study of a subject of crucial interest and importance.

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Education in Social Change

Edward Eugene Sullivan 1969 Demy 8vo xiix 103pp

That traditional social practices in India are in the process of change is no longer a disputed matter. The direction and degree of change in the thinking of various segments of the society is however, still awaiting more complete documentation. This book is an attempt to help fill that void. It is a study of the social attitudes of an important group in India—her teachers.

Dr. Edward Eugene Sullivan is at present Assistant Professor of Education at the University of Michigan and was engaged, during the summer of 1968 in India for further research on teacher education.

This book will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change. The author promotes what might be called a "reference group" theory of change. Educators may find the work useful because of the unique perspective used to view education in a society undergoing social change. Below is an extract from the Book:

That the teaching profession is reserved only for high castes is also discounted by the behaviour of the sample. Brahmin trainees were actually in a minority, (30.90%), in comparison with other castes. Educational opportunity in teaching as well as in other areas of study is no longer solely dependent on a person's caste. Individual or family initiative, and the availability of financial assistance now determines who shall receive higher education. Most of the students who were interviewed indicated that they plan to budget their money to help other family members "get education".

While this overall trend toward occupational mobility is meaningful as an index of social change, a more vital problem is associated with the traditional Indian attitude toward certain types of work. The issue centres around the sharp division between intellectual and manual labour. Kabir notes that, "in course of time, manual labour acquired an element of social stigma. Srinivas states that, "doing manual labour is the symbol of lowly status, just as not doing it is the symbol of high status. This attitude was widespread in traditional India. Strict caste norms, according to Ghurye, perpetuated the system for, "no caste would allow its members to take to any calling which was . . . degrading," and "it was not only the . . . social check of one's caste-fellows that acted as a restraint . . . but also the restriction put by other castes. . . ." A Western observer in India is immediately aware of class distinctions connected with various levels of work.

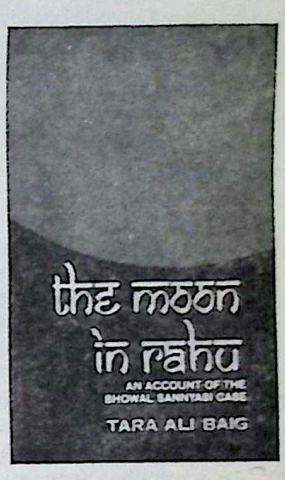
The significance of this phenomenon is hinted at by Srinivas when he points out that, "Indian men are generally illiterate with their hands. . . ." They want jobs that involve white collar work where they can issue orders, supervise others, or otherwise "work" without manual labour. In a country where technical skills are increasingly in demand, where agriculture is the basic means of livelihood, and where a mere subsistence level has not yet been achieved in food production, it would appear that educated "doers" in this area are urgently needed. Gandhi argued that, "in India . . . where more than eighty per cent of the population is agricultural and another ten per cent industrial, it is a crime to make education merely literary . ."

Efforts have been made to improve the programme of rural schools and to set up rural institutes and universities because, "villagers who have been to school show an aversion to agricultural work". The migration of villagers to the cities, to clerical tasks and away from the task of rural renovation is not unique to the last decade.

During the period of British rule nothing was done by way of reforms to change this attitude. On the contrary, behaviour of the British and the nature of the educational institutions they established only reinforced the existing pattern. One of the major criticisms levelled against the British system of education imported to India is that it was too bookish and literary.

Just Published

THE MOON IN RAHU



TARA ALI BAIG tells the enthralling true life story of a man who returned to claim the property which he had forefeited on his alleged death twenty years earlier. He died a day after he won the case. One of the most celebrated law cases in Indian history.

SBN 210.33812.1

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PREVIEWS

OF BOOKS DUE TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY BY ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

THE LEAD ACCUMULATOR

K A Dasoyan & I A Aguf
SBN 210.27168.X

This Monograph discusses in a simple and concise manner recent improvements in the construction of the lead accumulator, especially the technology of its production.

The authors deal elaborately with the main factors limiting the useful life of lead accumulators and review studies that have been carried out in this field in the last ten years.

The authors have devoted a considerable space to studies on the corrosion and deformation of the grid of the positive electrode and also to the electrolytic transport of the components of anodic alloy to the negative electrode. They have used the latest thermodynamic data in carrying out all calculations.

This Monograph will be of considerable practical interest for all those who are engaged in a study of the production and use of lead accumulators. Contents: Double Sulphate Theory 1. Calculations Based on the Activity Theory 2. Corrosion of the Lattice of the Positive Electrode 3. Deformation of the Grid of the Positive Electrode 4. Swelling of the Active Mass of the Positive Electrode 5. Self-Discharge of the Positive Electrode 6. Irreversible Sulphation of the Plates 7. The Mechanism of Action of Expanders. 8. Transference Phenomena in the Accumulator 9. Self-Discharge of the Negative Electrode and Gas Evolution.

(Published)

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

S Divakaran and V K Garg
SBN 210.22569.6

This volume is intended to introduce second and third year students of engineering colleges and polytechnics to "Strength of Materials." The authors have presented the material with a view to helping students to understand the physical and intuitive aspects of the subject. It is the authors' hope that a physical appreciation of the subject based on intuition will appeal to students better and prevent them from viewing it as an unavoidable imposition. It is with this end in view that a very large number of illustrations have been included in the text.

CONTENTS: I. Stress and Strain II Bending of Beams III. Deflection of Beams IV. Principal Planes and Principal stresses and strains V. Fixed Beams VI. Continuous Beams VII. Torsion VIII. Elastic Strain energy IX. Springs X. Columns XI. Thin and thick cylinders XII. Riveted-Joints XIII. Theories of Elastic failure XIV. Plane frames XV. Fundamental of Experimental Stress Analysis.

(Published)

FUNDAMENTALS OF MACHINE DESIGN

K D Sharma
SBN 210.27015.2

Machine design is to-day one of the most important functions of the engineer on account of the progress of intrumentation and automation. In this book, Prof. Sharma has provided a concise yet comprehensive guide to the basic principles of machine design. He begins the book by discussing topics like machine drawing, shop scheme, the designers role and design procedure. Prof. Sharma then proceeds to deal in detail with the various fundamental concepts which every machine designer should bear in mind at all times. Riveted Joints and Knuckle Joints to Shaft Couplings and Clutches are among the numerous topics which are dealt with in an easily understandable manner. Students of engineering and professional design and maintenance engineers, will welcome the clear descriptions and explanations offered by the author. The book will be useful to those interested in all branches of engineering. It has been written with special reference to the needs of students and contains a large number of illustrations as well as examples.

HEAT ENGINES Through Theory and Examples

J S Arwikar and C B Mishra
SBN 210.31219.X

The authors are conscious of a long felt need, for a book to make good the present deficiency in respect of metric units, variety, and coverage. A student will find in the pages of this work any topic under applied thermodynamics, internal combustion engines and gas turbine, steam engines and steam turbines, boilers, elementary heat transfer, refrigeration, air compressers, etc. This attempt at bringing together in one volume all the topics necessary to cover the syllabi of our universities obviates the need to have recourse to several books with diverse notations and conventions, though this has necessarily increased the size of the book.

THERMODYNAMICS

A P Jambulingam
SBN 210.22532.7

This text-book, in metric units, has been written for the undergraduate and postgraduate levels in mechanical engineering. A classical and analytical approach to the subject, it covers also practical applications in internal combustion engineering, gas turbines, steam engineering, refrigeration engineering, airconditioning, heating and ventilation. Illustrative and worked examples and exercises to each chapter are intended to help students in grasping the subject matter. The appendixes comprise values of heat combustion, reaction formation and equilibrium constants for different gases. The tables and charts, including compressibility and psychometric charts will help in understanding the thermodynamic properties dealt with, and will be useful in solving problems in internal combustion engines gas turbines, steam engines, refrigeration and air-conditioning.

Printed by L. P. Jaysinghe at the Popular Press (Bom) Private Ltd., 35C, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34 WB, and published by her at Bombay on behalf of P. S. Jayasinghe, Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Editor: P. S. Jayasinghe.

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The Asia Bulletin

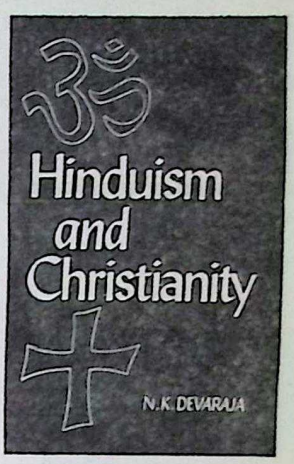
A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 9 JULY 1969 18p.

23-7-69 पुस्तकालय

Hinduism and Christianity

N. K. Devaraja 1969 Demy 8vo xii+126pp SBN 210.98164.4



In this stimulating and occasionally provocative study "Hinduism and Christianity", the author, an avowed humanist, deals with two major world religions historically, expositorily and critically. He has attempted to define the spirit in which men should approach the world religions. The author commences his first chapter on Comparative Religion in these words: "What is known as religion in different cultures is not a single or a simple phenomenon. Probably there is some element common to all forms or expressions of religion, but it is not easy to isolate and name that element. Several needs and impulses of man seem to be involved in his religious life and its accompanying attitudes."

Rejecting the notion, widely current in religious circles, that there is any opposition between experience (intuition) and reason—the author maintains that the worth of a religious tradition must be finally assessed by rational and ethical criteria. He is at present Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy and Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University. Below are extracts from the Book.

Being concerned with values, philosophy can ill-afford to avoid evaluation. Many a Hindu scholar, imbued with the spirit of toleration and synthesis characteristic of Hinduism, has pleaded for according equal status to all religions and religious ways of life. Of the major world-religions Hinduism alone recognizes a plurality of paths leading to an identical goal; it also harbours within its bosom a plurality of faiths or systems of belief. I am not opposed, in principle, to the spirit of toleration and the method of synthesis, but I do not consider these to be a warrant for the refusal to exercise discrimination and choice. Any philosophical discipline worth the name should train our minds to distinguish and discriminate between different orders of validity and different degrees of worth in respect of our beliefs, judgments and practices. The main purpose of philosophy, as I see it, is to train and discipline our sense of evidence and the sense of discrimination—and not to blunt or dull it. The spirit of synthesis undoubtedly has some use at the level of practical conduct, but even there it needs being informed and regulated by understanding and discrimination. While the disposition to tolerate and synthesize differences has done some good to Hinduism by fostering unity among diverse religious traditions within it, it had, I suspect, also done it considerable harm.

The concept of Christ as mediator and redeemer and as one who sacrificed his life for the redemption of mankind constitutes the core of the Christian doctrine. These various aspects of Christ have been debated at

Continued on page 2

ASIA BOOKS/JUNE 1969

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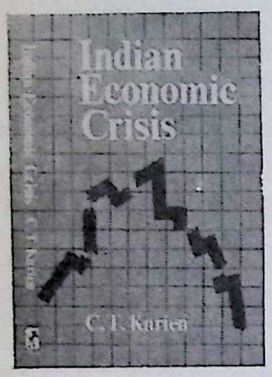
Indian Economic Crisis

C. T. Kurien 1969 Demy 8vo x+124pp SBN 210.22260.3

The Indian economy has vast potentials of growth; but her growth strategy based on borrowed ideologies, borrowed theories and borrowed experiences has made it impossible to recognise them and realise them. This is the author's diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis. The crisis is one of potential dangers and of potential opportunities. It is his belief she will emerge out of it and soon be on the path of unprecedented growth.

The author, Dr. C. T. Kurien is Professor and Head of the Department of Economics at the Madras Christian College. His special field of interest for over ten years has been the study of underdeveloped countries like India both at the theoretical and empirical levels. During 1968-69, Dr. Kurien was a Visiting Research Fellow at Yale University, U.S.A.

The diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis contained in this study is based on a new theoretical insight into the nature and working of the Indian economy as well as on empirical evidence gathered through a field study. Below is an extract from the Book:



Almost from the very beginning the freedom movement in India contained within it strong social and economic urges. There was the growing belief that the emancipation of the country and its masses would come only with the establishment of a new social order, and not merely with the gaining of political independence, however urgent the latter was. As early as 1876 Dadabhai Naoroji had made an attempt to get the people and leaders of the country to realise the utter poverty of the land, and by relating it to the role of the British Raj in India, he had succeeded in linking up the political and economic aspects of the Indian problem long before the freedom movement got under way.

But of course the early years of the freedom movement saw no major proposals for economic reform. In the initial stages, when the leadership of the movement rested with the Western-inspired intelligentsia of the country, the economic aspect remained largely subdued. The Indian leaders of this era were not particularly concerned with any elaborate economic programme. Their economic conceptions were of the vaguest kind, often limited to pointing out how un-British the British were in their policies, including economic policies in India. Because they wanted to see India become a replica of England they attached some importance to the industrialisation of the country. But as a recent historian points out: "While liberal India sighed vaguely for industrialisation, and continuously appealed to the Government for facilities for technical education, they had not yet begun to visualise a planned economy in India, or an exploitation of India's national wealth for the benefit of her own people." Hence the impact of liberalism on Indian economic policy is to be seen in a later period, in moderating and balancing the forces that otherwise would have resulted in an aggressive and totalitarian form of economic order. For better or for worse it is the liberal tradition that has so far prevented India from adopting the Russian or Chinese paths to economic development. The liberal influence also dictated that India would go in for a "middle path", and that her anxiety for rapid economic progress would not lead her to discard her belief in order and freedom. In the later debate between individualism and collectivisation the liberal element championed the rights of the individual and made it impossible to go in for a kind of State policy that suppressed the legitimate role of the individual, including his right to own property. What Nehru once said about socialism brings out clearly the influence of liberalism in shaping India's economic policy. "My idea of Socialism", he said "is that every individual in the State should have equal opportunity for progress. I do not at all prefer the State controlling everything, because I attach a value to individual freedom. I do not want State socialism of that extreme kind in which the State is all-powerful and governs practically all activities."

ESCORTS BOOK AWARD 1969

The Fifth Escorts Book Award 1969, was awarded to Mr C K Johri, Associate Director of the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, for his book "UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY", published by Asia Publishing House. The prize consists of Rs. 1000 and is awarded annually by the Delhi Management Association to Indian writers for outstanding contribution to management science in India.

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

Continued from page 1

length by Christian theologians throughout the later centuries; they continue to be debated in our own times. Metaphysically, the most important issue is the one relating to his divinity. Should Christ be looked upon as divine, or should he be regarded as an ideal person merely? Here again the general perspective of devout Christians may be said to be Trinitarian. This does not necessarily imply abandonment of monotheism. Just as the God of popular Hinduism including devotional theism assumes the three forms of Brahma the creator, Vishnu the sustainer and Siva the destroyer of the universe without surrendering his essential unity, similarly the Christian God manifests himself as Christ and as the Holy Spirit as well.

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TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy

Edited by M. V. Mathur & Iqbal Narain 1969 Royal 8vo

xxxvi+530pp SBN 210.22548.3

The book embodies the edited version of the proceedings of a six day seminar on the subject at Jaipur in 1964. The participants were drawn from a wide field which included the academic profession, administration and public life. As many as forty papers based on field research and experience or embodying reflections on the theory and practice of panchayati raj are encompassed within this volume. The contributors deliberate on the basic issue, viz. India faced with the dilemma of democracy versus development, and, by and large, their optimistic conclusion is that co-existence is possible. The present day maladjustment between the pressures of democracy and the demands of development, according to the majority of them, has to be treated as a transitional phenomenon. Below is an extract from one of the essays by Ashok Mehta:

In this Seminar we shall be discussing 'Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy' not as isolated phenomena, but as one single complex of activities. It is claimed that panchayats have existed in India for centuries, and that we are only recreating the classical image of the panchayats. Panchayati Raj is not something new—something exotic like the Soviets of Russia—but it is an effort to rediscover what once served to vitalise the entire nation. I feel, however, that there is a fundamental difference between whatever may have existed in the past and what we are seeking to build up now, a basic difference that we cannot ignore. People have often talked about village republics of ancient India; all they asked for was to be left alone, and he was considered to be a good ruler who left villages to themselves.

Today the villages cannot be left alone; they demand that they be drawn into the whole vortex of change and development; for they know that to be left alone is to stagnate. Then again, in the past there was a certain kind of relationship that prevailed for generations and centuries, it acquired a certain prestige with the passage of time. Society remained stationary, and it could not think in terms of the elements of growth, technological changes and new inputs. We can no longer remain static because three elements now exist that did not operate in the past. First, we are living in a crowded world; second, we are living in a shrinking world and third, we are living in a changing world. A reference has been made to certain British and American experience, but the difference is that we have to achieve these changes in a much shorter time. Time is of crucial importance in the whole process of development and because of this two consequences follow. First, a great amount of intellectual understanding becomes necessary, and it is necessary to recognise the role that intellectuals have to play in the process of change. Secondly, planning is necessary because we have to achieve much more within a limited period. Natural forces, left to themselves, would bring about certain results, but for accelerating growth we have to create a deliberate hot-house atmosphere. Having come late on the development scene, we have both advantages as well as responsibilities and difficulties. We require to evolve a carefully thought-out method for assimilating such knowledge and to develop a willingness to change at a relatively faster rate. The more we have to absorb, the quicker the rate of absorption, the quicker has to be the pace of change. This underscores the decisive difference between panchayats, as they have existed in the past, and the panchayats of the present and the future.

Panchayats can and have to be channels of communications. But whenever I think of communication I am reminded of the famous question posed by Ruskin when the first submarine cables were laid between England and India. When approached by the authorities as to whether he would like to communicate something to India, Ruskin said, "Have we anything to communicate?" I think this is the vital question. Panchayats are described as organs of implementation, and above all as agents of modernisation. To think of panchayati raj institutions solely as organs for implementing developmental programmes is to miss the essence of the matter. We must make them the agents of modernisation or they will impede the whole process of transformation.

I must emphasise that panchayati raj institutions did not arise from the need to implement the community development programme. It was while the subject of land reforms was being discussed that it was realised that there was need for reorganisation of land tenure systems, of administration and of the whole social structure. It was a committee set up by the Land Reforms Panel that drew up a rough sketch of the direction in which we were to move. Recognising the merits of this suggestion, the Planning Commission invited Balwantray Mehta to make a thorough and systematic study of the problem. It was out of his report that the whole institutional foliation has emerged. I want to point out that the panchayati raj system was conceived and set up as an instrument of change, of transformation; it was, as it were, going into the very bowels of our system and trying to change it.

I do not agree with some of the views expressed in the three working papers. One of them says that we have to think of these institutions as forces assisting in increasing the pace of democratisation, modernisation, and politicalisation.

I disagree because I feel that democratisation includes politicalisation and modernisation includes the cultural part of politicalisation. So, I would say, the vital element is the organisational aspect of change.

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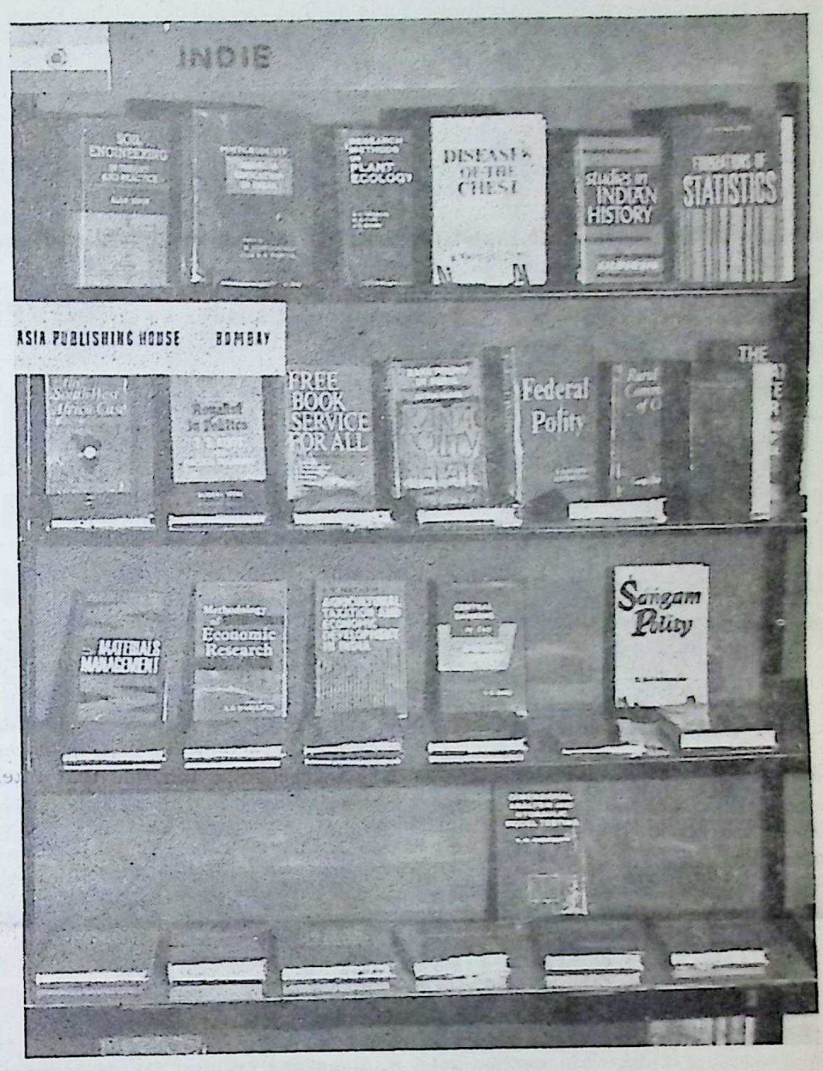

Asia Books were among those of the ninety-two leading publishers from all over the world shown at the annual ACADEMIA technical book exhibition this Spring. Asia Publishing House were again delighted to accept the invitation of ACADEMIA, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Publishing House, Prague to show a selection of the major books published during the previous year. This year four thousand books from the participating publishers were on display at the historic and beautiful Klementium in Prague and ACADEMIA '69 like its predecessors was a major cultural and educational event in the Czech capital.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

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by Khwaja Abdul Qadir Ed. Mohibbul Hasan SBN 210.22215.8

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ARYATARANGINI The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A. Kalyanaraman SBN 210.22271.9

This book is a stimulating and eminently readable thesis about the origins, the habitat and peregrinations of people commonly known as Indo-Aryans. The book has been written for the general reader and not for the spe list, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing ject. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to west of Sapta Sindhu.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

R. B. Tyagi SBN 210.22596.3

Traces the growth of the cooperative movement since the Saraiya Committee made its recommendations for the de lopment of cooperation in 1946 up to the present time.

It presents a panaromic view of all the deliberations and thinking done on Cooperation since independence. T book is bound to prove very useful in a handy form not only to the trainees of various Cooperative Training Ce tres at all levels, but also to workers both official as wel as non-official, in the field.

PHYSICAL METALLURGY OF IRON AND STEEL

Rajendra Kumar SBN 210.22658.7

Steel in its many forms represents not only the most important group of engineering materials but also a con nued challenge to the metal scientist who endeavours to understand the basic principles underlying its behavio "The author", says Prof. R. W. K. Honeycombe, Goldsmiths' Professor of Metallurgy, University of Cambrid "has admirably summarized a large and complex field in a way which will make the book invaluable both as a Univ sity text and as a useful reference for metallurgists engaged in research and in the solving of practical problems the iron and steel industry."

CASTES Old and New

Andre Beteille SBN 210.22203.4

Concerned primarily with probleme of status, this book discusses the changing positions of the Harijans and Adiva the middle classes and certain sections of the Indian elite. This collection of essays, written mainly between 1964 a 1966, is essentially an attempt to understand continuity and change in contemporary Indian society.

STUDIES IN ASIAN HISTORY

Indian Council for Cultural Relations SBN 210.22748.6

This volume presents an absorbing account of the proceedings of the first Asian History Congress held at New Delh in December 1961. The papers read at the Congress and the discussions that ensued reflect the widespread recogni tion of the need to encourage research and study of the history of the peoples of Asia as a whole in the larger context of the world. This volume forms a very valuable contribution to historical research and will win recognition as such from the world of historians.

ECONOMICS OF IRRIGATION RATES A Study in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

Nasim Ansari SBN 210.98105.9

Irrigation capacity in India has expanded rapidly under the Five Year Plans and the problem of recoupment of costs has become highly important. Irrigation rates have not risen commensurately with the rise in prices, while costs of construction have gone up not only because of the price rise but further owing to the need to undertake increasingly more difficult tasks of construction involving high dams and large reservoirs. The author analyses the essential facts in this major study of a subject of crucial interest and importance.

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Education in Social Change

Edward Eugene Sullivan 1969 Demy 8vo xiix 103pp

That traditional social practices in India are in the process of change is no longer a disputed matter. The direction and degree of change in the thinking of various segments of the society is however, still awaiting more complete documentation. This book is an attempt to help fill that void. It is a study of the social attitudes of an important group in India—her teachers.

Dr. Edward Eugene Sullivan is at present Assistant Professor of Education at the University of Michigan and was engaged, during the summer of 1968 in India for further research on teacher education.

This book will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change. The author promotes what might be called a "reference group" theory of change. Educators may find the work useful because of the unique perspective used to view education in a society undergoing social change. Below is an extract from the Book:

That the teaching profession is reserved only for high castes is also accounted by the behaviour of the sample. Brahmin trainees were actually in a minority, (30.90%), in comparison with other castes. Educational opportunity in teaching as well as in other areas of study is no longer solely dependent on a person's caste. Individual or family initiative, and the availability of financial assistance now determines who shall receive higher education. Most of the students who were interviewed indicated that they plan to budget their money to help other family members get education".

While this overall trend toward occupational mobility is meaningful as an index of social change, a more vital problem is associated with the traditional Indian attitude toward certain types of work. The issue centres around the sharp division between intellectual and manual labour. Weir notes that, "in course of time, manual labour acquired an element of social stigma. Srinivas states that, doing manual labour is the symbol of lowly status, just as not doing it is the symbol of high status. This attitude was widespread in traditional India. Strict caste norms, according to Ghurye, perpetuated the system for, "no caste would allow its members to take to any calling which was ... degrading," and "it was not only the . . . social check of one's caste-fellows that acted as a restraint . . . but also the restriction put by other castes. . . ." A Western observer in India is immediately aware of class distinctions connected with various levels of work.

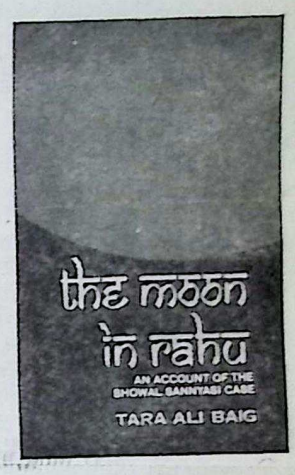
The significance of this phenomenon is hinted at by Srinivas when he points out that, "Indian men are generally illiterate with their hands. . . ." They want jobs that involve white collar work where they can issue orders, supervise others, or otherwise "work" without manual labour. In a country where technical skills are increasingly in demand, where agriculture is the basic means of livelihood, and where a mere subsistence level has not yet been achieved in food production, it would appear that educated "doers" in this area are urgently needed. Gandhi argued that, "in India . . . where more than eighty per cent of the population is agricultural and another ten per cent industrial, it is a crime to make education merely literary . ."

Efforts have been made to improve the programme of rural schools and to set up rural institutes and universities because, "villagers who have been to school show an aversion to agricultural work". The migration of villagers to the cities, to clerical tasks and away from the task of rural renovation is not unique to the last decade.

During the period of British rule nothing was done by way of reforms to change this attitude. On the contrary, behaviour of the British and the nature of the educational institutions they established only reinforced the existing pattern. One of the major criticisms levelled against the British system of education imported to India is that it was too bookish and literary.

Just Published

THE MOON IN RAHU



TARA ALI BAIG tells the enthralling true life story of a man who returned to claim the property which he had forefeited on his alleged death twenty years earlier. He died a day after he won the case. One of the most celebrated law cases in Indian history.

SBN 210.33812.1

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PREVIEWS

OF BOOKS DUE TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY BY ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

THE LEAD ACCUMULATOR

K A Dasoyan & I A Aguf
SBN 210.27168.X

This Monograph discusses in a simple and concise manner recent improvements in the construction of the lead accumulator, especially the technology of its production.

The authors deal elaborately with the main factors limiting the useful life of lead accumulators and review studies that have been carried out in this field in the last ten years.

The authors have devoted a considerable space to studies on the corrosion and deformation of the grid of the positive electrode and also to the electrolytic transport of the components of anodic alloy to the negative electrode. They have used the latest thermodynamic data in carrying out all calculations.

This Monograph will be of considerable practical interest for all those who are engaged in a study of the production and use of lead accumulators. Contents: Double Sulphate Theory 1. Calculations Based on the Activity Theory 2. Corrosion of the Lattice of the Positive Electrode 3. Deformation of the Grid of the Positive Electrode 4. Swelling of the Active Mass of the Positive Electrode 5. Self-Discharge of the Positive Electrode 6. Irreversible Sulphation of the Plates 7. The Mechanism of Action of Expanders. 8. Transference Phenomena in the Accumulator 9. Self-Discharge of the Negative Electrode and Gas Evolution.

(Published)

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

S Divakaran and V K Garg
SBN 210.22569.6

This volume is intended to introduce second and third year students of engineering colleges and polytechnics to "Strength of Materials." The authors have presented the material with a view to helping students to understand the physical and intuitive aspects of the subject. It is the authors' hope that a physical appreciation of the subject based on intuition will appeal to students better and prevent them from viewing it as an unavoidable imposition. It is with this end in view that a very large number of illustrations have been included in the text.

CONTENTS: I. Stress and Strain II Bending of Beams III. Deflection of Beams IV. Principal Planes and Principal stresses and strains V. Fixed Beams VI. Continuous Beams VII. Torsion VIII. Elastic Strain energy IX. Springs X. Columns XI. Thin and thick cylinders XII. Riveted-Joints XIII. Theories of Elastic failure XIV. Plane frames XV. Fundamental of Experimental Stress Analysis.

(Published)

FUNDAMENTALS OF MACHINE DESIGN

K D Sharma
SBN 210.27015.2

Machine design is to-day one of the most important functions of the engineer on account of the progress of intrumentation and automation. In this book, Prof. Sharma has provided a concise yet comprehensive guide to the basic principles of machine design. He begins the book by discussing topics like machine drawing, shop scheme, the designers role and design procedure. Prof. Sharma then proceeds to deal in detail with the various fundamental concepts which every machine designer should bear in mind at all times. Riveted Joints and Knuckle Joints to Shaft Couplings and Clutches are among the numerous topics which are dealt with in an easily understandable manner. Students of engineering and professional design and maintenance engineers, will welcome the clear descriptions and explanations offered by the author. The book will be useful to those interested in all branches of engineering. It has been written with special reference to the needs of students and contains a large number of illustrations as well as examples.

HEAT ENGINES Through Theory and Examples

J S Arwikar and C B Mishra
SBN 210.31219.X

The authors are conscious of a le felt need, for a book to make go the present deficiency in respect metric units, variety, and covera A student will find in the pages this work any topic under appli thermodynamics, internal combusti engines and gas turbine, steam e gines and steam turbines, boile elementary heat transfer, refriger tion, air compressers, etc. This at tempt at bringing together in or volume all the topics necessary t cover the syllabi of our universitie obviates the need to have recourse to several books with diverse notation and conventions, though this ha necessarily increased the size of th book.

THERMODYNAMICS

A P Jambulingam
SBN 210.22532.7

This text-book, in metric units has been written for the undergraduate and postgraduate levels in mechanical engineering. A classical and analytical approach to the subject, it covers also practical applications in internal combustion engineering, gas turbines, steam engineering, refrigeration engineering, airconditioning, heating and ventilation. Illustrative and worked examples and exercises to each chapter are intended to help students in grasping the subject matter. The appendixes comprise values of heat combustion, reaction formation and equilibrium constants for different gases. The tables and charts, including compressibility and psychometric chart will help in understanding the thermodynamic properties dealt with, and will be useful in solving problems in internal combustion engines gas turbines, steam engines, refrigeration and air-conditioning.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 9 JULY 1969 18p.

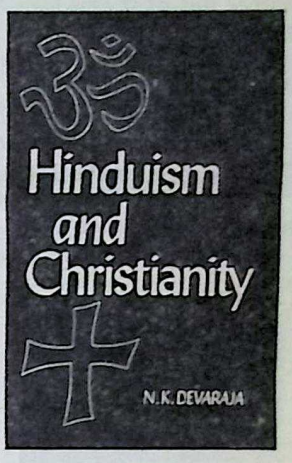
पुस्तकालय गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय हरिद्वार

Hinduism and Christianity

N. K. Devaraja 1969 Demy 8vo xii+126pp SBN 210.98164.4

In this stimulating and occasionally provocative study "Hinduism and Christianity", the author, an avowed humanist, deals with two major world religions historically, expositorily and critically. He has attempted to define the spirit in which men should approach the world religions. The author commences his first chapter on Comparative Religion in these words: "What is known as religion in different cultures is not a single or a simple phenomenon. Probably there is some element common to all forms or expressions of religion, but it is not easy to isolate and name that element. Several needs and impulses of man seem to be involved in his religious life and its accompanying attitudes."

Rejecting the notion, widely current in religious circles, that there is any opposition between experience (intuition) and reason—the author maintains that the worth of a religious tradition must be finally assessed by rational and ethical criteria. He is at present Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy and Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University. Below are extracts from the Book.



Being concerned with values, philosophy can ill-afford to avoid evaluation. Many a Hindu scholar, imbued with the spirit of toleration and synthesis characteristic of Hinduism, has pleaded for according equal status to all religions and religious ways of life. Of the major world-religions Hinduism alone recognizes a plurality of paths leading to an identical goal; it also harbours within its bosom a plurality of faiths or systems of belief. I am not opposed, in principle, to the spirit of toleration and the method of synthesis, but I do not consider these to be a warrant for the refusal to exercise discrimination and choice. Any philosophical discipline worth the name should train our minds to distinguish and discriminate between different orders of validity and different degrees of worth in respect of our beliefs, judgments and practices. The main purpose of philosophy, as I see it, is to train and discipline our sense of evidence and the sense of discrimination—and not to blunt or dull it. The spirit of synthesis undoubtedly has some use at the level of practical conduct, but even there it needs being informed and regulated by understanding and discrimination. While the disposition to tolerate and synthesize differences has done some good to Hinduism by fostering unity among diverse religious traditions within it, it had, I suspect, also done it considerable harm.

The concept of Christ as mediator and redeemer and as one who sacrificed his life for the redemption of mankind constitutes the core of the Christian doctrine. These various aspects of Christ have been debated at

Continued on page 2

ASIA BOOKS/JUNE 1969

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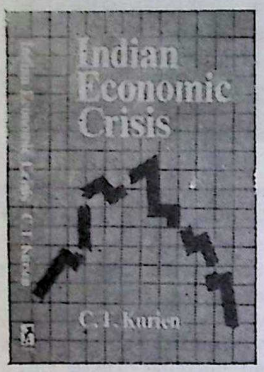
Indian Economic Crisis

C. T. Kurien 1969 Demy 8vo x+124pp SBN 210.22260.3

The Indian economy has vast potentials of growth; but her growth strategy based on borrowed ideologies, borrowed theories and borrowed experiences has made it impossible to recognise them and realise them. This is the author's diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis. The crisis is one of potential dangers and of potential opportunities. It is his belief she will emerge out of it and soon be on the path of unprecedented growth.

The author, Dr. C. T. Kurien is Professor and Head of the Department of Economics at the Madras Christian College. His special field of interest for over ten years has been the study of underdeveloped countries like India both at the theoretical and empirical levels. During 1968-69, Dr. Kurien was a Visiting Research Fellow at Yale University, U.S.A.

The diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis contained in this study is based on a new theoretical insight into the nature and working of the Indian economy as well as on empirical evidence gathered through a field study. Below is an extract from the Book:



Almost from the very beginning the freedom movement in India contained within it strong social and economic urges. There was the growing belief that the emancipation of the country and its masses would come only with the establishment of a new social order, and not merely with the gaining of political independence, however urgent the latter was. As early as 1876 Dadabhai Naoroji had made an attempt to get the people and leaders of the country to realise the utter poverty of the land, and by relating it to the role of the British Raj in India, he had succeeded in linking up the political and economic aspects of the Indian problem long before the freedom movement got under way.

But of course the early years of the freedom movement saw no major proposals for economic reform. In the initial stages, when the leadership of the movement rested with the Western-inspired intelligentsia of the country, the economic aspect remained largely subdued. The Indian leaders of this era were not particularly concerned with any elaborate economic programme. Their economic conceptions were of the vaguest kind, often limited to pointing out how un-British the British were in their policies, including economic policies in India. Because they wanted to see India become a replica of England they attached some importance to the industrialisation of the country. But as a recent historian points out: "While liberal India sighed vaguely for industrialisation and continuously appealed to the Government for facilities for technical education, they had not yet begun to visualise a planned economy in India, or an exploitation of India's national wealth for the benefit of her own people." Hence the impact of liberalism on Indian economic policy is to be seen in a later period, in moderating and balancing the forces that otherwise would have resulted in an aggressive and totalitarian form of economic order. For better or for worse it is the liberal tradition that has so far prevented India from adopting the Russian or Chinese paths to economic development. The liberal influence also dictated that India would go in for a "middle path", and that her anxiety for rapid economic progress would not lead her to discard her belief in order and freedom. In the later debate between individualism and collectivisation the liberal element championed the rights of the individual and made it impossible to go in for a kind of State policy that suppressed the legitimate role of the individual, including his right to own property. What Nehru once said about socialism brings out clearly the influence of liberalism in shaping India's economic policy. "My idea of Socialism", he said "is that every individual in the State should have equal opportunity for progress. I do not at all prefer the State controlling everything, because I attach a value to individual freedom. I do not want State socialism of that extreme kind in which the State is all-powerful and governs practically all activities."

ESCORTS BOOK AWARD 1969

The Fifth Escorts Book Award 1969, was awarded to Mr C K Johri, Associate Director of the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, for his book "UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY", published by Asia Publishing House. The prize consists of Rs. 1000 and is awarded annually by the Delhi Management Association to Indian writers for outstanding contribution to management science in India.

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

Continued from page 1

length by Christian theologians throughout the later centuries; they continue to be debated in our own times. Metaphysically, the most important issue is the one relating to his divinity. Should Christ be looked upon as divine, or should he be regarded as an ideal person merely? Here again the general perspective of devout Christians may be said to be Trinitarian. This does not necessarily imply abandonment of monotheism. Just as the God of popular Hinduism including devotional theism assumes the three forms of Brahma the creator, Vishnu the sustainer and Siva the destroyer of the universe without surrendering his essential unity, similarly the Christian God manifests himself as Christ and as the Holy Spirit as well.

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TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy

Edited by M. V. Mathur & Iqbal Narain 1969 Royal 8vo

xxxvi+530pp SBN 210.22548.3

The book embodies the edited version of the proceedings of a six day seminar on the subject at Jaipur in 1964. The participants were drawn from a wide field which included the academic profession, administration and public life. As many as forty papers based on field research and experience or embodying reflections on the theory and practice of panchayati raj are encompassed within this volume. The contributors deliberate on the basic issue, viz. India faced with the dilemma of democracy versus development, and, by and large, their optimistic conclusion is that co-existence is possible. The present day maladjustment between the pressures of democracy and the demands of development, according to the majority of them, has to be treated as a transitional phenomenon. Below is an extract from one of the essays by Ashok Mehta:

In this Seminar we shall be discussing 'Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy' not as isolated phenomena, but as one single complex of activities. It is claimed that panchayats have existed in India for centuries, and that we are only recreating the classical image of the panchayats. Panchayati Raj is not something new—something exotic like the Soviets of Russia—but it is an effort to rediscover what once served to vitalise the entire nation. I feel, however, that there is a fundamental difference between whatever may have existed in the past and what we are seeking to build up now, a basic difference that we cannot ignore. People have often talked about village republics of ancient India; all they asked for was to be left alone, and he was considered to be a good ruler who left villages to themselves.

Today the villages cannot be left alone; they demand that they be drawn into the whole vortex of change and development; for they know that to be left alone is to stagnate. Then again, in the past there was a certain kind of relationship that prevailed for generations and centuries, it acquired a certain prestige with the passage of time. Society remained stationary, and it could not think in terms of the elements of growth, technological changes and new inputs. We can no longer remain static because three elements now exist that did not operate in the past. First, we are living in a crowded world; second, we are living in a shrinking world and third, we are living in a changing world. A reference has been made to certain British and American experience, but the difference is that we have to achieve these changes in a much shorter time. Time is of crucial importance in the whole process of development and because of this two consequences follow. First, a great amount of intellectual understanding becomes necessary, and it is necessary to recognise the role that intellectuals have to play in the process of change. Secondly, planning is necessary because we have to achieve much more within a limited period. Natural forces, left to themselves, would bring about certain results, but for accelerating growth we have to create a deliberate hot-house atmosphere. Having come late on the development scene, we have both advantages as well as responsibilities and difficulties. We require to evolve a carefully thought-out method for assimilating such knowledge and to develop a willingness to change at a relatively faster rate. The more we have to absorb, the quicker the rate of absorption, the quicker has to be the pace of change. This underscores the decisive difference between panchayats, as they have existed in the past, and the panchayats of the present and the future.

Panchayats can and have to be channels of communications. But whenever I think of communication I am reminded of the famous question posed by Ruskin when the first submarine cables were laid between England and India. When approached by the authorities as to whether he would like to communicate something to India, Ruskin said, "Have we anything to communicate?" I think this is the vital question. Panchayats are described as organs of implementation, and above all as agents of modernisation. To think of panchayati raj institutions solely as organs for implementing developmental programmes is to miss the essence of the matter. We must make them the agents of modernisation or they will impede the whole process of transformation.

I must emphasise that panchayati raj institutions did not arise from the need to implement the community development programme. It was while the subject of land reforms was being discussed that it was realised that there was need for reorganisation of land tenure systems, of administration and of the whole social structure. It was a committee set up by the Land Reforms Panel that drew up a rough sketch of the direction in which we were to move. Recognising the merits of this suggestion, the Planning Commission invited Balwantray Mehta to make a thorough and systematic study of the problem. It was out of his report that the whole institutional foliation has emerged. I want to point out that the panchayati raj system was conceived and set up as an instrument of change, of transformation; it was, as it were, going into the very bowels of our system and trying to change it.

I do not agree with some of the views expressed in the three working papers. One of them says that we have to think of these institutions as forces assisting in increasing the pace of democratisation, modernisation, and politicalisation.

I disagree because I feel that democratisation includes politicalisation and modernisation includes the cultural part of politicalisation. So, I would say, the vital element is the organisational aspect of change.

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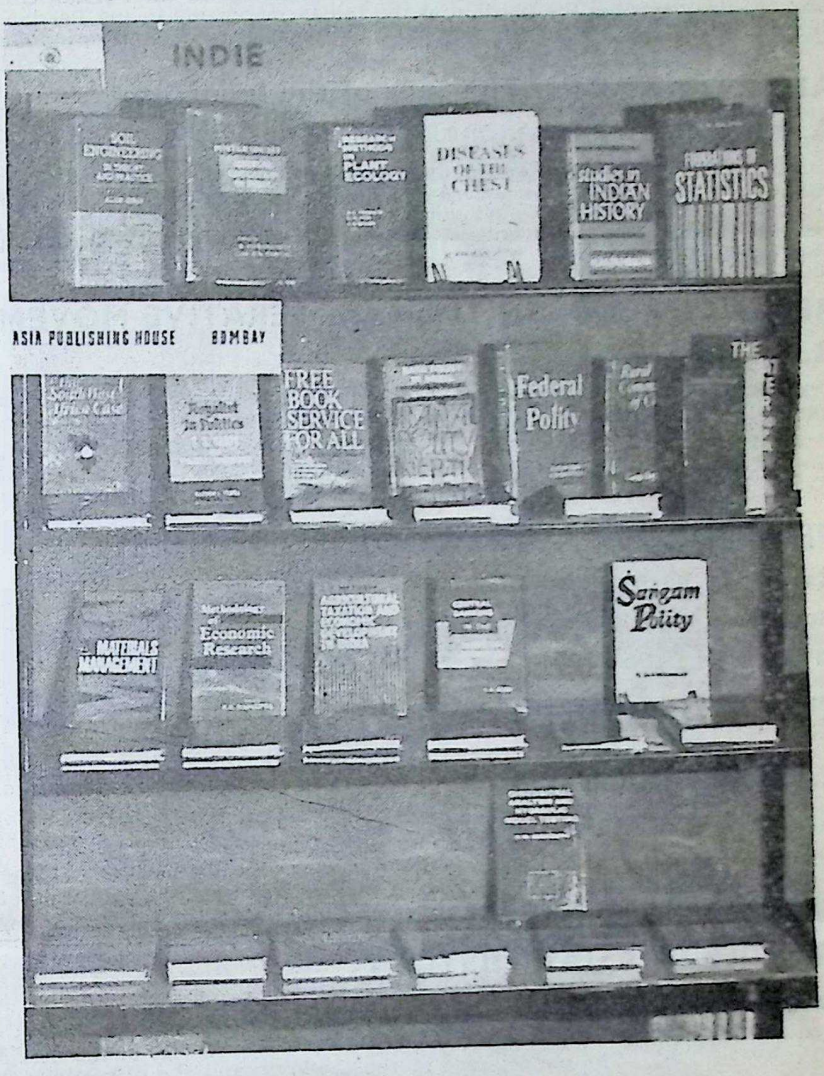
External Assistance and Indian Economic Growth by **S Stanley Katz** (no. 19)

*forthcoming

ASIA AT ACADEMIA '69 IN PRAGUE



Asia Books were among those of the ninety-two leading publishers from all over the world shown at the annual ACADEMIA technical book exhibition this Spring. Asia Publishing House were again delighted to accept the invitation of ACADEMIA, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Publishing House, Prague to show a selection of the major books published during the previous year. This year four thousand books from the participating publishers were on display at the historic and beautiful Klementium in Prague and ACADEMIA '69 like its predecessors was a major cultural and educational event in the Czech capital.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

WAQAI—I—MANAZIL—I—RUM Diary of a Journey to Constantinople

by Khwaja Abdul Qadir Ed. Mohibbul Hasan SBN 210.22215.8

Waqai-i-Manzil-i-Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, contains an acco of the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its departure from Basra to Constantinop It throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf and on certain aspects of his administ tion. It also describes the position of the Indian merchants in the Persian Gulf, the part they played in its econo life, and the social, economic, and political conditions of the Persian Gulf territories at the end of the 18th centu

ARYATARANGINI The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A. Kalyanaraman SBN 210.22271.9

This book is a stimulating and eminently readable thesis about the origins, the habitat and peregrinations of t people commonly known as Indo-Aryans. The book has been written for the general reader and not for the speci list, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing sub ject. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to t west of Sapta Sindhu.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

R. B. Tyagi SBN 210.22596.3

Traces the growth of the cooperative movement since the Saraiya Committee made its recommendations for the deve lopment of cooperation in 1946 up to the present time.

It presents a panaromic view of all the deliberations and thinking done on Cooperation since independence. Th book is bound to prove very useful in a handy form not only to the trainees of various Cooperative Training Cen tres at all levels, but also to workers both official as well as non-official, in the field.

PHYSICAL METALLURGY OF IRON AND STEEL

Rajendra Kumar SBN 210.22658.7

Steel in its many forms represents not only the most important group of engineering materials but also a conti nued challenge to the metal scientist who endeavours to understand the basic principles underlying its behaviour "The author", says Prof. R. W. K. Honeycombe, Goldsmiths' Professor of Metallurgy, University of Cambridge, "has admirably summarized a large and complex field in a way which will make the book invaluable both as a Univer sity text and as a useful reference for metallurgists engaged in research and in the solving of practical problems in the iron and steel industry."

CASTES Old and New

Andre Beteille SBN 210.22203.4

Concerned primarily with probleme of status, this book discusses the changing positions of the Harijans and Adivasis the middle classes and certain sections of the Indian elite. This collection of essays, written mainly between 1964 and 1966, is essentially an attempt to understand continuity and change in contemporary Indian society.

STUDIES IN ASIAN HISTORY

Indian Council for Cultural Relations SBN 210.22748.6

This volume presents an absorbing account of the proceedings of the first Asian History Congress held at New Delhi in December 1961. The papers read at the Congress and the discussions that ensued reflect the widespread recogni tion of the need to encourage research and study of the history of the peoples of Asia as a whole in the larger context of the world. This volume forms a very valuable contribution to historical research and will win recognition as such from the world of historians.

ECONOMICS OF IRRIGATION RATES A Study in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

Nasim Ansari SBN 210.98105.9

Irrigation capacity in India has expanded rapidly under the Five Year Plans and the problem of recoupment of costs has become highly important. Irrigation rates have not risen commensurately with the rise in prices, while costs of construction have gone up not only because of the price rise but further owing to the need to undertake increasingly more difficult tasks of construction involving high dams and large reservoirs. The author analyses the essential facts in this major study of a subject of crucial interest and importance.

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Education in Social Change

Edward Eugene Sullivan 1969 Demy 8vo xiix 103pp

That traditional social practices in India are in the process of change is no longer a disputed matter. The direction and degree of change in the thinking of various segments of the society is however, still awaiting more complete documentation. This book is an attempt to help fill that void. It is a study of the social attitudes of an important group in India—her teachers.

Dr. Edward Eugene Sullivan is at present Assistant Professor of Education at the University of Michigan and was engaged, during the summer of 1968 in India for further research on teacher education.

This book will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change. The author promotes what might be called a "reference group" theory of change. Educators may find the work useful because of the unique perspective used to view education in a society undergoing social change. Below is an extract from the Book:

That the teaching profession is reserved only for high castes is also discounted by the behaviour of the sample. Brahmin trainees were actually in a minority, (30.90%), in comparison with other castes. Educational opportunity in teaching as well as in other areas of study is no longer solely dependent on a person's caste. Individual or family initiative, and the availability of financial assistance now determines who shall receive higher education. Most of the students who were interviewed indicated that they plan to budget their money to help other family members get education".

While this overall trend toward occupational mobility is meaningful as an index of social change, a more vital problem is associated with the traditional Indian attitude toward certain types of work. The issue centres around the sharp division between intellectual and manual labour. Kabir notes that, "in course of time, manual labour acquired an element of social stigma. Srinivas states that, doing manual labour is the symbol of lowly status, just as not doing it is the symbol of high status. This attitude was widespread in traditional India. Strict caste norms, according to Ghurye, perpetuated the system for, "no caste would allow its members to take to any calling which was . . degrading," and "it was not only the . . . social check of one's caste-fellows that acted as a restraint . . . but also the restriction put by other castes. . . ." A Western observer in India is immediately aware of class distinctions connected with various levels of work.

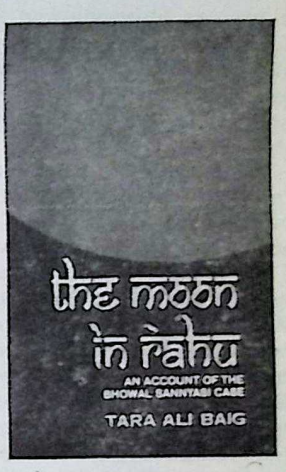
The significance of this phenomenon is hinted at by Srinivas when he points out that, "Indian men are generally illiterate with their hands. . . ." They want jobs that involve white collar work where they can issue orders, supervise others, or otherwise "work" without manual labour. In a country where technical skills are increasingly in demand, where agriculture is the basic means of livelihood, and where a mere subsistence level has not yet been achieved in food production, it would appear that educated "doers" in this area are urgently needed. Gandhi argued that, "in India . . . where more than eighty per cent of the population is agricultural and another ten per cent industrial, it is a crime to make education merely literary . ."

Efforts have been made to improve the programme of rural schools and to set up rural institutes and universities because, "villagers who have been to school show an aversion to agricultural work". The migration of villagers to the cities, to clerical tasks and away from the task of rural renovation is not unique to the last decade.

During the period of British rule nothing was done by way of reforms to change this attitude. On the contrary, behaviour of the British and the nature of the educational institutions they established only reinforced the existing pattern. One of the major criticisms levelled against the British system of education imported to India is that it was too bookish and literary.

Just Published

THE MOON IN RAHU



TARA ALI BAIG tells the enthralling true life story of a man who returned to claim the property which he had forefeited on his alleged death twenty years earlier. He died a day after he won the case. One of the most celebrated law cases in Indian history.

SBN 210.33812.1

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PREVIEWS

OF BOOKS DUE TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY BY ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

THE LEAD ACCUMULATOR

K A Dasoyan & I A Aguf
SBN 210.27168.X

This Monograph discusses in a simple and concise manner recent improvements in the construction of the lead accumulator, especially the technology of its production.

The authors deal elaborately with the main factors limiting the useful life of lead accumulators and review studies that have been carried out in this field in the last ten years.

The authors have devoted a considerable space to studies on the corrosion and deformation of the grid of the positive electrode and also to the electrolytic transport of the components of anodic alloy to the negative electrode. They have used the latest thermodynamic data in carrying out all calculations.

This Monograph will be of considerable practical interest for all those who are engaged in a study of the production and use of lead accumulators. Contents: Double Sulphate Theory 1. Calculations Based on the Activity Theory 2. Corrosion of the Lattice of the Positive Electrode 3. Deformation of the Grid of the Positive Electrode 4. Swelling of the Active Mass of the Positive Electrode 5. Self-Discharge of the Positive Electrode 6. Irreversible Sulphation of the Plates 7. The Mechanism of Action of Expanders. 8. Transference Phenomena in the Accumulator 9. Self-Discharge of the Negative Electrode and Gas Evolution.

(Published)

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

S Divakaran and V K Garg
SBN 210.22569.6

This volume is intended to introduce second and third year students of engineering colleges and polytechnics to "Strength of Materials." The authors have presented the material with a view to helping students to understand the physical and intuitive aspects of the subject. It is the authors' hope that a physical appreciation of the subject based on intuition will appeal to students better and prevent them from viewing it as an unavoidable imposition. It is with this end in view that a very large number of illustrations have been included in the text.

CONTENTS: I. Stress and Strain II Bending of Beams III. Deflection of Beams IV. Principal Planes and Principal stresses and strains V. Fixed Beams VI. Continuous Beams VII. Torsion VIII. Elastic Strain energy IX. Springs X. Columns XI. Thin and thick cylinders XII. Riveted-Joints XIII. Theories of Elastic failure XIV. Plane frames XV. Fundamental of Experimental Stress Analysis.

(Published)

FUNDAMENTALS OF MACHINE DESIGN

K D Sharma
SBN 210.27015.2

Machine design is to-day one of the most important functions of the engineer on account of the progress of intrumentation and automation. In this book, Prof. Sharma has provided a concise yet comprehensive guide to the basic principles of machine design. He begins the book by discussing topics like machine drawing, shop scheme, the designers role and design procedure. Prof. Sharma then proceeds to deal in detail with the various fundamental concepts which every machine designer should bear in mind at all times. Riveted Joints and Knuckle Joints to Shaft Couplings and Clutches are among the numerous topics which are dealt with in an easily understandable manner. Students of engineering and professional design and maintenance engineers, will welcome the clear descriptions and explanations offered by the author. The book will be useful to those interested in all branches of engineering. It has been written with special reference to the needs of students and contains a large number of illustrations as well as examples.

HEAT ENGINES Through Theory and Examples

J S Arwikar and C B Mishra
SBN 210.31219.X

The authors are conscious of a felt need, for a book to make the present deficiency in respect metric units, variety, and cover A student will find in the pages this work any topic under appl thermodynamics, internal combus engines and gas turbine, steam gines and steam turbines, boil elementary heat transfer, refrige tion, air compressers, etc. This tempt at bringing together in volume all the topics necessary cover the syllabi of our universiti obviates the need to have recourse several books with diverse notatio and conventions, though this necessarily increased the size of t book.

THERMODYNAMICS

A P Jambulingam
SBN 210.22532.7

This text-book, in metric unit has been written for the under graduate and postgraduate levels mechanical engineering. A classic and analytical approach to the sub ject, it covers also practical applic tions in internal combustion enginee ing, gas turbines, steam engineering, refrigeration engineering, aircondi tioning, heating and ventilation Illustrative and worked examples and exercises to each chapter are intend ed to help students in grasping the subject matter. The appendixes com prise values of heat combustion reaction formation and equilibrium constants for different gases. The tables and charts, including com pressibility and psychometric chart will help in understanding the thermodynamic properties dealt with and will be useful in solving pro blems in internal combustion engines gas turbines, steam engines, refrigera tion and air-conditioning.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 9 JULY 1969 18p.

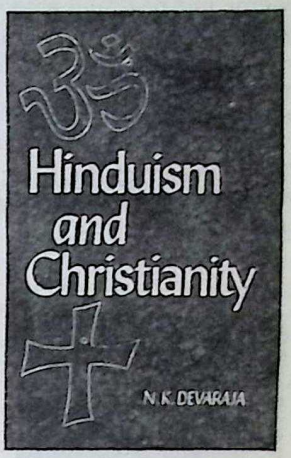
23-7-69 पुस्तकालय गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय हरिद्वार

Hinduism and Christianity

N. K. Devaraja 1969 Demy 8vo xii+126pp SBN 210.98164.4

In this stimulating and occasionally provocative study "Hinduism and Christianity", the author, an avowed humanist, deals with two major world religions historically, expositorily and critically. He has attempted to define the spirit in which men should approach the world religions. The author commences his first chapter on Comparative Religion in these words: "What is known as religion in different cultures is not a single or a simple phenomenon. Probably there is some element common to all forms or expressions of religion, but it is not easy to isolate and name that element. Several needs and impulses of man seem to be involved in his religious life and its accompanying attitudes."

Rejecting the notion, widely current in religious circles, that there is any opposition between experience (intuition) and reason—the author maintains that the worth of a religious tradition must be finally assessed by rational and ethical criteria. He is at present Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy and Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University. Below are extracts from the Book.



Being concerned with values, philosophy can ill-afford to avoid evaluation. Many a Hindu scholar, imbued with the spirit of toleration and synthesis characteristic of Hinduism, has pleaded for according equal status to all religions and religious ways of life. Of the major world-religions Hinduism alone recognizes a plurality of paths leading to an identical goal; it also harbours within its bosom a plurality of faiths or systems of belief. I am not opposed, in principle, to the spirit of toleration and the method of synthesis, but I do not consider these to be a warrant for the refusal to exercise discrimination and choice. Any philosophical discipline worth the name should train our minds to distinguish and discriminate between different orders of validity and different degrees of worth in respect of our beliefs, judgments and practices. The main purpose of philosophy, as I see it, is to train and discipline our sense of evidence and the sense of discrimination—and not to blunt or dull it. The spirit of synthesis undoubtedly has some use at the level of practical conduct, but even there it needs being informed and regulated by understanding and discrimination. While the disposition to tolerate and synthesize differences has done some good to Hinduism by fostering unity among diverse religious traditions within it, it had, I suspect, also done it considerable harm.

The concept of Christ as mediator and redeemer and as one who sacrificed his life for the redemption of mankind constitutes the core of the Christian doctrine. These various aspects of Christ have been debated at

Continued on page 2

ASIA BOOKS/JUNE 1969

Baig, Tara Ali:	THE MOON IN RAHU—An Account of the Bhowal Sannyasi Case	Rs. 25.00
Dasoyan, K A & Aguf, I A:	THE LEAD ACCUMULATOR—A Review of the Latest Developments	10.00
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Sherwani, H K:	CULTURAL TRENDS IN MEDIEVAL INDIA	15.00
Sullivan, Edward Eugene:	EDUCATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE	16.00
Tyagi, R B:	RECENT TRENDS IN THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA	60.00

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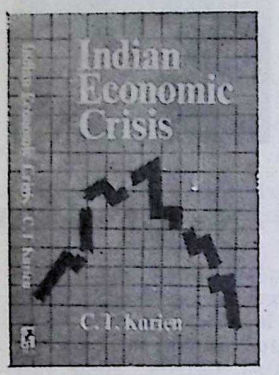
Indian Economic Crisis

C. T. Kurien 1969 Demy 8vo x+124pp SBN 210.22260.3

The Indian economy has vast potentials of growth; but her growth strategy based on borrowed ideologies, borrowed theories and borrowed experiences has made it impossible to recognise them and realise them. This is the author's diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis. The crisis is one of potential dangers and of potential opportunities. It is his belief she will emerge out of it and soon be on the path of unprecedented growth.

The author, Dr. C. T. Kurien is Professor and Head of the Department of Economics at the Madras Christian College. His special field of interest for over ten years has been the study of underdeveloped countries like India both at the theoretical and empirical levels. During 1968-69, Dr. Kurien was a Visiting Research Fellow at Yale University, U.S.A.

The diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis contained in this study is based on a new theoretical insight into the nature and working of the Indian economy as well as on empirical evidence gathered through a field study. Below is an extract from the Book:



Almost from the very beginning the freedom movement in India contained within it strong social and economic urges. There was the growing belief that the emancipation of the country and its masses would come only with the establishment of a new social order, and not merely with the gaining of political independence, however urgent the latter was. As early as 1876 Dadabhai Naoroji had made an attempt to get the people and leaders of the country to realise the utter poverty of the land, and by relating it to the role of the British Raj in India, he had succeeded in linking up the political and economic aspects of the Indian problem long before the freedom movement got under way.

But of course the early years of the freedom movement saw no major proposals for economic reform. In the initial stages, when the leadership of the movement rested with the Western-inspired intelligentsia of the country, the economic aspect remained largely subdued. The Indian leaders of this era were not particularly concerned with any elaborate economic programme. Their economic conceptions were of the vaguest kind, often limited to pointing out how un-British the British were in their policies, including economic policies in India. Because they wanted to see India become a replica of England they attached some importance to the industrialisation of the country. But as a recent historian points out: "While liberal India sighed vaguely for industrialisation and continuously appealed to the Government for facilities for technical education, they had not yet begun to visualise a planned economy in India, or an exploitation of India's national wealth for the benefit of her own people." Hence the impact of liberalism on Indian economic policy is to be seen in a later period, in moderating and balancing the forces that otherwise would have resulted in an aggressive and totalitarian form of economic order. For better or for worse it is the liberal tradition that has so far prevented India from adopting the Russian or Chinese paths to economic development. The liberal influence also dictated that India would go in for a "middle path", and that her anxiety for rapid economic progress would not lead her to discard her belief in order and freedom. In the later debate between individualism and collectivisation the liberal elem championed the rights of the indi dual and made it impossible to go for a kind of State policy that su pressed the legitimate role of the i dividual, including his right to o property. What Nehru once sa about socialism brings out clearly th influence of liberalism in shapi India's economic policy. "My idea Socialism", he said "is that every i dividual in the State should ha equal opportunity for progress. I not at all prefer the State controlli everything, because I attach a valu to individual freedom. I do not wa State socialism of that extreme kin in which the State is all-powerful an governs practically all activities."

ESCORTS BOOK AWARD 1969

The Fifth Escorts Book Award 1969, was awarded to Mr C K Johri, Associate Director of the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, for his book "UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY", published by Asia Publishing House. The prize consists of Rs. 1000 and is awarded annually by the Delhi Management Association to Indian writers for outstanding contribution to management science in India.

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANIT

Continued from page 1

length by Christian theologia throughout the later centuries; th continue to be debated in our o times. Metaphysically, the most im portant issue is the one relating his divinity. Should Christ be looke upon as divine, or should he be re garded as an ideal person merely Here again the general perspective devout Christians may be said to b Trinitarian. This does not necessarily imply abandonment of monotheism Just as the God of popular Hinduism including devotional theism assumes the three forms of Brahma the crea tor, Vishnu the sustainer and Siva the destroyer of the universe without sur rendering his essential unity, similar ly the Christian God manifests him self as Christ and as the Holy Spir as well.

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comments

from the world's leading newspapers and journals

RAJENDRA VERMA SBN 210.22733.8

Royalist in Politics—T S Eliot and Political Philosophy

"...Is concerned with T S Eliot and political philosophy. The author attempts to demonstrate that T S Eliot was a generation's most concentrated point of poetic thought. Along with tracing his political thought, his conservatism, his emphasis on tradition, the book illuminates the purely poetical symbols in Eliot's response to his time." YARMOUTH MERCURY

P E DUSTOOR SBN 210.340509

The World of Words

"A glance through the book convinces one that it is more than just a catalogue of words and their history. In this respect it lives up to its promise to be a readable book. The origin of words that have suffered deterioration proves interesting reading...The general reader will find the first few chapters of the book of greater interest." AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

R S DINKAR SBN 210.22508.4

Voice of the Himalaya

"This is a collection of poems by the author, translated from his Hindi works. The poet's romantic temper, his modern outlook on life, the flowering of his poetic genius are evident from the thirty-three selections translated into English from Hindi...The poems on Kurukshetra, The Moon and the Muse, Silent Night, Love, Bapu, the Song Unsung, Death, Immortality, will be found particularly interesting."

THE NATIONAL HERALD

SATINATH BHADURI SBN 210.22621.8

The Vigil—Translated from the Original Bengali Novel "Jagari" by Lila Ray

"The vigil wafts an air of fresh air in Indian fiction ...Essentially the vigil is a psychological novel; it is also a rich and honest document of the sacrifice and split amongst kinsmen with the growth of the Congress movement and the extreme revolutionary movement in the early forties in Bihar...This first novel is an achievement and a significant contribution to contemporary Indian fiction."

THE NATIONAL HERALD

BEJAN DARUWALLA SBN 210.27198.1

The Wheel of Fire and Other Poems

"In an arresting mixture of Oriental candor, Western bravado, the immemorial human wistfulness for the most elusive fruit on the tree, Bejan Jehangir Daruwalla surveys his objects of desire. Applegrowers in America are now pruning their trees so no fruit can grow more than 14 ft from the ground—studies have shown that cost of harvest above that height is never repaid by the fruit. But the poet, in searching upward or outward for the highest and most alluring prizes on the tree of knowledge never counts the cost. His style is startling. All the poems are in free verse, with lines often sent emphatically soaring by a stretch of spondee. He can 'get by' with many a cliche in the new and imaginative ways he applys them."

CYCLO-FLAME, USA

HENRY W WELLS SBN 210.22620.X

The Classical Drama of the Orient

"...surely few people possess Professor Wells qualifications to write on the classical drama of the Orient...For three decades he has devoted his life to the drama and poetry of Europe and India. On nearly every page of the present book one confronts simple, yet startling views and opinions. Many plays of the traditional stage of China and Japan are summarized and analysed. Attentive readers will easily detect the spark of genuine inspiration. Scintillating wit, penetrating observations and deep critical insight abound. The book is ideal for use in courses on oriental literature and civilization. The reader of general or world literature will find it a complex delight."

PACIFIC AFFAIRS

SIR C P RAMASWAMY AIYAR SBN 210.27179.5

Biographical Vistas

"The late Sir C P as he was known all over India, combined great erudition with quiet understanding, administrative capacity and his success at the Bar made him known to professional colleagues all over the country...His son has now published his collection of 35 biographical studies...They are wise, witty and packed with shrewd judgment; outstandingly objective in their point of view, they deserve to rank as required reading for every student of modern India."

TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy

Edited by M. V. Mathur & Iqbal Narain 1969 Royal 8vo

xxxvi+530pp SBN 210.22548.3

The book embodies the edited version of the proceedings of a six day seminar on the subject at Jaipur in 1964. The participants were drawn from a wide field which included the academic profession, administration and public life. As many as forty papers based on field research and experience or embodying reflections on the theory and practice of panchayati raj are encompassed within this volume. The contributors deliberate on the basic issue, viz. India faced with the dilemma of democracy versus development, and, by and large, their optimistic conclusion is that co-existence is possible. The present day maladjustment between the pressures of democracy and the demands of development, according to the majority of them, has to be treated as a transitional phenomenon. Below is an extract from one of the essays by Ashok Mehta:

In this Seminar we shall be discussing 'Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy' not as isolated phenomena, but as one single complex of activities. It is claimed that panchayats have existed in India for centuries, and that we are only recreating the classical image of the panchayats. Panchayati Raj is not something new—something exotic like the Soviets of Russia—but it is an effort to rediscover what once served to vitalise the entire nation. I feel, however, that there is a fundamental difference between whatever may have existed in the past and what we are seeking to build up now, a basic difference that we cannot ignore. People have often talked about village republics of ancient India; all they asked for was to be left alone, and he was considered to be a good ruler who left villages to themselves.

Today the villages cannot be left alone; they demand that they be drawn into the whole vortex of change and development; for they know that to be left alone is to stagnate. Then again, in the past there was a certain kind of relationship that prevailed for generations and centuries, it acquired a certain prestige with the passage of time. Society remained stationary, and it could not think in terms of the elements of growth, technological changes and new inputs. We can no longer remain static because three elements now exist that did not operate in the past. First, we are living in a crowded world; second, we are living in a shrinking world and third, we are living in a changing world. A reference has been made to certain British and American experience, but the difference is that we have to achieve these changes in a much shorter time. Time is of crucial importance in the whole process of development and because of this two consequences follow. First, a great amount of intellectual understanding becomes necessary, and it is necessary to recognise the role that intellectuals have to play in the process of change. Secondly, planning is necessary because we have to achieve much more within a limited period. Natural forces, left to themselves, would bring about certain results, but for accelerating growth we have to create a deliberate hot-house atmosphere. Having come late on the development scene, we have both advantages as well as responsibilities and difficulties. We require to evolve a carefully thought-out method for assimilating such knowledge and to develop a willingness to change at a relatively faster rate. The more we have to absorb, the quicker the rate of absorption, the quicker has to be the pace of change. This underscores the decisive difference between panchayats, as they have existed in the past, and the panchayats of the present and the future.

Panchayats can and have to ... channels of communications. ... whenever I think of communica... I am reminded of the famous qu... tion posed by Ruskin when the fir... submarine cables were laid betwe... England and India. When approa... ed by the authorities as to whet... he would like to communicate so... thing to India, Ruskin said, "H... we anything to communicate?" ... think this is the vital question. P... chayats are described as organs ... implementation, and above all ... agents of modernisation. To thi... of panchayati raj institutions sol... as organs for implementing develo... mental programmes is to miss the e... sence of the matter. We must ma... them the agents of modernisation ... they will impede the whole proc... of transformation.

I must emphasise that panchaya... raj institutions did not arise fr... the need to implement the commun... ity development programme. It w... while the subject of land reforms w... being discussed that it was realis... that there was need for reorganis... tion of land tenure systems, of ad... ministration and of the whole soci... structure. It was a committee set u... by the Land Reforms Panel that dre... up a rough sketch of the direction in... which we were to move. Recognising... the merits of this suggestion, th... Planning Commission invited Bal... wantray Mehta to make a thorou... and systematic study of the problem... It was out of his report that the whol... institutional foliation has emerged. ... want to point out that the panchaya... raj system was conceived and set u... as an instrument of change, of trans... formation; it was, as it were, going... into the very bowels of our system... and trying to change it.

I do not agree with some of the views expressed in the three working papers. One of them says that we have to think of these institutions as forces assisting in increasing the pace of democratisation, modernisation, and politicalisation.

I disagree because I feel that democratisation includes politicalisation and modernisation includes the cultural part of politicalisation. So, I would say, the vital element is the organisational aspect of change.

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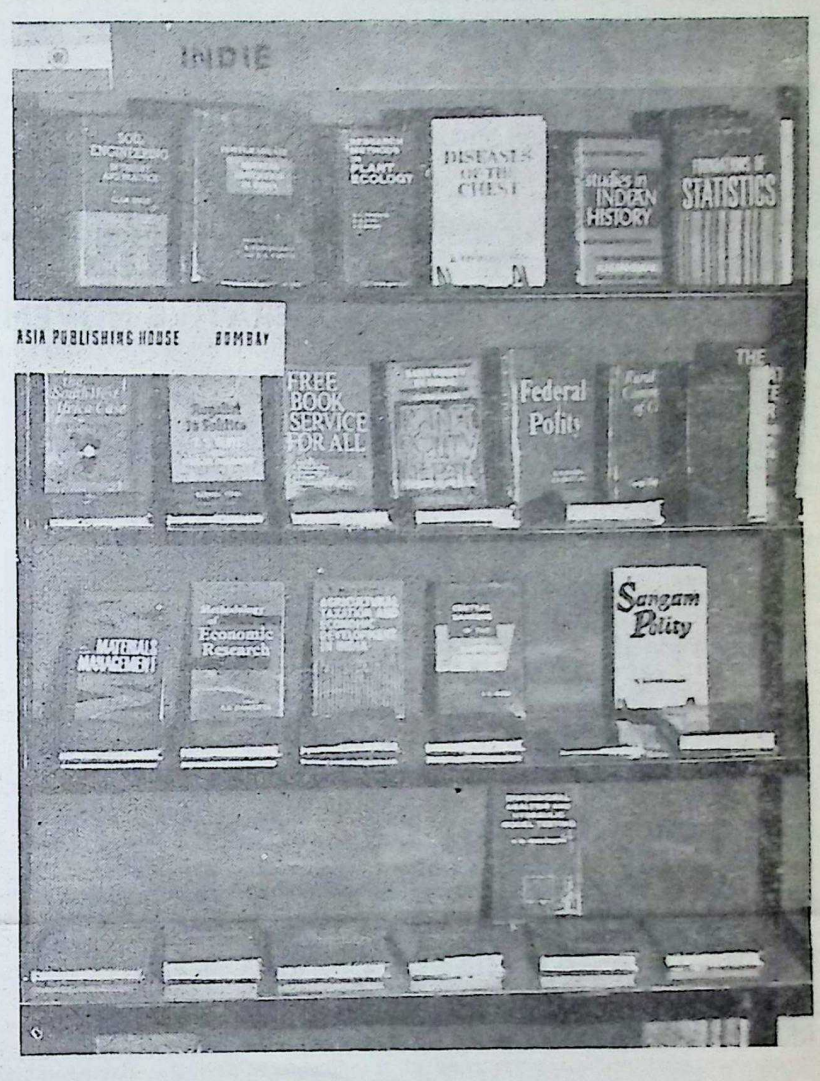
ASIA AT ACADEMIA '69 IN PRAGUE



Asia Books were among those of the ninety-two leading publishers from all over the world shown at the annual ACADEMIA technical book exhibition this Spring. Asia Publishing House were again delighted to accept the invitation of ACADEMIA, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Publishing House, Prague to show a selection of the major books published during the previous year. This year four thousand books from the participating publishers were on display at the historic and beautiful Klementium in Prague and ACADEMIA '69 like its predecessors was a major cultural and educational event in the Czech capital.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

WAQAI—I—MANAZIL—I—RUM Diary of a Journey to Constantinople

by Khwaja Abdul Qadir Ed. Mohibbul Hasan SBN 210.22215.8

Waqai-i-Manzil-i-Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, contains an account of the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its departure from Basra to Constantinople. It throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf and on certain aspects of his administration. It also describes the position of the Indian merchants in the Persian Gulf, the part they played in its economic life, and the social, economic, and political conditions of the Persian Gulf territories at the end of the 18th century.

ARYATARANGINI The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A. Kalyanaraman SBN 210.22271.9

This book is a stimulating and eminently readable thesis about the origins, the habitat and peregrinations of the people commonly known as Indo-Aryans. The book has been written for the general reader and not for the specialist, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing subject. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to the west of Sapta Sindhu.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

R. B. Tyagi SBN 210.22596.3

Traces the growth of the cooperative movement since the Saraiya Committee made its recommendations for the development of cooperation in 1946 up to the present time.

It presents a panaromic view of all the deliberations and thinking done on Cooperation since independence. The book is bound to prove very useful in a handy form not only to the trainees of various Cooperative Training Centres at all levels, but also to workers both official as well as non-official, in the field.

PHYSICAL METALLURGY OF IRON AND STEEL

Rajendra Kumar SBN 210.22658.7

Steel in its many forms represents not only the most important group of engineering materials but also a continued challenge to the metal scientist who endeavours to understand the basic principles underlying its behaviour. "The author", says Prof. R. W. K. Honeycombe, Goldsmiths' Professor of Metallurgy, University of Cambridge, "has admirably summarized a large and complex field in a way which will make the book invaluable both as a University text and as a useful reference for metallurgists engaged in research and in the solving of practical problems in the iron and steel industry."

CASTES Old and New

Andre Beteille SBN 210.22203.4

Concerned primarily with probleme of status, this book discusses the changing positions of the Harijans and Adivasis, the middle classes and certain sections of the Indian elite. This collection of essays, written mainly between 1964 and 1966, is essentially an attempt to understand continuity and change in contemporary Indian society.

STUDIES IN ASIAN HISTORY

Indian Council for Cultural Relations SBN 210.22748.6

This volume presents an absorbing account of the proceedings of the first Asian History Congress held at New Delhi in December 1961. The papers read at the Congress and the discussions that ensued reflect the widespread recognition of the need to encourage research and study of the history of the peoples of Asia as a whole in the larger context of the world. This volume forms a very valuable contribution to historical research and will win recognition as such from the world of historians.

ECONOMICS OF IRRIGATION RATES A Study in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

Nasim Ansari SBN 210.98105.9

Irrigation capacity in India has expanded rapidly under the Five Year Plans and the problem of recoupment of costs has become highly important. Irrigation rates have not risen commensurately with the rise in prices, while costs of construction have gone up not only because of the price rise but further owing to the need to undertake increasingly more difficult tasks of construction involving high dams and large reservoirs. The author analyses the essential facts in this major study of a subject of crucial interest and importance.

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Education in Social Change

Edward Eugene Sullivan 1969 Demy 8vo xiix 103pp

That traditional social practices in India are in the process of change is no longer a disputed matter. The direction and degree of change in the thinking of various segments of the society is however, still awaiting more complete documentation. This book is an attempt to help fill that void. It is a study of the social attitudes of an important group in India—her teachers.

Dr. Edward Eugene Sullivan is at present Assistant Professor of Education at the University of Michigan and was engaged, during the summer of 1968 in India for further research on teacher education.

This book will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change. The author promotes what might be called a "reference group" theory of change. Educators may find the work useful because of the unique perspective used to view education in a society undergoing social change. Below is an extract from the Book:

That the teaching profession is reserved only for high castes is also discounted by the behaviour of the sample. Brahmin trainees were actually in a minority, (30.90%), in comparison with other castes. Educational opportunity in teaching as well as in other areas of study is no longer solely dependent on a person's caste. Individual or family initiative, and the availability of financial assistance now determines who shall receive higher education. Most of the students who were interviewed indicated that they plan to budget their money to help other family members "get education".

While this overall trend toward occupational mobility is meaningful as an index of social change, a more vital problem is associated with the traditional Indian attitude toward certain types of work. The issue centres around the sharp division between intellectual and manual labour. Kabir notes that, "in course of time, manual labour acquired an element of social stigma. Srinivas states that, "doing manual labour is the symbol of lowly status, just as not doing it is the symbol of high status. This attitude was widespread in traditional India. Strict caste norms, according to Ghurye, perpetuated the system for, "no caste would allow its members to take to any calling which was . . . degrading," and "it was not only the . . . social check of one's castefellows that acted as a restraint . . . but also the restriction put by other castes. . . ." A Western observer in India is immediately aware of class distinctions connected with various levels of work.

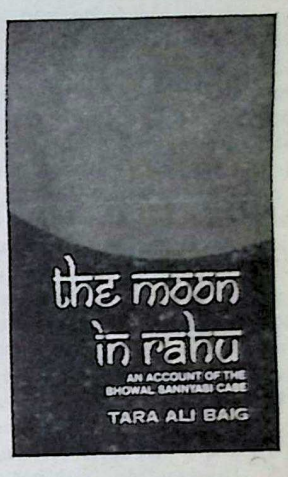
The significance of this phenomenon is hinted at by Srinivas when he points out that, "Indian men are generally illiterate with their hands. . . ." They want jobs that involve white collar work where they can issue orders, supervise others, or otherwise "work" without manual labour. In a country where technical skills are increasingly in demand, where agriculture is the basic means of livelihood, and where a mere subsistence level has not yet been achieved in food production, it would appear that educated "doers" in this area are urgently needed. Gandhi argued that, "in India . . . where more than eighty per cent of the population is agricultural and another ten per cent industrial, it is a crime to make education merely literary . ."

Efforts have been made to improve the programme of rural schools and to set up rural institutes and universities because, "villagers who have been to school show an aversion to agricultural work". The migration of villagers to the cities, to clerical tasks and away from the task of rural renovation is not unique to the last decade.

During the period of British rule nothing was done by way of reforms to change this attitude. On the contrary, behaviour of the British and the nature of the educational institutions they established only reinforced the existing pattern. One of the major criticisms levelled against the British system of education imported to India is that it was too bookish and literary.

Just Published

THE MOON IN RAHU



TARA ALI BAIG tells the enthralling true life story of a man who returned to claim the property which he had forefeited on his alleged death twenty years earlier. He died a day after he won the case. One of the most celebrated law cases in Indian history.

SBN 210.33812.1

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PREVIEWS

OF BOOKS DUE TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY BY ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

THE LEAD ACCUMULATOR

K A Dasoyan & I A Aguf
SBN 210.27168.X

This Monograph discusses in a simple and concise manner recent improvements in the construction of the lead accumulator, especially the technology of its production.

The authors deal elaborately with the main factors limiting the useful life of lead accumulators and review studies that have been carried out in this field in the last ten years.

The authors have devoted a considerable space to studies on the corrosion and deformation of the grid of the positive electrode and also to the electrolytic transport of the components of anodic alloy to the negative electrode. They have used the latest thermodynamic data in carrying out all calculations.

This Monograph will be of considerable practical interest for all those who are engaged in a study of the production and use of lead accumulators. Contents: Double Sulphate Theory 1. Calculations Based on the Activity Theory 2. Corrosion of the Lattice of the Positive Electrode 3. Deformation of the Grid of the Positive Electrode 4. Swelling of the Active Mass of the Positive Electrode 5. Self-Discharge of the Positive Electrode 6. Irreversible Sulphation of the Plates 7. The Mechanism of Action of Expanders. 8. Transference Phenomena in the Accumulator 9. Self-Discharge of the Negative Electrode and Gas Evolution.

(Published)

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

S Divakaran and V K Garg
SBN 210.22569.6

This volume is intended to introduce second and third year students of engineering colleges and polytechnics to "Strength of Materials." The authors have presented the material with a view to helping students to understand the physical and intu tive aspects of the subject. It is the authors' hope that a physical appreciation of the subject based on intuition will appeal to students better and prevent them from viewing it as an unavoidable imposition. It is with this end in view that a very large number of illustrations have been included in the text.

CONTENTS: I. Stress and Strain II Bending of Beams III. Deflection of Beams IV. Principal Planes and Principal stresses and strains V. Fixed Beams VI. Continuous Beams VII. Torsion VIII. Elastic Strain energy IX. Springs X. Columns XI. Thin and thick cylinders XII. Riveted-Joints XIII. Theories of Elastic failure XIV. Plane frames XV. Fundamental of Experimental Stress Analysis.

(Published)

FUNDAMENTALS OF MACHINE DESIGN

K D Sharma
SBN 210.27015.2

Machine design is to-day one of the most important functions of the engineer on account of the progress of intrumentation and automation. In this book, Prof. Sharma has provided a concise yet comprehensive guide to the basic principles of machine design. He begins the book by discussing topics like machine drawing, shop scheme, the designers role and design procedure. Prof. Sharma then proceeds to deal in detail with the various fundamental concepts which every machine designer should bear in mind at all times. Riveted Joints and Knuckle Joints to Shaft Couplings and Clutches are among the numerous topics which are dealt with in an easily understandable manner. Students of engineering and professional design and maintenance engineers, will welcome the clear descriptions and explanations offered by the author. The book will be useful to those interested in all branches of engineering. It has been written with special reference to the needs of students and contains a large number of illustrations as well as examples.

HEAT ENGINES Through Theory and Examples

J S Arwikar and C B Mishra
SBN 210.31219.X

The authors are conscious of a long felt need, for a book to make good the present deficiency in respect of metric units, variety, and coverage. A student will find in the pages of this work any topic under applied thermodynamics, internal combustion engines and gas turbine, steam engines and steam turbines, boilers, elementary heat transfer, refrigeration, air compressers, etc. This attempt at bringing together in one volume all the topics necessary to cover the syllabi of our universities obviates the need to have recourse to several books with diverse notations and conventions, though this has necessarily increased the size of the book.

THERMODYNAMICS

A P Jambulingam
SBN 210.22532.7

This text-book, in metric units, has been written for the undergraduate and postgraduate levels in mechanical engineering. A classical and analytical approach to the subject, it covers also practical applications in internal combustion engineering, gas turbines, steam engineering, refrigeration engineering, airconditioning, heating and ventilation. Illustrative and worked examples and exercises to each chapter are intended to help students in grasping the subject matter. The appendixes comprise values of heat combustion, reaction formation and equilibrium constants for different gases. The tables and charts, including compressibility and psychometric charts will help in understanding the thermodynamic properties dealt with, and will be useful in solving problems in internal combustion engines gas turbines, steam engines, refrigera tion and air-conditioning.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 9 JULY 1969 18p.

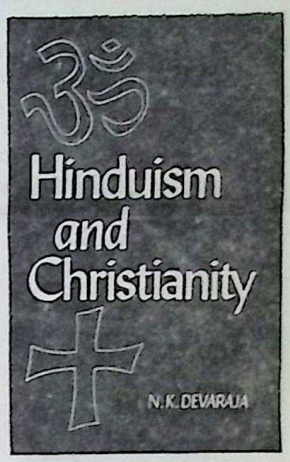
267-69 गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय हरिद्वार

Hinduism and Christianity

N. K. Devaraja 1969 Demy 8vo xii+126pp SBN 210.98164.4

In this stimulating and occasionally provocative study "Hinduism and Christianity", the author, an avowed humanist, deals with two major world religions historically, expositorily and critically. He has attempted to define the spirit in which men should approach the world religions. The author commences his first chapter on Comparative Religion in these words: "What is known as religion in different cultures is not a single or a simple phenomenon. Probably there is some element common to all forms or expressions of religion, but it is not easy to isolate and name that element. Several needs and impulses of man seem to be involved in his religious life and its accompanying attitudes."

Rejecting the notion, widely current in religious circles, that there is any opposition between experience (intuition) and reason—the author maintains that the worth of a religious tradition must be finally assessed by rational and ethical criteria. He is at present Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy and Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University. Below are extracts from the Book.



Being concerned with values, philosophy can ill-afford to avoid evaluation. Many a Hindu scholar, imbued with the spirit of toleration and synthesis characteristic of Hinduism, has pleaded for according equal status to all religions and religious ways of life. Of the major world-religions Hinduism alone recognizes a plurality of paths leading to an identical goal; it also harbours within its bosom a plurality of faiths or systems of belief. I am not opposed, in principle, to the spirit of toleration and the method of synthesis, but I do not consider these to be a warrant for the refusal to exercise discrimination and choice. Any philosophical discipline worth the name should train our minds to distinguish and discriminate between different orders of validity and different degrees of worth in respect of our beliefs, judgments and practices. The main purpose of philosophy, as I see it, is to train and discipline our sense of evidence and the sense of discrimination—and not to blunt or dull it. The spirit of synthesis undoubtedly has some use at the level of practical conduct, but even there it needs being informed and regulated by understanding and discrimination. While the disposition to tolerate and synthesize differences has done some good to Hinduism by fostering unity among diverse religious traditions within it, it had, I suspect, also done it considerable harm.

The concept of Christ as mediator and redeemer and as one who sacrificed his life for the redemption of mankind constitutes the core of the Christian doctrine. These various aspects of Christ have been debated at

Continued on page 2

ASIA BOOKS/JUNE 1969

Baig, Tara Ali:	THE MOON IN RAHU—An Account of the Bhowal Sannyasi Case	Rs. 25.00
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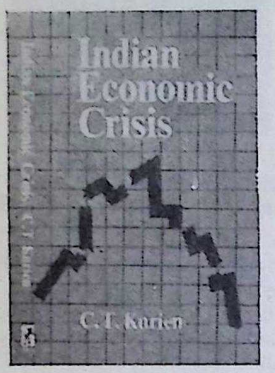
Indian Economic Crisis

C. T. Kurien 1969 Demy 8vo x+124pp SBN 210.22260.3

The Indian economy has vast potentials of growth; but her growth strategy based on borrowed ideologies, borrowed theories and borrowed experiences has made it impossible to recognise them and realise them. This is the author's diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis. The crisis is one of potential dangers and of potential opportunities. It is his belief she will emerge out of it and soon be on the path of unprecedented growth.

The author, Dr. C. T. Kurien is Professor and Head of the Department of Economics at the Madras Christian College. His special field of interest for over ten years has been the study of underdeveloped countries like India both at the theoretical and empirical levels. During 1968-69, Dr. Kurien was a Visiting Research Fellow at Yale University, U.S.A.

The diagnosis of the Indian economic crisis contained in this study is based on a new theoretical insight into the nature and working of the Indian economy as well as on empirical evidence gathered through a field study. Below is an extract from the Book:



Almost from the very beginning the freedom movement in India contained within it strong social and economic urges. There was the growing belief that the emancipation of the country and its masses would come only with the establishment of a new social order, and not merely with the gaining of political independence, however urgent the latter was. As early as 1876 Dadabhai Naoroji had made an attempt to get the people and leaders of the country to realise the utter poverty of the land, and by relating it to the role of the British Raj in India, he had succeeded in linking up the political and economic aspects of the Indian problem long before the freedom movement got under way.

But of course the early years of the freedom movement saw no major proposals for economic reform. In the initial stages, when the leadership of the movement rested with the Western-inspired intelligentsia of the country, the economic aspect remained largely subdued. The Indian leaders of this era were not particularly concerned with any elaborate economic programme. Their economic conceptions were of the vaguest kind, often limited to pointing out how un-British the British were in their policies, including economic policies in India. Because they wanted to see India become a replica of England they attached some importance to the industrialisation of the country. But as a recent historian points out: "While liberal India sighed vaguely for industrialisation and continuously appealed to the Government for facilities for technical education, they had not yet begun to visualise a planned economy in India, or an exploitation of India's national wealth for the benefit of her own people." Hence the impact of liberalism on Indian economic policy is to be seen in a later period, in moderating and balancing the forces that otherwise would have resulted in an aggressive and totalitarian form of economic order. For better or for worse it is the liberal tradition that has so far prevented India from adopting the Russian or Chinese paths to economic development. The liberal influence also dictated that India would go in for a "middle path", and that her anxiety for rapid economic progress would not lead her to discard her belief in order and freedom. In the later debate between individualism and collectivisation the liberal element championed the rights of the individual and made it impossible to go in for a kind of State policy that suppressed the legitimate role of the individual, including his right to own property. What Nehru once said about socialism brings out clearly the influence of liberalism in shaping India's economic policy. "My idea of Socialism", he said "is that every individual in the State should have equal opportunity for progress. I do not at all prefer the State controlling everything, because I attach a value to individual freedom. I do not want State socialism of that extreme kind in which the State is all-powerful and governs practically all activities."

ESCORTS BOOK AWARD 1969

The Fifth Escorts Book Award 1969, was awarded to Mr C K Johri, Associate Director of the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, for his book "UNIONISM IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY", published by Asia Publishing House. The prize consists of Rs. 1000 and is awarded annually by the Delhi Management Association to Indian writers for outstanding contribution to management science in India.

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

Continued from page 1

length by Christian theologians throughout the later centuries; they continue to be debated in our own times. Metaphysically, the most important issue is the one relating to his divinity. Should Christ be looked upon as divine, or should he be regarded as an ideal person merely? Here again the general perspective of devout Christians may be said to be Trinitarian. This does not necessarily imply abandonment of monotheism. Just as the God of popular Hinduism including devotional theism assumes the three forms of Brahma the creator, Vishnu the sustainer and Siva the destroyer of the universe without surrendering his essential unity, similarly the Christian God manifests himself as Christ and as the Holy Spirit as well.

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comments

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The World of Words

"A glance through the book convinces one that it is more than just a catalogue of words and their history. In this respect it lives up to its promise to be a readable book. The origin of words that have suffered deterioration proves interesting reading...The general reader will find the first few chapters of the book of greater interest." AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

R S DINKAR SBN 210.22508.4

Voice of the Himalaya

"This is a collection of poems by the author, translated from his Hindi works. The poet's romantic temper, his modern outlook on life, the flowering of his poetic genius are evident from the thirty-three selections translated into English from Hindi...The poems on Kurukshetra, The Moon and the Muse, Silent Night, Love, Bapu, the Song Unsung, Death, Immortality, will be found particularly interesting."

THE NATIONAL HERALD

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"The vigil wafts an air of fresh air in Indian fiction ...Essentially the vigil is a psychological novel; it is also a rich and honest document of the sacrifice and split amongst kinsmen with the growth of the Congress movement and the extreme revolutionary movement in the early forties in Bihar...This first novel is an achievement and a significant contribution to contemporary Indian fiction."

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CYCLO-FLAME, USA

HENRY W WELLS SBN 210.22620.X

The Classical Drama of the Orient

"...surely few people possess Professor Wells's qualifications to write on the classical drama of the Orient...For three decades he has devoted his life to the drama and poetry of Europe and India. On nearly every page of the present book one confronts simple, yet startling views and opinions. Many plays of the traditional stage of China and Japan are summarized and analysed. Attentive readers will easily detect the spark of genuine inspiration. Scintillating wit, penetrating observations and deep critical insight abound. The book is ideal for use in courses on oriental literature and civilization. The reader of general or world literature will find it a complex delight."

PACIFIC AFFAIRS

SIR C P RAMASWAMY AIYAR SBN 210.27179.5

Biographical Vistas

"The late Sir C P as he was known all over India, combined great erudition with quiet understanding, administrative capacity and his success at the Bar made him known to professional colleagues all over the country...His son has now published his collection of 35 biographical studies...They are wise, witty and packed with shrewd judgment; outstandingly objective in their point of view, they deserve to rank as required reading for every student of modern India."

TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy

Edited by M. V. Mathur & Iqbal Narain 1969 Royal 8vo

xxxvi+530pp SBN 210.22548.3

The book embodies the edited version of the proceedings of a six day seminar on the subject at Jaipur in 1964. The participants were drawn from a wide field which included the academic profession, administration and public life. As many as forty papers based on field research and experience or embodying reflections on the theory and practice of panchayati raj are encompassed within this volume. The contributors deliberate on the basic issue, viz. India faced with the dilemma of democracy versus development, and, by and large, their optimistic conclusion is that co-existence is possible. The present day maladjustment between the pressures of democracy and the demands of development, according to the majority of them, has to be treated as a transitional phenomenon. Below is an extract from one of the essays by Ashok Mehta:

In this Seminar we shall be discussing 'Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy' not as isolated phenomena, but as one single complex of activities. It is claimed that panchayats have existed in India for centuries, and that we are only recreating the classical image of the panchayats. Panchayati Raj is not something new—something exotic like the Soviets of Russia—but it is an effort to rediscover what once served to vitalise the entire nation. I feel, however, that there is a fundamental difference between whatever may have existed in the past and what we are seeking to build up now, a basic difference that we cannot ignore. People have often talked about village republics of ancient India; all they asked for was to be left alone, and he was considered to be a good ruler who left villages to themselves.

Today the villages cannot be left alone; they demand that they be drawn into the whole vortex of change and development; for they know that to be left alone is to stagnate. Then again, in the past there was a certain kind of relationship that prevailed for generations and centuries, it acquired a certain prestige with the passage of time. Society remained stationary, and it could not think in terms of the elements of growth, technological changes and new inputs. We can no longer remain static because three elements now exist that did not operate in the past. First, we are living in a crowded world; second, we are living in a shrinking world and third, we are living in a changing world. A reference has been made to certain British and American experience, but the difference is that we have to achieve these changes in a much shorter time. Time is of crucial importance in the whole process of development and because of this two consequences follow. First, a great amount of intellectual understanding becomes necessary, and it is necessary to recognise the role that intellectuals have to play in the process of change. Secondly, planning is necessary because we have to achieve much more within a limited period. Natural forces, left to themselves, would bring about certain results, but for accelerating growth we have to create a deliberate hot-house atmosphere. Having come late on the development scene, we have both advantages as well as responsibilities and difficulties. We require to evolve a carefully thought-out method for assimilating such knowledge and to develop a willingness to change at a relatively faster rate. The more we have to absorb, the quicker the rate of absorption, the quicker has to be the pace of change. This underscores the decisive difference between panchayats, as they have existed in the past, and the panchayats of the present and the future.

Panchayats can and have to b channels of communications. B whenever I think of communicatio I am reminded of the famous ques tion posed by Ruskin when the first submarine cables were laid betwee England and India. When approach ed by the authorities as to whethe he would like to communicate some thing to India, Ruskin said, "Ha we anything to communicate?" think this is the vital question. Pan chayats are described as organs o implementation, and above all a agents of modernisation. To think of panchayati raj institutions solely as organs for implementing develop mental programmes is to miss the es sence of the matter. We must mak them the agents of modernisation o they will impede the whole proces of transformation.

I must emphasise that panchayati raj institutions did not arise from the need to implement the community development programme. It was while the subject of land reforms was being discussed that it was realised that there was need for reorganisation of land tenure systems, of administration and of the whole social structure. It was a committee set up by the Land Reforms Panel that drew up a rough sketch of the direction in which we were to move. Recognising the merits of this suggestion, the Planning Commission invited Balwantray Mehta to make a thorough and systematic study of the problem. It was out of his report that the whole institutional foliation has emerged. I want to point out that the panchayati raj system was conceived and set up as an instrument of change, of transformation; it was, as it were, going into the very bowels of our system and trying to change it.

I do not agree with some of the views expressed in the three working papers. One of them says that we have to think of these institutions as forces assisting in increasing the pace of democratisation, modernisation, and politicalisation.

I disagree because I feel that democratisation includes politicalisation and modernisation includes the cultural part of politicalisation. So, I would say, the vital element is the organisational aspect of change.

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asia monograph series

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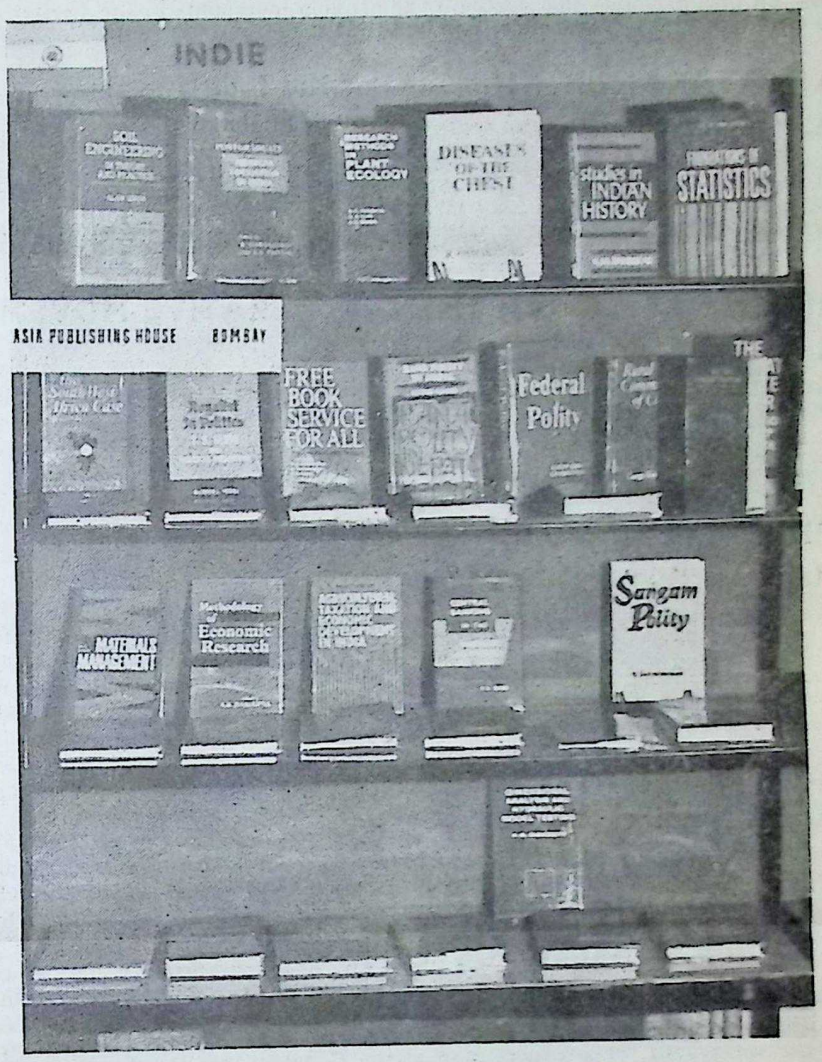
ASIA AT ACADEMIA '69 IN PRAGUE



Asia Books were among those of the ninety-two leading publishers from all over the world shown at the annual ACADEMIA technical book exhibition this Spring. Asia Publishing House were again delighted to accept the invitation of ACADEMIA, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Publishing House, Prague to show a selection of the major books published during the previous year. This year four thousand books from the participating publishers were on display at the historic and beautiful Klementium in Prague and ACADEMIA '69 like its predecessors was a major cultural and educational event in the Czech capital.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

WAQAI—I—MANAZIL—I—RUM Diary of a Journey to Constantinople

by Khwaja Abdul Qadir Ed. Mohibbul Hasan SBN 210.22215.8

Waqai-i-Manzil-i-Rum, a diary of the embassy sent by Tipu Sultan to Constantinople in 1786, contains an account of the activities of the embassy from the time it left Seringapatam until its departure from Basra to Constantinople. It throws light on Tipu Sultan's commercial ambitions in the Persian Gulf and on certain aspects of his administration. It also describes the position of the Indian merchants in the Persian Gulf, the part they played in its economic life, and the social, economic, and political conditions of the Persian Gulf territories at the end of the 18th century.

ARYATARANGINI The Saga of the Indo-Aryans

A. Kalyanaraman SBN 210.22271.9

This book is a stimulating and eminently readable thesis about the origins, the habitat and peregrinations of the people commonly known as Indo-Aryans. The book has been written for the general reader and not for the specialist, although the latter will find much material which can form the basis of further research on this absorbing subject. He traces the movements of the Indo-Aryans and the migration of their culture, language and religion to the west of Sapta Sindhu.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

R. B. Tyagi SBN 210.22596.3

Traces the growth of the cooperative movement since the Saraiya Committee made its recommendations for the development of cooperation in 1946 up to the present time.

It presents a panaromic view of all the deliberations and thinking done on Cooperation since independence. The book is bound to prove very useful in a handy form not only to the trainees of various Cooperative Training Centres at all levels, but also to workers both official as well as non-official, in the field.

PHYSICAL METALLURGY OF IRON AND STEEL

Rajendra Kumar SBN 210.22658.7

Steel in its many forms represents not only the most important group of engineering materials but also a continued challenge to the metal scientist who endeavours to understand the basic principles underlying its behaviour. "The author", says Prof. R. W. K. Honeycombe, Goldsmiths' Professor of Metallurgy, University of Cambridge, "has admirably summarized a large and complex field in a way which will make the book invaluable both as a University text and as a useful reference for metallurgists engaged in research and in the solving of practical problems in the iron and steel industry."

CASTES Old and New

Andre Beteille SBN 210.22203.4

Concerned primarily with probleme of status, this book discusses the changing positions of the Harijans and Adivasis, the middle classes and certain sections of the Indian elite. This collection of essays, written mainly between 1964 and 1966, is essentially an attempt to understand continuity and change in contemporary Indian society.

STUDIES IN ASIAN HISTORY

Indian Council for Cultural Relations SBN 210.22748.6

This volume presents an absorbing account of the proceedings of the first Asian History Congress held at New Delhi in December 1961. The papers read at the Congress and the discussions that ensued reflect the widespread recognition of the need to encourage research and study of the history of the peoples of Asia as a whole in the larger context of the world. This volume forms a very valuable contribution to historical research and will win recognition as such from the world of historians.

ECONOMICS OF IRRIGATION RATES A Study in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

Nasim Ansari SBN 210.98105.9

Irrigation capacity in India has expanded rapidly under the Five Year Plans and the problem of recoupment of costs has become highly important. Irrigation rates have not risen commensurately with the rise in prices, while costs of construction have gone up not only because of the price rise but further owing to the need to undertake increasingly more difficult tasks of construction involving high dams and large reservoirs. The author analyses the essential facts in this major study of a subject of crucial interest and importance.

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Education in Social Change

Edward Eugene Sullivan 1969 Demy 8vo xiix 103pp

That traditional social practices in India are in the process of change is no longer a disputed matter. The direction and degree of change in the thinking of various segments of the society is however, still awaiting more complete documentation. This book is an attempt to help fill that void. It is a study of the social attitudes of an important group in India—her teachers.

Dr. Edward Eugene Sullivan is at present Assistant Professor of Education at the University of Michigan and was engaged, during the summer of 1968 in India for further research on teacher education.

This book will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the study of social change. The author promotes what might be called a "reference group" theory of change. Educators may find the work useful because of the unique perspective used to view education in a society undergoing social change. Below is an extract from the Book:

That the teaching profession is reserved only for high castes is also discounted by the behaviour of the sample. Brahmin trainees were actually in a minority, (30.90%), in comparison with other castes. Educational opportunity in teaching as well as in other areas of study is no longer solely dependent on a person's caste. Individual or family initiative, and the availability of financial assistance now determines who shall receive higher education. Most of the students who were interviewed indicated that they plan to budget their money to help other family members "get education".

While this overall trend toward occupational mobility is meaningful as an index of social change, a more vital problem is associated with the traditional Indian attitude toward certain types of work. The issue centres around the sharp division between intellectual and manual labour. Kabir notes that, "in course of time, manual labour acquired an element of social stigma. Srinivas states that, "doing manual labour is the symbol of lowly status, just as not doing it is the symbol of high status. This attitude was widespread in traditional India. Strict caste norms, according to Ghurye, perpetuated the system for, "no caste would allow its members to take to any calling which was . . . degrading," and "it was not only the . . . social check of one's caste-fellows that acted as a restraint . . . but also the restriction put by other castes. . . ." A Western observer in India is immediately aware of class distinctions connected with various levels of work.

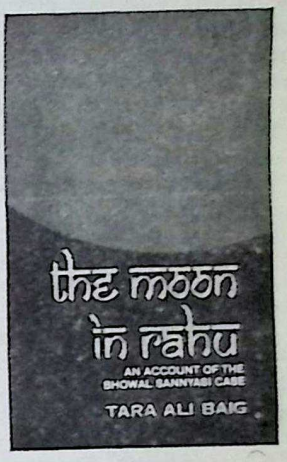
The significance of this phenomenon is hinted at by Srinivas when he points out that, "Indian men are generally illiterate with their hands. . . ." They want jobs that involve white collar work where they can issue orders, supervise others, or otherwise "work" without manual labour. In a country where technical skills are increasingly in demand, where agriculture is the basic means of livelihood, and where a mere subsistence level has not yet been achieved in food production, it would appear that educated "doers" in this area are urgently needed. Gandhi argued that, "in India . . . where more than eighty per cent of the population is agricultural and another ten per cent industrial, it is a crime to make education merely literary . ."

Efforts have been made to improve the programme of rural schools and to set up rural institutes and universities because, "villagers who have been to school show an aversion to agricultural work". The migration of villagers to the cities, to clerical tasks and away from the task of rural renovation is not unique to the last decade.

During the period of British rule nothing was done by way of reforms to change this attitude. On the contrary, behaviour of the British and the nature of the educational institutions they established only reinforced the existing pattern. One of the major criticisms levelled against the British system of education imported to India is that it was too bookish and literary.

Just Published

THE MOON IN RAHU



TARA ALI BAIG tells the enthralling true life story of a man who returned to claim the property which he had forefeited on his alleged death twenty years earlier. He died a day after he won the case. One of the most celebrated law cases in Indian history.

SBN 210.33812.1

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PREVIEWS

OF BOOKS DUE TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY BY ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

THE LEAD ACCUMULATOR

K A Dasoyan & I A Aguf
SBN 210.27168.X

This Monograph discusses in a simple and concise manner recent improvements in the construction of the lead accumulator, especially the technology of its production.

The authors deal elaborately with the main factors limiting the useful life of lead accumulators and review studies that have been carried out in this field in the last ten years.

The authors have devoted a considerable space to studies on the corrosion and deformation of the grid of the positive electrode and also to the electrolytic transport of the components of anodic alloy to the negative electrode. They have used the latest thermodynamic data in carrying out all calculations.

This Monograph will be of considerable practical interest for all those who are engaged in a study of the production and use of lead accumulators. Contents: Double Sulphate Theory 1. Calculations Based on the Activity Theory 2. Corrosion of the Lattice of the Positive Electrode 3. Deformation of the Grid of the Positive Electrode 4. Swelling of the Active Mass of the Positive Electrode 5. Self-Discharge of the Positive Electrode 6. Irreversible Sulphation of the Plates 7. The Mechanism of Action of Expanders. 8. Transference Phenomena in the Accumulator 9. Self-Discharge of the Negative Electrode and Gas Evolution.

(Published)

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

S Divakaran and V K Garg
SBN 210.22569.6

This volume is intended to introduce second and third year students of engineering colleges and polytechnics to "Strength of Materials." The authors have presented the material with a view to helping students to understand the physical and intuitive aspects of the subject. It is the authors' hope that a physical appreciation of the subject based on intuition will appeal to students better and prevent them from viewing it as an unavoidable imposition. It is with this end in view that a very large number of illustrations have been included in the text.

CONTENTS: I. Stress and Strain II Bending of Beams III. Deflection of Beams IV. Principal Planes and Principal stresses and strains V. Fixed Beams VI. Continuous Beams VII. Torsion VIII. Elastic Strain energy IX. Springs X. Columns XI. Thin and thick cylinders XII. Riveted-Joints XIII. Theories of Elastic failure XIV. Plane frames XV. Fundamental of Experimental Stress Analysis.

(Published)

FUNDAMENTALS OF MACHINE DESIGN

K D Sharma
SBN 210.27015.2

Machine design is to-day one of the most important functions of the engineer on account of the progress of intrumentation and automation. In this book, Prof. Sharma has provided a concise yet comprehensive guide to the basic principles of machine design. He begins the book by discussing topics like machine drawing, shop scheme, the designers role and design procedure. Prof. Sharma then proceeds to deal in detail with the various fundamental concepts which every machine designer should bear in mind at all times. Riveted Joints and Knuckle Joints to Shaft Couplings and Clutches are among the numerous topics which are dealt with in an easily understandable manner. Students of engineering and professional design and maintenance engineers, will welcome the clear descriptions and explanations offered by the author. The book will be useful to those interested in all branches of engineering. It has been written with special reference to the needs of students and contains a large number of illustrations as well as examples.

HEAT ENGINES Through Theory and Examples

J S Arwikar and C B Mishra
SBN 210.31219.X

The authors are conscious of a lo felt need, for a book to make go the present deficiency in respect metric units, variety, and coverag A student will find in the pages this work any topic under appli thermodynamics, internal combusti engines and gas turbine, steam e gines and steam turbines, boiler elementary heat transfer, refriger tion, air compressers, etc. This a tempt at bringing together in o volume all the topics necessary t cover the syllabi of our universiti obviates the need to have recourse t several books with diverse notation and conventions, though this ha necessarily increased the size of th book.

THERMODYNAMICS

A P Jambulingam
SBN 210.22532.7

This text-book, in metric units has been written for the undergraduate and postgraduate levels in mechanical engineering. A classical and analytical approach to the subject, it covers also practical applications in internal combustion engineering, gas turbines, steam engineering, refrigeration engineering, airconditioning, heating and ventilation Illustrative and worked examples and exercises to each chapter are intended to help students in grasping the subject matter. The appendixes comprise values of heat combustion, reaction formation and equilibrium constants for different gases. The tables and charts, including compressibility and psychometric chart will help in understanding the thermodynamic properties dealt with, and will be useful in solving problems in internal combustion engines gas turbines, steam engines, refrigera tion and air-conditioning.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 9A AUGUST 1969 18p.

14-8-69
पुस्तकालय
गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय
हरिद्वार

Recent Trends in the CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

R. B. Tyagi 1969 Royal 8vo xvi+476pp

The co-operative movement in India is passing through a period of rapid transition. Great changes are taking place in the credit, marketing and processing spheres of co-operative activity.

This book, by Mr. R. B. Tyagi, senior member of the Rajasthan Co-operative Service, traces the growth of the Co-operative movement since the Saraiya Committee made its recommendation for the development of co-operation in 1946 up to the present time.

It presents a panoramic view of all the deliberations and thinking on co-operation in India since independence. The book will prove invaluable not only to the trainees of various Cooperative Training Institutes at all levels but also to workers in the field. Here are excerpts from the book.

The co-operative movement, which began in this country with the passing of the first Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 mainly with a view to provide agriculturists with institutional facilities for obtaining the capital required for agricultural operations and to save them from the usurious rates of interest charged by the indigenous money-lenders, has now come to be regarded as an instrument of national policy aimed at increasing agricultural production and thereby improving the economic conditions of the rural masses. An indication of this new role of the co-operative movement was given by the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee in its report submitted in 1945 in which it was observed that the most enduring solution for most of the problems of rural economy in general and of agricultural credit in particular lay in the spread of co-operation although it was not possible for the co-operative movement to provide the entire credit. It was also suggested, therefore, that State aid should be given in a much larger quantity than hitherto so that the co-operatives might be enabled to offer better credit facilities to their members.

First Five-Year Plan: The attainment of freedom in 1947 brought about a material change in the conception of governmental functions and the ideal of a welfare state began to influence all activities of the Government. For realising this end it was considered necessary, therefore, to regulate and plan the economic life of the nation so as to augment production, to increase the employment potential and to lay the foundation for a balanced economy. The Planning Commission was, therefore, constituted to formulate and direct the execution of plans calculated to achieve these ends and the result was that in the First Five-Year Plan co-operation was recognised as an "instrument of planned economic action in democracy", combining initiated mutual benefits and social purposes. It was recognised that the co-operative agency was better suited than the State for ensuring proper utilisation of credit for productive purposes. The following targets were, therefore, fixed under the First Five-Year Plan for the provision of co-operative credit:

1. Rs: 100 crores for short-term loans per year at the end of the Plan;
2. Rs: 25 crores as medium-term

Continued on page 2

ASIA BOOKS/JULY 1969

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THE PAIS OF MANIPAL

Selden Menefee 1969 Demy 8vo vi+250pp

The Horatio Alger story of a South Indian family—the Pai family of Manipal—whose phenomenal success is interesting both on its own, like all success stories, but also as an illustration of the kind of entrepreneurship which is to be found in rural India. The story centres around the achievements of Dr. T. M. A. Pai, medical practitioner and a pioneer, whose undaunted courage and extraordinary vision brought about an incredible transformation of Manipal. Here are excerpts from the book:

Crossing the Western Ghats, the high mountain range near the West Coast of South India, you drive through rain forest, past drenched paddy fields and coconut groves, to the little town of Agumbe, Mysore, one of the wettest spots on earth. It rains almost continuously here during the monsoon season, from June to September, averaging over 300 inches a year. Agumbe is also noted for its spectacular sunsets, but during the monsoon the sun is rarely seen.

People here do not let the rain interfere with their daily life. You see them working like huge beetles in the paddy fields, wearing a sort of basket shaped like a turtle shell, made of reeds and leaves sewn together—an ingenous, do-it-yourself raincoat or oversize hat reaching almost to the knees.

From Agumbe you drive down a tortuous road with 14 hairpin curves carefully numbered on painted signs, threading through a hillside rain forest with ferns and moss lining the paved road, to green hills and valleys at the bottom. The road narrows as it passes through farming villages that are strung out on both sides of the pavement, widens to cross the Puthige River, winds through more paddy fields, and suddenly starts uphill. You round a curve and see towering above you on a hill a huge modern building with the sign "Manipal Engineering College". You feel as if you had suddenly jumped from the middle ages into the twentieth century. It is the end of a trip, but only the beginning of a fascinating real-life story.

Here in Manipal, atop a plateau which overlooks the green Arabian Sea a few miles to the west and the blue Western Ghats across the coastal plain to the east, is a unique development in education. On the flat crown of the hill is a group of large plain concrete buildings housing a College of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, the Kasturba General Hospital, hostels for students, a modern high school, the national headquarters of the Syndicate Bank, a recreation hall, a library and modern houses for faculty and townspeople scattered out on all sides. Under construction is a new hotel and residential health center for people from all parts of the country and the world seeking health advice and treatment. In one out-of-the-way-area is a cluster of small industries.

The hill itself is an outcropping of laterite, a soft, porous tan rock which turns black from the monsoon rains (only 120 inches a year here) until it looks like fresh lava on the slopes. On the south slope is a thick jungle of underbrush where cheetahs and leopards used to roam, and jackals are still heard at night. At the foot of the hill beyond the jungle is another college campus, the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College (MGM for short), the first of the higher educational complex here, with over 1,100 students now. Just beyond, on the road to Mangalore, is the town of Udipi, famous among Hindus for its great Krishna Temple and other ancient temples. Here are two more colleges, of Law and Education, belonging to the Manipal group.

This is the locale of a remarkable story—the rise of a village boy and a village family to success in medicine, business, and education on a scale unprecedented in a single generation even in modern democratic India.

Head of this unique family is Dr T M A Pai (pronounced Pie), a country doctor who became a successful banker and then turned his money and talents to building schools and colleges—30 in all today, in Manipal, Udipi and the surrounding region. This educational complex has ... the South Kanara District one ... most advanced parts of India, ... a living monument to the origi... and ability of Dr Pai and his fam...

Dr T M A Pai—Tonse for the vi... area where he was born, Madhava... given name, and Anantha his fa... given name—is a short, stocky ... with close-clipped shock of ... hair, horn-rimmed glasses and a r... smile. He wears Indian ... cotton garments at home, an ... length lungi or dhoti draping his ... When he goes out, on ceremonial ... casions, he wears a high-butto... coat somewhat like Nehru's. ... speaks rapidly and precisely in E... lish, falling back on Kannada ... Konkani at times when talking ... Mysoreans. The visitor's first impr... sion is that he is more interested ... expounding his own views than ... listening to questions, but one ... finds out that he misses very little ... what goes on, and is always open ... new ideas, even in his seventieth y...

Dr Pai heads a large family, all ... whom are involved either in the ... financial enterprises or the educati... complex—or both. He makes the d... sions for his family in the traditi... Indian manner, and once made ... are carried out without ques... Some refer to the Pai "empire" b... is really a joint holding led b... patriarch of unquestioned ability ... authority.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEME... IN INDIA

Continued from page 1

loans per year at the end of the Pl... and

3. Rs: 5 crores as long-term loans ... per year at the end of the Plan.

Stress was laid at the same time, on the need for having an adequately trained staff for facilitating the growth of the co-operative movement. It was, therefore, proposed to expand the existing facilities for the training of co-operative personnel. The need for developing co-operative marketing was also emphasised from the point of view principally of ensuring better prices for agriculturists.

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Studies in ASIAN HISTORY

Indian Council for Cultural Relations 1969 Demy 8vo xii+542pp

This volume presents an absorbing account of the proceedings of the first Asian History Congress held at New Delhi in December 1961. The papers read at the Congress and the discussions that ensued reflect the wide-spread recognition of the need to encourage research and study of the history of the peoples of Asia as a whole in the larger context of the world.

The papers, edited by Mr. K. S. Lal of the Department of History, University of Delhi have been arranged according to the order in which they were read and discussed at the Congress. The large number of participants included distinguished scholars not only from almost all countries of Asia but also from Australia, Europe and America. The papers discussed at the Congress centred on the following themes, movement of peoples and ideas in Asia from the earliest times to the modern period; changing relations between the peoples of Asia; and social, economic and political organisation in different countries and regions of Asia. The volume, containing nearly 50 papers, should serve as a valuable text-book to students at the University level. Below is an extract from one of the papers:

The most astonishing point in Ibn-Shah's chronicle is his paradoxical, fiery attacks against the conqueror, which are given sometimes as comments on the destructive and murderous conquests of Timur and sometimes in resounding poems, particularly in his long poem composed on Timur's death on the 17th of Shaban A.H. 807-17 (February A.D. 1405); it also contains genuine appreciation of the historian for the heroism and greatness of Timur. Indeed Ibn Arab-Shah dilated on the wonderful gifts of Timur and his extraordinary heroism, poetical words which may be considered as the most brilliant description of the qualities of the Tartar conqueror. Moreover, Ibn Arab-Shah gives us a minute picture of the person of the conqueror, which he undoubtely has transmitted from his nearest contemporaries who saw and knew him. It runs as follows: "Timur was very long, with a haughty stature as if he were from the remnant of a giant race, with a large head and a wide forehead, extremely robust with a wonderful constitution, and a white colour a little reddish, a long beard; paralysed and lame in the right leg, his eyes were like two inbrilliant candles, his voice was high, brave, never fearing death, about eighty years of age."

As for the qualities and characteristics of Timur, Ibn Arab-Shah says: "He was like a mute rock, disliking mockery and lies, admires the truth although it may hurt him; and no bad words are admitted in his presence, nor anything about murder, capture, pillage or rape; daring courageous, obeyed, loving the brave and heroes, with rightful ideas and wonderful psychology, a brilliant fortune and steady resolution, which manifests itself especially in great events. He possessed a powerful taste for controversy and a vivid wit; not to be deceived by a knave, nor to be the dupe of an impostor; he could always discriminate between the right and the wrong, and could seize the deceiver through his fine knowledge. Indeed he would have led the stars by his ideas, and could through his good commonsense follow the fortunate star. He loved the learned and sued the friendship of the noble and worthy. Unique in his manners, very deep, difficult to seize his thoughts, nor was it possible to manage him in any way." The historian then tries to analyse the psychology of the conqueror, and the factors of his greatness and glory, and enumerates his great deeds, with the spirit of the true historian and the right critic, thus wiping out with his epilogue the effects of his fugitive attacks on the conqueror, and presenting Timur in a powerful portrait worthy of admiration.

The poetical style and flowery rhetoric may sometimes weaken the vigour of the historical exposition. But this mostly confers on Ibn Arab Shah's narrative a kind of flavour and lustre. Indeed, at the end of his work, the historian himself did not hesitate to point out that, in addition to the valuable lessons taught by the life of Timur, his work contains many flowery and attractive pieces of prose. He says: "Those who would like history must read it repeatedly; those who would like to enjoy beauty and style must gather from its flowers, and those who prefer to study literature must gather the fruits from its gardens, and lastly, those who try to learn from the fortunes of time must contemplate the truth of its events, and those who would like to study throne politics must contemplate the details of its secrets."

The contemporary Arab chronicles seem unanimous in condemning the destructive features of the conquests of Tamerlane. This may seem a sort of national prejudice. But it is nevertheless an exposition—the facts as they were. It is a remarkable fact that the great empires, founded by Tartar conquerors in central and western Asia since Genghis Khan, were void of all steady elements, and were shattered one after the other on the death of their founders. The Empire of Tamerlane extended in about forty years from the Irtish and the Sirdarid in the East to the borders of the Mediterranean in the west, and from the Volga in the North to the shores of the Indian ocean. But, as in the case of the preceding empires, it broke down at the death of its great founder. We must not be astonished at the repetition of this phenomenon. The great empires were nothing but the fruit of momentary military victories, realised by a sweeping conquering genius. Further, this sweeping genius was coupled with a destructive passion which has characterised all Tartar pushes from the 12th to the end of the 14th century.

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PREVIEWS

DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING

S. Batena, T. H. A. Khan, Dr. Siddiqui and Dr. Ramesh Pai

Written specifically as a textbook for nurses, this book outlines the treatment and nursing care of hospitalized adult patients treated either medically or surgically under conditions prevalent in India. It deals in broad terms with the signs, symptoms, diagnostic tests, therapy and preventive measures of common diseases (excluding orthopaedic nursing, eye nursing and tuberculosis) prevalent in this country.

Besides giving a good knowledge of the subject to undergraduate nurses, the book will be of interest to auxiliary nurse midwives and health visitors, and should prove a useful addition to any medical college library.

AN OUTLINE OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

R. A. Jairazbhoy

The present book is written for students of art history rather than for the handful of professionals who make this area of study their life work. Its main hope is that it will remove some of the obstacles that lie in the way of enjoying the particular attributes of Muslim architecture, and will at the same time indicate to a sufficient degree the diffusion, differentiation, and progress of principal types.

By and large only that which is representative of its age or architecturally new and significant is brought into discussion, and wherever possible interpreted in the light of its symbolical, practical, aesthetic or psychological motivation. Side by side with the attempt to define the individual styles precedence is given to problems of origin and influence, so as to clarify what strands went into their making, and to give full credit for the permanence of their ideas. Apart from the deliberate omission of the less inventive buildings of the later years which obviously have no place in such a general survey, the architecture of peripheral areas is omitted. Exceptions to this are made where they have a direct bearing on a leading school (for example, Morocco in the context of Spain, and Turkestan in the content of Iran).

THE WESTERN EDUCATED HINDU WOMAN

Rama Mehta

An exhaustive survey indicative of significant changes in the social and religious values of the Western educated Hindu woman. The impact of western education and new found emancipation of the Hindu woman with the consequent loss of cultural heritage has been brilliantly portrayed by the author. The problem she faced was to communicate her insights and her data in a fashion that had neither the fictive qualities of a novelist nor the pedantic jargon of a social scientist. Mrs. Mehta has tackled that problem with her customary energy and skill.

The present generation of such talented women who are married to leaders of the nation and who are bearing the strain of mediating between their husbands, their families and their children in a rapidly changing society are burdened in, perhaps, an unprecedented fashion. The last decade has seen the deleterious results of a widening gap between the have and have-not nations, as well as between the rich and the poor. It would be equally harmful to allow a comparable gap to develop between women and their fathers, husbands and sons or, for that matter, between the aspirations of educated women and their hopes of realising them.

BUNDELKHAND GRANITES AND ASSOCIATED ROCKS

M. N. Saxena

The present work is, perhaps, the first detailed full length petrological study of the Bundelkhand gneiss and granite, regarded by earlier geologists as the oldest rock in the Archeans of the country and among the oldest rocks of the earth's crust. The author has shown that the Bundelkhand granites are not the oldest rocks of India; that before the emplacement of the granites there were continuous outcrops of metamorphosed sedimentary formations; that these older rocks suffer intense diastrophism before being granitised. In the preparation of this thesis, which covers the Kabrai and Saprar Dam areas of Bundelkhand, critical specimens numbering about 300 were collected by the author in the field with special emphasis in the gradational samples along and across the strike. He also prepared a large number of their sections and carried out the chemical analysis of eight samples. The author has illustrated his study with a number of line drawings, and 27 full page photographic plates of the out crops and sections of the rocks.

ESSAYS IN POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

A Appadorai

The essays brought together in the volume raise fundamental questions in politics and international relations, more specially on the foreign policy of India. Does Sir Henry Maine's Law that society moves from status to contract still hold good, or, are we moving from contract to function? Does planning in India need statutory basis? Was Jawaharlal Nehru an original political thinker or is his contribution primarily in choosing between political ideals already known and educating the people on the political ideas most suitable to India? Is the Sarvodaya ideal a practicable one? Has India's foreign policy served national interest or does it require re-orientation in order that it may further national interests better? Is a World State desirable and practicable?

Printed by Mrs. Lily P. Jayasinghe at the Popular Press (Bom.) Private Ltd., 35C, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34 WB, and published by her at Bombay on behalf of P. S. Jayasinghe, Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Editor: P. S. Jayasinghe.

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The Asia Bulletin

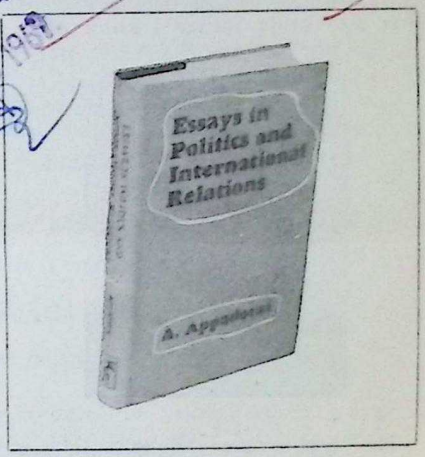
A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 10 SEPTEMBER 1969 18p.

Essays in Politics and International Relations

A Appadorai 1969 Demy 8vo 288pp SBN 210.98160.1

Dr. A Appadorai, now visiting Professor at the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, was former Director of the Institute, and Secretary-General of the Indian Council of World Affairs. In this book he presents 12 competently written essays, ranging over such themes as planning, sarvodaya, the political ideas of Nehru, Indian diplomacy, foreign policy and technology and international cooperation. They reflect the recent developments of politics and international relations in developing India. Author of a variety of books around this theme, delegate to the U. N. Gen. Assembly and the Bandung Conference in 1955, he is eminently qualified to write this book and provides a useful introduction to the subject. Here are excerpts from the book:



The country, broadly speaking, has accepted a socialist society as its goal. It is disheartening, however, that there has been no adequate comprehension of what socialism would, or should mean in the context of our experience. The barrenness of much of the thinking in social sciences in India, which cannot be doubted, has resulted from the tendency to adopt concepts from other countries without reallzing that those concepts had been evolved in those countries from their experience; we must evolve concepts from a study of our social, economic, and political environment if they are to be guidelines to our development. Thus nationalization of the means of production was associated with British thinking on socialism in conditions when (a) optimum production was not the main concern of British society and government but a more just distribution and (b) when adequate trained personnel were available to the British Government to run industries if a decision were taken to nationalize them, but when the objective of a more just distribution has been achieved there has been serious rethinking—as evidenced from the thinking in the Labour Party since 1945—whether after all nationalization is the key to socialism.

I suggest that, as the words society and social imply, a socialist society has two key ideas: (i) society should so organize its resources, material and human, that optimum use can be made of them and the maximum social good may be brought about; and (ii) exploitation must not be permitted—the exploitation of the poor by the rich, of the weak by the strong, of the individual by society. Let us not forget that a sense of community is the essence of social organization, and that rules out exploitation if only because harmony in society cannot develop under exploitation of any kind. If these are accepted as basic to socialism, whether nationalization should apply to all or specific industries is a pragmatic question. The stepping up of production being, by common consent, of paramount importance at the present stage of our economic growth (in order that there may be sufficient for adequate distribution), the government should arrange expert studies to find out with reference to specific industries under what kind of ownership and management (State, private, or shared) the necessary capital, managerial ability, and the incentives to optimum production will be available. If such expert studies reveal the need for nationalizing all (or some or none), let a decision be taken on the basis of such expert investigation: here is a fruitful field for the Planning Commission to contribute towards proper planning.

Allied to this is the problem of distribution. The ideal of equality in social theory—so valuable as a concept—has somehow been grossly misunderstood. That theory, I suggest, does not demand absolute equality of income; even if it is demanded, it will be impracticable. "Render possessions ever so equal," said Hume, "men's differences of art, care, and industry will immediately break that equality." What social theory demands really is (a) equality up to a minimum of food, shelter, clothing, health, and education, the precise content of the minimum being determined in accordance with the economic growth of the community at a particular stage of development; (b) higher income above that minimum provided the receipt of such higher income is justified in terms of the

Continued on page 7

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ON LOSING A FRIEND

Professor Humayun Kabir is no more. Death struck him on August 18, 1969 in New Delhi. He was 63.

I remember him not as a Minister under Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri but as a scholar, poet and author. Prof. Kabir has done more for Indian publishing industry than any other Indian I know of.

He took a great delight in seeing good Indian books and knew a great deal of the technical problems involved in book printing in India. A discussion with him on book production was always lively and he felt deeply that the Government of India was not doing anything to promote the sale of books abroad.

To Prof. Kabir must go the credit of establishing Indian Institutes of Technology at various centres in India. Once he narrated to me how he began the process, when as a Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, he happened to see a large sum of money contributed by U.S.S.R. to UNESCO lying untouched. He opted to use it in India. Thus the I.I.T. was established in Bombay to be followed by the establishment of other centres through the contributions of the U.K., West Germany and U.S.A.

He was a great reader and lover of books and I recall with pride the discussions I had with him before publication of his works, INDIAN HERITAGE and others. The last time I met him was a few days before his death when he was working on his new book, CONGRESS IDEOLOGY.

Alas, the country has lost a great son. I have lost a friend.

P. S. Jayasinghe

SOME ASPECTS OF THE STRUCTURE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY 1947-48 to 1961-62.

P. V. John 1969 Demy 8vo xvi+326pp

This book presents a comprehensive picture of Indian agriculture economy during a crucial period in its development—1947-48 to 1960-61— a period of sizeable advancement which stands in striking contrast to th stagnation of the preceding four or five decades. It re-examines the factors re sponsible for these changes. The study covers the period 1947-48 to 1961-62 The early part of this period bears all the impacts of War and Partition not to mention the low levels and the small rates of change of the crucial variables which were the results of stagnation. The latter part represents the emergency of a new resilience which, after some unfortunate years (1962-66), was destined to re-emerge into what is now being termed as the agricultural break-through. The early beginnings of this agricultural re volution are already visible in Dr. John's treatment of the agricultural economy. Below is an extract from the Book:—

Shortage of land: The particular case to which this study relates is that of India which is an example of a relatively overpopulated and underdeveloped economy. In such countries the land-man ratio is already adverse; the pressure of population on land is great and it is not easy to "extend the frontier" for want of suitable land for cultivation. It may, however, be possible if additional facilities in the form of irrigation, etc., are provided to reclaim land hitherto considered as waste and to undertake double cropping in areas which at present are subject only to single cropping. But even where effort is intensified on this front and steps for reclamation and irrigation are taken, it still remains true that opportunities for extending cultivation to such areas are limited. Hence, in order to have larger output, greater emphasis has to be simultaneously placed on increasing yields per acre.

Low Agricultural Productivity: With underdeveloped economies is usually associated a low productivity per acre as well as per worker in agriculture. This, among other things, is mainly due to the low level of capital used per acre and the general backwardness of the agricultural techniques. In this phenomenon, it has been said, lies the best hope of raising the standard of living in most of these countries as the backwardness of their agricultural techniques makes spectacular advances in production possible at relatively low cost.

One may list a number of causes as responsible for the backwardness agriculture which derives from t backwardness of technique. One more of these causes may be pred minant at a particular time. F example, it is possible to think countries in which the main obstacl to growth are institutional, like un settled government or adverse ten ancy laws. If changes were made i these institutions, more knowledg and capital would be forthcoming. I is also possible to think of countries where institutions are hardly any barrier and the principal shortage is of capital. There may be yet other countries where agriculture suffers from an absence of knowledge about better technique or non-availability of better seeds, fertilisers, and other inputs.

Indian Agriculture: In India, till recently, all these factors have been existing together. The tenancy laws were oppressive in most parts of the country in the sense that they created insecurity of tenure and high rents. Because of this there was little scope for net investment or ploughback. The nature of inheritance laws which encouraged both subdivision and fragmentation of holdings was another stumbling block in the path of progress. Even on the organizational side institutions of local self-government such as the "Panchayat", at one time said to be quite a force, had lost their resilience and dynamic nature. Under this institutional set-up, the cultivators had neither the means nor the incentives for investment and expansion.

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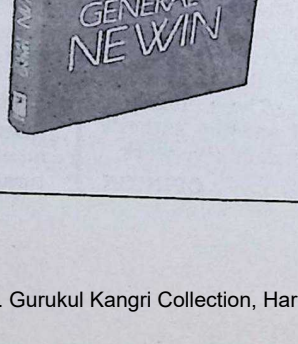

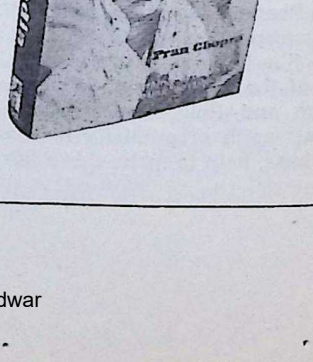

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MEDIEVAL INDIA-A Miscellany Vol I

Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University 1969 Royal 8vo

Medieval India is a quarterly relating to medieval Indian history. It is compiled by the history section of the Aligarh Muslim University. It aims to promote study and research in the history of the Indian people in all its divisive and manifold aspects—political, social, economic and cultural. A useful work for librarians and researchers in Indian studies. SBN 210.22615.3

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R N Sharma 1969 Demy 8vo xiv + 460 pp

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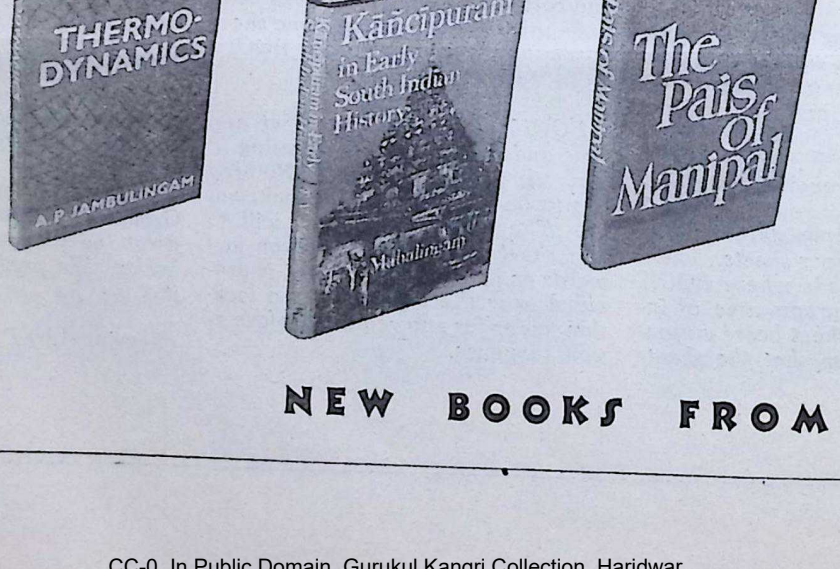

NEW BOOKS FROM ASIA

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The Biggest Minority

by Frank Moraes

To talk of a secular State, of unity and of national integration may be soothing to one's ego, but the mere chanting of these phrases does not bring these facts into being. The very phrase Hindu-Muslim unity, subconsciously accepts the fact of divisiveness. So does the phrase, unity in diversity. M R A Baig, who retired a few years ago from the Foreign Service as Ambassador in Iran, brings the point out well in his recollections entitles "In Different Saddles." In India the problem, for obvious reasons, is far more complicated. Hinduism, to quote Dr Radhakrishnan, is "a mighty forest with a thousand waving arms." But along side this mosaic is the monotheism of over fifty million Muslims population in the world.

Experience, however, shows that it is not sufficient to be secular religiously. One must be secular nationally. Baig makes the point forcefully in his book and develops it convincingly. He categorises the secularism prevailing in India as negative secularism "with each variety of Indian safe in his own different little slot," and pleads for positive secularism which implies decommunalism and deprovincialising. The psychology of a country, he argues, does not change by itself but has to be changed by carefully thoughout and energetically carried directions.

Baig, a Muslim, is strongly critical of the Muslims who in the 1950s prevented Parliament from passing a civil code applicable to all Indian citizens instead of the Hindu Code Bill. The Muslims cannot have it both ways, he points out. They cannot behave as a minority themselves and then expect the Hindus not to behave as a majority. It is to the Muslims' advantage to end the majority-minority mentality. Indian democracy should represent the views of the cross section, not of the largest section.

Writing from his diplomatic experience, Baig is of the view that Western and Christian countries are little concerned with our secularism. In fact most of them, for purposes of counterpoise with Pakistan, would prefer to label India as Hindu. "That Pakistan is Muslim and India is Hindu is easy to understand," writes Baig. "But that Pakistan is Muslim and India is Indian is confusing." And yet if secularism means anything it is this quality of Indianness which we have still to achieve. From my own observation I would say that the minority who think as Indians are mostly the more modern-minded and forward-looking who while respecting tradition, have no use for obselete ways of thinking and living. They realise and accept that democracy does not signify the terrorism of the majority. But equally democracy, they know, is not the tyranny of the minorities.

(Extracts reproduced by courtesy of The Indian Express)

ESSAYS IN POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Continued from page 1

social function performed by those who receive such higher income. A Prime Minister should have a more spacious house than, say, a teacher; the additional rooms are justified by the social function he performs. Again if, for example, in our present stage of economic development, we need more qualified technicians to step up production, a higher salary has to be paid to them as compared, say, with clerks, I would say, that that disparity is socially justified. The doctrine laid down at Bhuvaneshwar that "privilege, disparities...should be eliminated," I suggest, needs modification. Equality undoubtedly demands a lot of levelling; we are witnessing what is nothing but vulgarity in the way the rich live; ostentatious living amidst poverty is a social crime and should be dealt with as such; but that does not justify the forgetting of fundamental principles of social organisation and adopting the other extreme of calling for the elimination of disparities. Here again is a fruitful field for study for the Planning Commission, at the present stage of economic development, say till 1975, (a) what should be the basic minimum for all, and (b) to what extend can disparities, judged by social function, exist?

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PREVIEWS

DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST

M S Agwani

A major study of the developments in the Arab world which are causing concern not only to the West but also neighbouring nations. The rapid growth of Arab Communist Parties, their ceaseless struggle against other political parties, all this is carefully examined against the inflamed situation in the Arab World, especailly since the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. The growth of Communism in this part of the world is seen against the background of the total dependence on Soviet arms to which most of the countries have bound themselves, the build-up of Soviet naval power in the Mediterranean in recent months; it is the combination of all these elements which is so alarming a development in the Middle East.

Dr Agwani of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, is the author of the well received THE LEBANESE CRISIS 1958 (Asia, Rs. 25/-) and has produced a definitive study of the growth of Communism in the area, he is concerned with facts rather than speculation and his book is therefore all the more welcome.

SBN 210.98157.1

INDIAN EXTRADITION LAW

R C Hingorani

A timely and up-to-date work by a University Professor of Law. It deals not only with Indian law, but also international law and practice. Of the books available on extradition law this must rank as one of the best and most balanced for students, lawyers and researchers.

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DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT

J P. Jain

Major documents, many never before available in English—full texts of treatises, policy statements, interviews, articles and speeches are collected in this book to provide a truly authoritative look at the origins and rapid growth of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Unlike the NATO Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has received little attention from serious writers and researchers until now and as a result is still shrouded in mystery in the West. Mr Jain performs a valuable service in collecting all the important documents in one handy volume. The Soviet Union's right to station its forces in member countries, the German question, European security and disarmament are among the topics of continuing importance on which pertinent documentary information is provided. All the documents are arranged in logical sequence and a short introduction clarifying the main issues precede the documentary narrative.

SBN 210.98156.3

THE WESTERN EDUCATED HINDU WOMAN

Rama Mehta

A major survey of the quiet revolution which has been going on in India for some time under the influence of Western education. A woman Prime Minister may still seem a comtroversial, certainly novel, choice in the West but in India it is taken quite normally.

Indian women—the Western educated among them—played leading roles in the country's independence movement and in public life generally since then. Over the years the number of Indian women with western education has multiplied rapidly and the growth of modern Western oriented education in India has been rapid in recent years. The author deals with the significant changes in the sense of social and religious values held by the educated Hindu woman, not to mention the loss of cultural identity which is inevitable. The Western educated Hindu woman is in fact a potter to the future of India; such is the speed and scale of the spread of education that even women in rural areas are now within reach of it.

SBN 210.22251.4

RECALL LAPSE IN DEMOGRAPHIC ENQUIRIES

R K Som

An invaluable book for all students of demographic problems in the developing countries by the Head of the Demographic Section of the U N Economic Commission for Africa. The first chapter provides a theoretical framework for a study of the non-sampling errors and biases in collected data. The other chapters deal successively with the analysis of recall lapse in data on current births and deaths, historical fertility, employment and morbidity. The conclusions are brilliantly summed up in the last chapter.

Prof D V Glass, Chairman, Population Investigation Committee, U K say, "Should like very much to have our post-graduate demography students have access to this report. It puts together in comprehensive and at the same time compact form a most important range of considerations and data. There is no other document which would give them what you have provided."

SBN 210.98167.9

Printed by Mrs. Lily P. Jayasinghe at the Popular Press (Bom.) Private Ltd., 35C, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34 WB, and published by her at Bombay on behalf of P. S. Jayasinghe, Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Editor: P. S. Jayasinghe.

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The Asia Bulletin

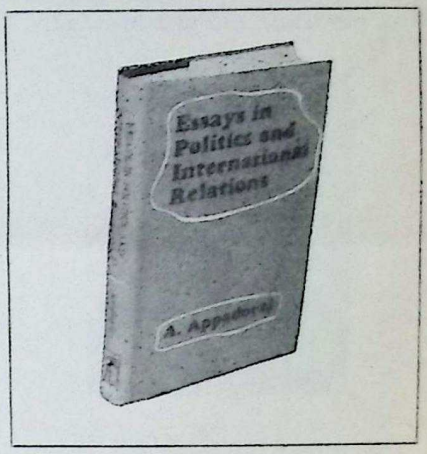
A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 10 SEPTEMBER 1969 18p.

Essays in Politics and International Relations

A. Appadorai 1969 Demy 8vo 288pp SBN 210.98160.1

Dr. A Appadorai, now visiting Professor at the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, was former Director of the Institute, and Secretary-General of the Indian Council of World Affairs. In this book he presents 12 competently written essays, ranging over such themes as planning, sarvodaya, the political ideas of Nehru, Indian diplomacy, foreign policy and technology and international cooperation. They reflect the recent developments of politics and international relations in developing India. Author of a variety of books around this theme, delegate to the U. N. Gen. Assembly and the Bandung Conference in 1955, he is eminently qualified to write this book and provides a useful introduction to the subject. Here are excerpts from the book:



The country, broadly speaking, has accepted a socialist society as its goal. It is disheartening, however, that there has been no adequate comprehension of what socialism would, or should mean in the context of our experience. The barrenness of much of the thinking in social sciences in India, which cannot be doubted, has resulted from the tendency to adopt concepts from other countries without realizing that those concepts had been evolved in those countries from their experience; we must evolve concepts from a study of our social, economic, and political environment if they are to be guidelines to our development. Thus nationalization of the means of production was associated with British thinking on socialism in conditions when (a) optimum production was not the main concern of British society and government but a more just distribution and (b) when adequate trained personnel were available to the British Government to run industries if a decision were taken to nationalize them, but when the objective of a more just distribution has been achieved there has been serious rethinking—as evidenced from the thinking in the Labour Party since 1945—whether after all nationalization is the key to socialism.

I suggest that, as the words society and social imply, a socialist society has two key ideas: (i) society should so organize its resources, material and human, that optimum use can be made of them and the maximum social good may be brought about; and (ii) exploitation must not be permitted—the exploitation of the poor by the rich, of the weak by the strong, of the individual by society. Let us not forget that a sense of community is the essence of social organization, and that rules out exploitation if only because harmony in society cannot develop under exploitation of any kind. If these are accepted as basic to socialism, whether nationalization should apply to all or specific industries is a pragmatic question. The stepping up of production being, by common consent, of paramount importance at the present stage of our economic growth (in order that there may be sufficient for adequate distribution), the government should arrange expert studies to find out with reference to specific industries under what kind of ownership and management (State, private, or shared) the necessary capital, managerial ability, and the incentives to optimum production will be available. If such expert studies reveal the need for nationalizing all (or some or none), let a decision be taken on the basis of such expert investigation: here is a fruitful field for the Planning Commission to contribute towards proper planning.

Allied to this is the problem of distribution. The ideal of equality in social theory—so valuable as a concept—has somehow been grossly misunderstood. That theory, I suggest, does not demand absolute equality of income; even if it is demanded, it will be impracticable. "Render possessions ever so equal," said Hume, "men's differences of art, care, and industry will immediately break that equality." What social theory demands really is (a) equality up to a minimum of food, shelter, clothing, health, and education, the precise content of the minimum being determined in accordance with the economic growth of the community at a particular stage of development; (b) higher income above that minimum provided the receipt of such higher income is justified in terms of the

Continued on page 7

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ON LOSING A FRIEND

Professor Humayun Kabir is no more. Death struck him on August 18, 1969 in New Delhi. He was 63.

I remember him not as a Minister under Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri but as a scholar, poet and author. Prof. Kabir has done more for Indian publishing industry than any other Indian I know of.

He took a great delight in seeing good Indian books and knew a great deal of the technical problems involved in book printing in India. A discussion with him on book production was always lively and he felt deeply that the Government of India was not doing anything to promote the sale of books abroad.

To Prof. Kabir must go the credit of establishing Indian Institutes of Technology at various centres in India. Once he narrated to me how he began the process, when as a Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, he happened to see a large sum of money contributed by U.S.S.R. to UNESCO lying untouched. He opted to use it in India. Thus the I.I.T. was established in Bombay to be followed by the establishment of other centres through the contributions of the U.K., West Germany and U.S.A.

He was a great reader and lover of books and I recall with pride the discussions I had with him before publication of his works, INDIAN HERITAGE and others. The last time I met him was a few days before his death when he was working on his new book, CONGRESS IDEOLOGY.

Alas, the country has lost a great son. I have lost a friend.

P. S. Jayasinghe

SOME ASPECTS OF THE STRUCTURE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY 1947-48 to 1961-62.

P. V. John 1969 Demy 8vo xvi+326pp

This book presents a comprehensive picture of Indian agricultu economy during a crucial period in its development—1947-48 to 1960-61 a period of sizeable advancement which stands in striking contrast to t stagnation of the preceding four or five decades. It re-examines the factors sponsible for these changes. The study covers the period 1947-48 to 1961-6 The early part of this period bears all the impacts of War and Partitio not to mention the low levels and the small rates of change of the crue variables which were the results of stagnation. The latter part represe the emergency of a new resilience which, after some unfortunate ye (1962-66), was destined to re-emerge into what is now being termed as t agricultural break-through. The early beginnings of this agricultural r volution are already visible in Dr. John's treatment of the agricultu economy. Below is an extract from the Book:—

Shortage of land: The particular case to which this study relates is that of India which is an example of a relatively overpopulated and underdeveloped economy. In such countries the land-man ratio is already adverse; the pressure of population on land is great and it is not easy to "extend the frontier" for want of suitable land for cultivation. It may, however, be possible if additional facilities in the form of irrigation, etc., are provided to reclaim land hitherto considered as waste and to undertake double cropping in areas which at present are subject only to single cropping. But even where effort is intensified on this front and steps for reclamation and irrigation are taken, it still remains true that opportunities for extending cultivation to such areas are limited. Hence, in order to have larger output, greater emphasis has to be simultaneously placed on increasing yields per acre.

Low Agricultural Productivity: With underdeveloped economies is usually associated a low productivity per acre as well as per worker in agriculture. This, among other things, is mainly due to the low level of capital used per acre and the general backwardness of the agricultural techniques. In this phenomenon, it has been said, lies the best hope of raising the standard of living in most of these countries as the backwardness of their agricultural techniques makes spectacular advances in production possible at relatively low cost.

One may list a number of causes as responsible for the backwardness agriculture which derives from backwardness of technique. One more of these causes may be pre minant at a particular time. F example, it is possible to think countries in which the main obstac to growth are institutional, like u settled government or adverse te ancy laws. If changes were made these institutions, more knowled and capital would be forthcoming. is also possible to think of countri where institutions are hardly a barrier and the principal shortage of capital. There may be yet oth countries where agriculture suffe from an absence of knowledge abo better technique or non-availabili of better seeds, fertilisers, and oth inputs.

Indian Agriculture: In India, t recently, all these factors have be existing together. The tenancy la were oppressive in most parts of th country in the sense that they created insecurity of tenure and high rent Because of this there was little scop for net investment or ploughback The nature of inheritance laws whic encouraged both subdivision and frag mentation of holdings was anothe stumbling block in the path of pro gress. Even on the organizational side institutions of local self-governmen such as the "Panchayat", at one tim said to be quite a force, had lost thei resilience and dynamic nature. Und this institutional set-up, the cultiva tors had neither the means nor th incentives for investment and expan sion.

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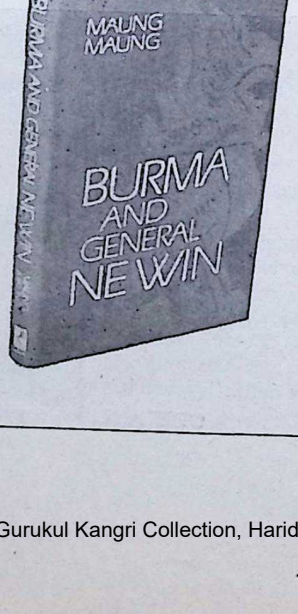

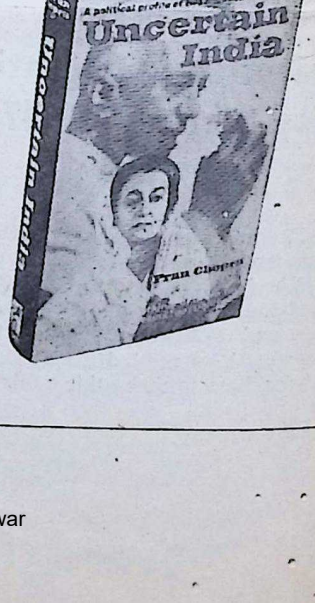

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MEDIEVAL INDIA-A Miscellany Vol I

Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University 1969 Royal 8vo

Medieval India is a quarterly relating to medieval Indian history. It is compiled by the history section of the Aligarh Muslim University. It aims to promote study and research in the history of the Indian people in all its divisive and manifold aspects—political, social, economic and cultural. A useful work for librarians and researchers in Indian studies. SBN 210.22615.3

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R N Sharma 1969 Demy 8vo xiv + 460 pp

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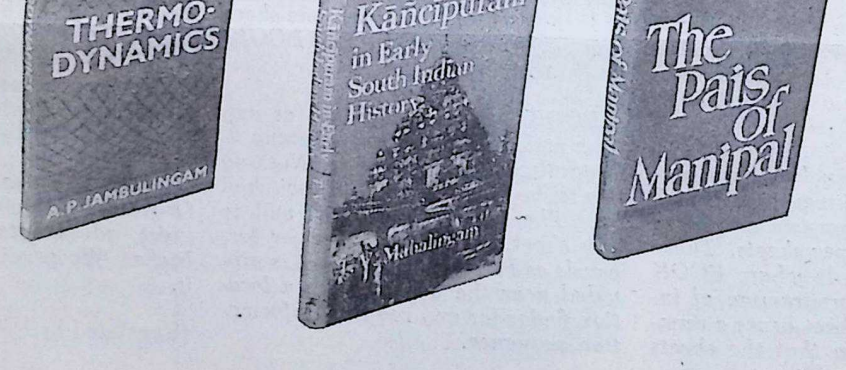

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The Biggest Minority

by Frank Moraes

To talk of a secular State, of unity and of national integration may be soothing to one's ego, but the mere chanting of these phrases does not bring these facts into being. The very phrase Hindu-Muslim unity, subconsciously accepts the fact of divisiveness. So does the phrase, unity in diversity. M R A Baig, who retired a few years ago from the Foreign Service as Ambassador in Iran, brings the point out well in his recollections entitles "In Different Saddles." In India the problem, for obvious reasons, is far more complicated. Hinduism, to quote Dr Radhakrishnan, is "a mighty forest with a thousand waving arms." But along side this mosaic is the monotheism of over fifty million Muslims population in the world.

Experience, however, shows that it is not sufficient to be secular religiously: One must be secular nationally. Baig makes the point forcefully in his book and develops it convincingly. He categorises the secularism prevailing in India as negative secularism "with each variety of Indian safe in his own different little slot," and pleads for positive secularism which implies decommunalism and deprovincialising. The psychology of a country, he argues, does not change by itself but has to be changed by carefully thoughout and energetically carried directions.

Baig, a Muslim, is strongly critical of the Muslims who in the 1950s prevented Parliament from passing a civil code applicable to all Indian citizens instead of the Hindu Code Bill. The Muslims cannot have it both ways, he points out. They cannot behave as a minority themselves and then expect the Hindus not to behave as a majority. It is to the Muslims' advantage to end the majority-minority mentality. Indian democracy should represent the views of the cross section, not of the largest section.

Writing from his diplomatic experience, Baig is of the view that Western and Christian countries are little concerned with our secularism. In fact most of them, for purposes of counterpoise with Pakistan, would prefer to label India as Hindu. "That Pakistan is Muslim and India is Hindu is easy to understand," writes Baig. "But that Pakistan is Muslim and India is Indian is confusing." And yet if secularism means anything it is this quality of Indianness which we have still to achieve. From my own observation I would say that the minority who think as Indians are mostly the more modern-minded and forward-looking who while respecting tradition, have no use for obselete ways of thinking and living. They realise and accept that democracy does not signify the terrorism of the majority. But equally democracy, they know, is not the tyranny of the minorities.

(Extracts reproduced by courtesy of The Indian Express)

ESSAYS IN POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Continued from page 1

social function performed by those who receive such higher income. A Prime Minister should have a more spacious house than, say, a teacher; the additional rooms are justified by the social function he performs. Again if, for example, in our present stage of economic development, we need more qualified technicians to step up production, a higher salary has to be paid to them as compared, say, with clerks, I would say, that that disparity is socially justified. The doctrine laid down at Bhuvaneshwar that "privilege, disparities...should be eliminated," I suggest, needs modification. Equality undoubtedly demands a lot of levelling; we are witnessing what is nothing but vulgarity in the way the rich live; ostentatious living amidst poverty is a social crime and should be dealt with as such; but that does not justify the forgetting of fundamental principles of social organisation and adopting the other extreme of calling for the elimination of disparities. Here again is a fruitful field for study for the Planning Commission, at the present stage of economic development, say till 1975, (a) what should be the basic minimum for all, and (b) to what extend can disparities, judged by social function, exist?

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COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST

M S Agwani

A major study of the developments in the Arab world which are causing concern not only to the West but also neighbouring nations. The rapid growth of Arab Communist Parties, their ceaseless struggle against other political parties, all this is carefully examined against the inflamed situation in the Arab World, especailly since the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. The growth of Communism in this part of the world is seen against the background of the total dependence on Soviet arms to which most of the countries have bound themselves, the build-up of Soviet naval power in the Mediterranean in recent months; it is the combination of all these elements which is so alarming a development in the Middle East.

Dr Agwani of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, is the author of the well received THE LEBANESE CRISIS 1958 (Asia, Rs. 25/-) and has produced a definitive study of the growth of Communism in the area, he is concerned with facts rather than speculation and his book is therefore all the more welcome.

SBN 210.98157.1

INDIAN EXTRADITION LAW

R C Hingorani

A timely and up-to-date work by a University Professor of Law. It deals not only with Indian law, but also international law and practice. Of the books available on extradition law this must rank as one of the best and most balanced for students, lawyers and researchers.

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DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT

J P. Jain

Major documents, many never before available in English—full texts of treatises, policy statements, interviews, articles and speeches are collected in this book to provide a truly authoritative look at the origins and rapid growth of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Unlike the NATO Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has received little attention from serious writers and researchers until now and as a result is still shrouded in mystery in the West. Mr Jain performs a valuable service in collecting all the important documents in one handy volume. The Soviet Union's right to station its forces in member countries, the German question, European security and disarmament are among the topics of continuing importance on which pertinent documentary information is provided. All the documents are arranged in logical sequence and a short introduction clarifying the main issues precede the documentary narrative.

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THE WESTERN EDUCATED HINDU WOMAN

Rama Mehta

A major survey of the quiet revolution which has been going on in India for some time under the influence of Western education. A woman Prime Minister may still seem a comtroversial, certainly novel, choice in the West but in India it is taken quite normally.

Indian women—the Western educated among them—played leading roles in the country's independence movement and in public life generally since then. Over the years the number of Indian women with western education has multiplied rapidly and the growth of modern Western oriented education in India has been rapid in recent years. The author deals with the significant changes in the sense of social and religious values held by the educated Hindu woman, not to mention the loss of cultural identity which is inevitable. The Western educated Hindu woman is in fact a pointer to the future of India; such is the speed and scale of the spread of education that even women in rural areas are now within reach of it.

SBN 210.22251.4

RECALL LAPSE IN DEMOGRAPHIC ENQUIRIES

R K Som

An invaluable book for all students of demographic problems in the developing countries by the Head of the Demographic Section of the U N Economic Commission for Africa. The first chapter provides a theoretical framework for a study of the non-sampling errors and biases in collected data. The other chapters deal successively with the analysis of recall lapse in data on current births and deaths, historical fertility, employment and morbidity. The conclusions are brilliantly summed up in the last chapter.

Prof D V Glass, Chairman, Population Investigation Committee, U K say, "Should like very much to have our post-graduate demography students have access to this report. It puts together in comprehensive and at the same time compact form a most important range of considerations and data. There is no other document which would give them what you have provided."

SBN 210.98167.9

Printed by Mrs. Lily P. Jayasinghe at the Popular Press (Bom.) Private Ltd., 35C, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34 WB, and published by her at Bombay on behalf of P. S. Jayasinghe, Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Editor: P. S. Jayasinghe.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

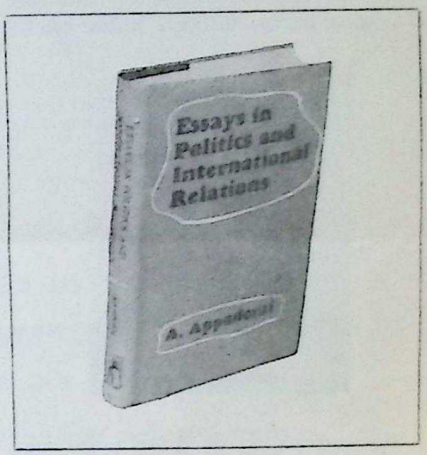
VOL. XV NO. 10 SEPTEMBER 1969 18p.

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय हरिद्वार

Essays in Politics and International Relations

A Appadorai 1969 Demy 8vo 288pp SBN 210.98160.1

Dr. A Appadorai, now visiting Professor at the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, was former Director of the Institute, and Secretary-General of the Indian Council of World Affairs. In this book he presents 12 competently written essays, ranging over such themes as planning, sarvodaya, the political ideas of Nehru, Indian diplomacy, foreign policy and technology and international cooperation. They reflect the recent developments of politics and international relations in developing India. Author of a variety of books around this theme, delegate to the U. N. Gen. Assembly and the Bandung Conference in 1955, he is eminently qualified to write this book and provides a useful introduction to the subject. Here are excerpts from the book:



The country, broadly speaking, has accepted a socialist society as its goal. It is disheartening, however, that there has been no adequate comprehension of what socialism would, or should mean in the context of our experience. The barrenness of much of the thinking in social sciences in India, which cannot be doubted, has resulted from the tendency to adopt concepts from other countries without reallzing that those concepts had been evolved in those countries from their experience; we must evolve concepts from a study of our social, economic, and political environment if they are to be guidelines to our development. Thus nationalization of the means of production was associated with British thinking on socialism in conditions when (a) optimum production was not the main concern of British society and government but a more just distribution and (b) when adequate trained personnel were available to the British Government to run industries if a decision were taken to nationalize them, but when the objective of a more just distribution has been achieved there has been serious rethinking—as evidenced from the thinking in the Labour Party since 1945—whether after all nationalization is the key to socialism.

I suggest that, as the words society and social imply, a socialist society has two key ideas: (i) society should so organize its resources, material and human, that optimum use can be made of them and the maximum social good may be brought about; and (ii) exploitation must not be permitted—the exploitation of the poor by the rich, of the weak by the strong, of the individual by society. Let us not forget that a sense of community is the essence of social organization, and that rules out exploitation if only because harmony in society cannot develop under exploitation of any kind. If these are accepted as basic to socialism, whether nationalization should apply to all or specific industries is a pragmatic question. The stepping up of production being, by common consent, of paramount importance at the present stage of our economic growth (in order that there may be sufficient for adequate distribution), the government should arrange expert studies to find out with reference to specific industries under what kind of ownership and management (State, private, or shared) the necessary capital, managerial ability, and the incentives to optimum production will be available. If such expert studies reveal the need for nationalizing all (or some or none), let a decision be taken on the basis of such expert investigation: here is a fruitful field for the Planning Commission to contribute towards proper planning.

Allied to this is the problem of distribution. The ideal of equality in social theory—so valuable as a concept—has somehow been grossly misunderstood. That theory, I suggest, does not demand absolute equality of income; even if it is demanded, it will be impracticable. "Render possessions ever so equal," said Hume, "men's differences of art, care, and industry will immediately break that equality." What social theory demands really is (a) equality up to a minimum of food, shelter, clothing, health, and education, the precise content of the minimum being determined in accordance with the economic growth of the community at a particular stage of development; (b) higher income above that minimum provided the receipt of such higher income is justified in terms of the

Continued on page 7

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ON LOSING A FRIEND

Professor Humayun Kabir is no more. Death struck him on August 18, 1969 in New Delhi. He was 63.

I remember him not as a Minister under Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri but as a scholar, poet and author. Prof. Kabir has done more for Indian publishing industry than any other Indian I know of.

He took a great delight in seeing good Indian books and knew a great deal of the technical problems involved in book printing in India. A discussion with him on book production was always lively and he felt deeply that the Government of India was not doing anything to promote the sale of books abroad.

To Prof. Kabir must go the credit of establishing Indian Institutes of Technology at various centres in India. Once he narrated to me how he began the process, when as a Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, he happened to see a large sum of money contributed by U.S.S.R. to UNESCO lying untouched. He opted to use it in India. Thus the I.I.T. was established in Bombay to be followed by the establishment of other centres through the contributions of the U.K., West Germany and U.S.A.

He was a great reader and lover of books and I recall with pride the discussions I had with him before publication of his works, INDIAN HERITAGE and others. The last time I met him was a few days before his death when he was working on his new book, CONGRESS IDEOLOGY.

Alas, the country has lost a great son. I have lost a friend.

P. S. Jayasinghe

SOME ASPECTS OF THE STRUCTURE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY 1947-48 to 1961-62.

P. V. John 1969 Demy 8vo xvi+326pp

This book presents a comprehensive picture of Indian agriculture economy during a crucial period in its development—1947-48 to 1960-61— a period of sizeable advancement which stands in striking contrast to the stagnation of the preceding four or five decades. It re-examines the factors responsible for these changes. The study covers the period 1947-48 to 1961-62. The early part of this period bears all the impacts of War and Partition not to mention the low levels and the small rates of change of the crucial variables which were the results of stagnation. The latter part represents the emergency of a new resilience which, after some unfortunate years (1962-66), was destined to re-emerge into what is now being termed as the agricultural break-through. The early beginnings of this agricultural revolution are already visible in Dr. John's treatment of the agriculture economy. Below is an extract from the Book:—

Shortage of land: The particular case to which this study relates is that of India which is an example of a relatively overpopulated and underdeveloped economy. In such countries the land-man ratio is already adverse; the pressure of population on land is great and it is not easy to "extend the frontier" for want of suitable land for cultivation. It may, however, be possible if additional facilities in the form of irrigation, etc., are provided to reclaim land hitherto considered as waste and to undertake double cropping in areas which at present are subject only to single cropping. But even where effort is intensified on this front and steps for reclamation and irrigation are taken, it still remains true that opportunities for extending cultivation to such areas are limited. Hence, in order to have larger output, greater emphasis has to be simultaneously placed on increasing yields per acre.

Low Agricultural Productivity: With underdeveloped economies is usually associated a low productivity per acre as well as per worker in agriculture. This, among other things, is mainly due to the low level of capital used per acre and the general backwardness of the agricultural techniques. In this phenomenon, it has been said, lies the best hope of raising the standard of living in most of these countries as the backwardness of their agricultural techniques makes spectacular advances in production possible at relatively low cost.

One may list a number of causes as responsible for the backwardness of agriculture which derives from the backwardness of technique. One or more of these causes may be predominant at a particular time. For example, it is possible to think of countries in which the main obstacles to growth are institutional, like unsettled government or adverse tenancy laws. If changes were made in these institutions, more knowledge and capital would be forthcoming. It is also possible to think of countries where institutions are hardly any barrier and the principal shortage is of capital. There may be yet other countries where agriculture suffers from an absence of knowledge about better technique or non-availability of better seeds, fertilisers, and other inputs.

Indian Agriculture: In India, till recently, all these factors have been existing together. The tenancy laws were oppressive in most parts of the country in the sense that they created insecurity of tenure and high rents. Because of this there was little scope for net investment or ploughback. The nature of inheritance laws which encouraged both subdivision and fragmentation of holdings was another stumbling block in the path of progress. Even on the organizational side, institutions of local self-government such as the "Panchayat", at one time said to be quite a force, had lost their resilience and dynamic nature. Under this institutional set-up, the cultivators had neither the means nor the incentives for investment and expansion.

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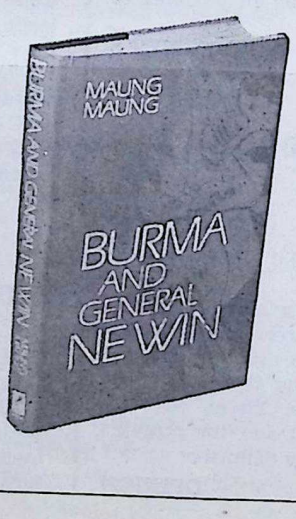

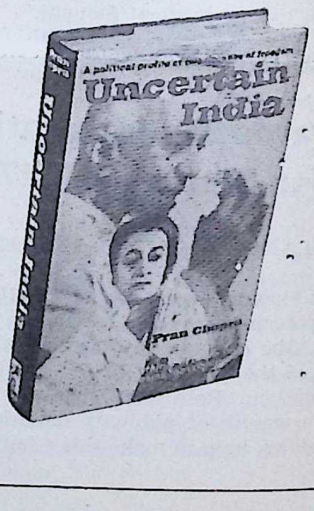

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MEDIEVAL INDIA-A Miscellany Vol I

Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University 1969 Royal 8vo

Medieval India is a quarterly relating to medieval Indian history. It is compiled by the history section of the Aligarh Muslim University. It aims to promote study and research in the history of the Indian people in all its divisive and manifold aspects—political, social, economic and cultural. A useful work for librarians and researchers in Indian studies. SBN 210.22615.3

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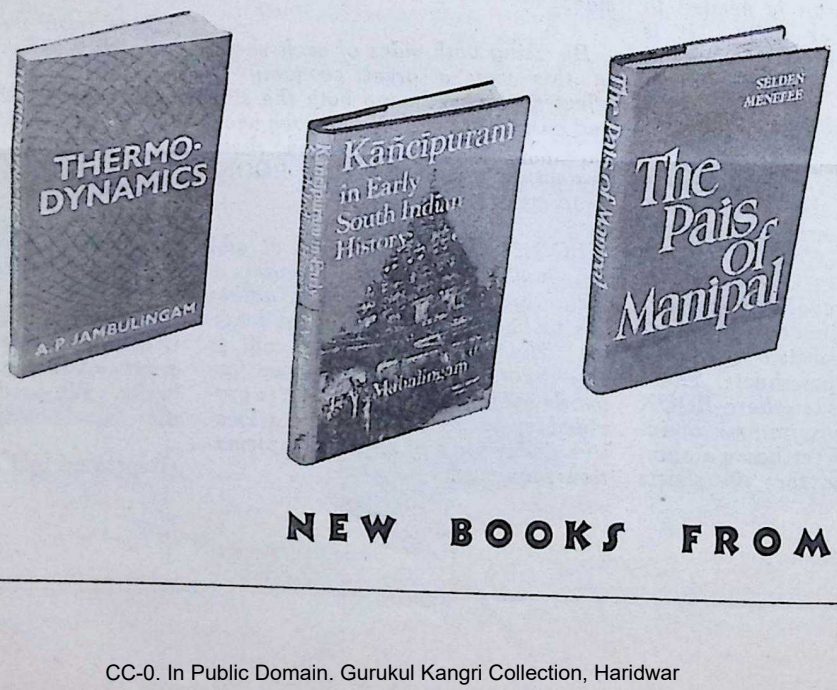

NEW BOOKS FROM ASIA

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The Biggest Minority

by Frank Moraes

To talk of a secular State, of unity and of national integration may be soothing to one's ego, but the mere chanting of these phrases does not bring these facts into being. The very phrase Hindu-Muslim unity, subconsciously accepts the fact of divisiveness. So does the phrase, unity in diversity. M R A Baig, who retired a few years ago from the Foreign Service as Ambassador in Iran, brings the point out well in his recollections entitles "In Different Saddles." In India the problem, for obvious reasons, is far more complicated. Hinduism, to quote Dr Radhakrishnan, is "a mighty forest with a thousand waving arms." But along side this mosaic is the monotheism of over fifty million Muslims population in the world.

Experience, however, shows that it is not sufficient to be secular religiously. One must be secular nationally. Baig makes the point forcefully in his book and develops it convincingly. He categorises the secularism prevailing in India as negative secularism "with each variety of Indian safe in his own different little plot," and pleads for positive secularism which implies decommunalism and deprovincialising. The psychology of a country, he argues, does not change by itself but has to be changed by carefully thoughout and energetically carried directions.

Baig, a Muslim, is strongly critical of the Muslims who in the 1950s prevented Parliament from passing a civil code applicable to all Indian citizens instead of the Hindu Code Bill. The Muslims cannot have it both ways, he points out. They cannot behave as a minority themselves and then expect the Hindus not to behave as a majority. It is to the Muslims' advantage to end the majority-minority mentality. Indian democracy should represent the views of the cross section, not of the largest section.

Writing from his diplomatic experience, Baig is of the view that Western and Christian countries are little concerned with our secularism. In fact most of them, for purposes of counterpoise with Pakistan, would prefer to label India as Hindu. "That Pakistan is Muslim and India is Hindu is easy to understand," writes Baig. "But that Pakistan is Muslim and India is Indian is confusing." And yet if secularism means anything it is this quality of Indianness which we have still to achieve. From my own observation I would say that the minority who think as Indians are mostly the more modern-minded and forward-looking who while respecting tradition, have no use for obselete ways of thinking and living. They realise and accept that democracy does not signify the terrorism of the majority. But equally democracy, they know, is not the tyranny of the minorities.

(Extracts reproduced by courtesy of The Indian Express)

ESSAYS IN POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Continued from page 1

social function performed by those who receive such higher income. A Prime Minister should have a more spacious house than, say, a teacher; the additional rooms are justified by the social function he performs. Again if, for example, in our present stage of economic development, we need more qualified technicians to step up production, a higher salary has to be paid to them as compared, say, with clerks, I would say, that that disparity is socially justified. The doctrine laid down at Bhuvaneshwar that "privilege, disparities...should be eliminated," I suggest, needs modification. Equality undoubtedly demands a lot of levelling; we are witnessing what is nothing but vulgarity in the way the rich live; ostentatious living amidst poverty is a social crime and should be dealt with as such; but that does not justify the forgetting of fundamental principles of social organisation and adopting the other extreme of calling for the elimination of disparities. Here again is a fruitful field for study for the Planning Commission, at the present stage of economic development, say till 1975, (a) what should be the basic minimum for all, and (b) to what extend can disparities, judged by social function, exist?

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COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST

M S Agwani

A major study of the developments in the Arab world which are causing concern not only to the West but also neighbouring nations. The rapid growth of Arab Communist Parties, their ceaseless struggle against other political parties, all this is carefully examined against the inflamed situation in the Arab World, especailly since the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. The growth of Communism in this part of the world is seen against the background of the total dependence on Soviet arms to which most of the countries have bound themselves, the build-up of Soviet naval power in the Mediterranean in recent months; it is the combination of all these elements which is so alarming a development in the Middle East.

Dr Agwani of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, is the author of the well received THE LEBANESE CRISIS 1958 (Asia, Rs. 25/-) and has produced a definitive study of the growth of Communism in the area, he is concerned with facts rather than speculation and his book is therefore all the more welcome.

SBN 210.98157.1

INDIAN EXTRADITION LAW

R C Hingorani

A timely and up-to-date work by a University Professor of Law. It deals not only with Indian law, but also international law and practice. Of the books available on extradition law this must rank as one of the best and most balanced for students, lawyers and researchers.

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DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT

J P. Jain

Major documents, many never before available in English—full texts of treatises, policy statements, interviews, articles and speeches are collected in this book to provide a truly authoritative look at the origins and rapid growth of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Unlike the NATO Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has received little attention from serious writers and researchers until now and as a result is still shrouded in mystery in the West. Mr Jain performs a valuable service in collecting all the important documents in one handy volume. The Soviet Union's right to station its forces in member countries, the German question, European security and disarmament are among the topics of continuing importance on which pertinent documentary information is provided. All the documents are arranged in logical sequence and a short introduction clarifying the main issues precede the documentary narrative.

SBN 210.98156.3

THE WESTERN EDUCATED HINDU WOMAN

Rama Mehta

A major survey of the quiet revolution which has been going on in India for some time under the influence of Western education. A woman Prime Minister may still seem a comtroversial, certainly novel, choice in the West but in India it is taken quite normally.

Indian women—the Western educated among them—played leading roles in the country's independence movement and in public life generally since then. Over the years the number of Indian women with western education has multiplied rapidly and the growth of modern Western oriented education in India has been rapid in recent years. The author deals with the significant changes in the sense of social and religious values held by the educated Hindu woman, not to mention the loss of cultural identity which is inevitable. The Western educated Hindu woman is in fact a pointer to the future of India; such is the speed and scale of the spread of education that even women in rural areas are now within reach of it.

SBN 210.22251.4

RECALL LAPSE IN DEMOGRAPHIC ENQUIRIES

R K Som

An invaluable book for all students of demographic problems in the developing countries by the Head of the Demographic Section of the U N Economic Commission for Africa. The first chapter provides a theoretical framework for a study of the non-sampling errors and biases in collected data. The other chapters deal successively with the analysis of recall lapse in data on current births and deaths, historical fertility, employment and morbidity. The conclusions are brilliantly summed up in the last chapter.

Prof D V Glass, Chairman, Population Investigation Committee, U K say, "Should like very much to have our post-graduate demography students have access to this report. It puts together in comprehensive and at the same time compact form a most important range of considerations and data. There is no other document which would give them what you have provided."

SBN 210.98167.9

Printed by Mrs. Lily P. Jayasinghe at the Popular Press (Bom.) Private Ltd., 35C, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34 WB, and published by her at Bombay on behalf of P. S. Jayasinghe, Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Editor: P. S. Jayasinghe.

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The Asia Bulletin

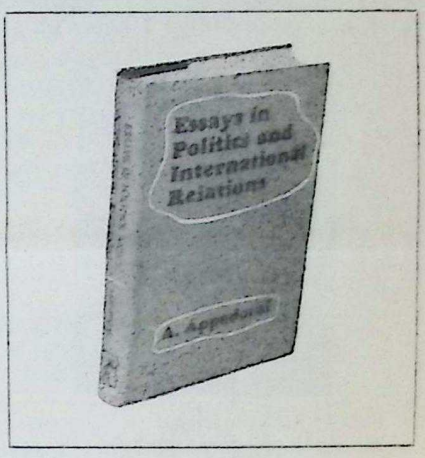
A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 10 SEPTEMBER 1969 18p.

Essays in Politics and International Relations

A Appadorai 1969 Demy 8vo 288pp SBN 210.98160.1

Dr. A Appadorai, now visiting Professor at the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, was former Director of the Institute, and Secretary-General of the Indian Council of World Affairs. In this book he presents 12 competently written essays, ranging over such themes as planning, sarvodaya, the political ideas of Nehru, Indian diplomacy, foreign policy and technology and international cooperation. They reflect the recent developments of politics and international relations in developing India. Author of a variety of books around this theme, delegate to the U. N. Gen. Assembly and the Bandung Conference in 1955, he is eminently qualified to write this book and provides a useful introduction to the subject. Here are excerpts from the book:



The country, broadly speaking, has accepted a socialist society as its goal. It is disheartening, however, that there has been no adequate comprehension of what socialism would, or should mean in the context of our experience. The barrenness of much of the thinking in social sciences in India, which cannot be doubted, has resulted from the tendency to adopt concepts from other countries without realizing that those concepts had been evolved in those countries from their experience; we must evolve concepts from a study of our social, economic, and political environment if they are to be guidelines to our development. Thus nationalization of the means of production was associated with British thinking on socialism in conditions when (a) optimum production was not the main concern of British society and government but a more just distribution and (b) when adequate trained personnel were available to the British Government to run industries if a decision were taken to nationalize them, but when the objective of a more just distribution has been achieved there has been serious rethinking—as evidenced from the thinking in the Labour Party since 1945—whether after all nationalization is the key to socialism.

I suggest that, as the words society and social imply, a socialist society has two key ideas: (i) society should so organize its resources, material and human, that optimum use can be made of them and the maximum social good may be brought about; and (ii) exploitation must not be permitted—the exploitation of the poor by the rich, of the weak by the strong, of the individual by society. Let us not forget that a sense of community is the essence of social organization, and that rules out exploitation if only because harmony in society cannot develop under exploitation of any kind. If these are accepted as basic to socialism, whether nationalization should apply to all or specific industries is a pragmatic question. The stepping up of production being, by common consent, of paramount importance at the present stage of our economic growth (in order that there may be sufficient for adequate distribution), the government should arrange expert studies to find out with reference to specific industries under what kind of ownership and management (State, private, or shared) the necessary capital, managerial ability, and the incentives to optimum production will be available. If such expert studies reveal the need for nationalizing all (or some or none), let a decision be taken on the basis of such expert investigation: here is a fruitful field for the Planning Commission to contribute towards proper planning.

Allied to this is the problem of distribution. The ideal of equality in social theory—so valuable as a concept—has somehow been grossly misunderstood. That theory, I suggest, does not demand absolute equality of income; even if it is demanded, it will be impracticable. "Render possessions ever so equal," said Hume, "men's differences of art, care, and industry will immediately break that equality." What social theory demands really is (a) equality up to a minimum of food, shelter, clothing, health, and education, the precise content of the minimum being determined in accordance with the economic growth of the community at a particular stage of development; (b) higher income above that minimum provided the receipt of such higher income is justified in terms of the

Continued on page 7

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ON LOSING A FRIEND

Professor Humayun Kabir is no more. Death struck him on August 18, 1969 in New Delhi. He was 63.

I remember him not as a Minister under Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri but as a scholar, poet and author. Prof. Kabir has done more for Indian publishing industry than any other Indian I know of.

He took a great delight in seeing good Indian books and knew a great deal of the technical problems involved in book printing in India. A discussion with him on book production was always lively and he felt deeply that the Government of India was not doing anything to promote the sale of books abroad.

To Prof. Kabir must go the credit of establishing Indian Institutes of Technology at various centres in India. Once he narrated to me how he began the process, when as a Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, he happened to see a large sum of money contributed by U.S.S.R. to UNESCO lying untouched. He opted to use it in India. Thus the I.I.T. was established in Bombay to be followed by the establishment of other centres through the contributions of the U.K., West Germany and U.S.A.

He was a great reader and lover of books and I recall with pride the discussions I had with him before publication of his works, INDIAN HERITAGE and others. The last time I met him was a few days before his death when he was working on his new book, CONGRESS IDEOLOGY.

Alas, the country has lost a great son. I have lost a friend.

P. S. Jayasinghe

SOME ASPECTS OF THE STRUCTURE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY 1947-48 to 1961-62.

P. V. John 1969 Demy 8vo xvi+326pp

This book presents a comprehensive picture of Indian agricultur economy during a crucial period in its development—1947-48 to 1960-61 a period of sizeable advancement which stands in striking contrast to t stagnation of the preceding four or five decades. It re-examines the factors r sponsible for these changes. The study covers the period 1947-48 to 1961-6 The early part of this period bears all the impacts of War and Partitio not to mention the low levels and the small rates of change of the cruci variables which were the results of stagnation. The latter part represen the emergency of a new resilience which, after some unfortunate yea (1962-66), was destined to re-emerge into what is now being termed as t agricultural break-through. The early beginnings of this agricultural re volution are already visible in Dr. John's treatment of the agricultur economy. Below is an extract from the Book:—

Shortage of land: The particular case to which this study relates is that of India which is an example of a relatively overpopulated and underdeveloped economy. In such countries the land-man ratio is already adverse; the pressure of population on land is great and it is not easy to "extend the frontier" for want of suitable land for cultivation. It may, however, be possible if additional facilities in the form of irrigation, etc., are provided to reclaim land hitherto considered as waste and to undertake double cropping in areas which at present are subject only to single cropping. But even where effort is intensified on this front and steps for reclamation and irrigation are taken, it still remains true that opportunities for extending cultivation to such areas are limited. Hence, in order to have larger output, greater emphasis has to be simultaneously placed on increasing yields per acre.

Low Agricultural Productivity: With underdeveloped economies is usually associated a low productivity per acre as well as per worker in agriculture. This, among other things, is mainly due to the low level of capital used per acre and the general backwardness of the agricultural techniques. In this phenomenon, it has been said, lies the best hope of raising the standard of living in most of these countries as the backwardness of their agricultural techniques makes spectacular advances in production possible at relatively low cost.

One may list a number of causes as responsible for the backwardness agriculture which derives from t backwardness of technique. One more of these causes may be pred minant at a particular time. F example, it is possible to think o countries in which the main obstacle to growth are institutional, like un settled government or adverse ten ancy laws. If changes were made i these institutions, more knowledg and capital would be forthcoming. I is also possible to think of countrie where institutions are hardly an barrier and the principal shortage i of capital. There may be yet othe countries where agriculture suffers from an absence of knowledge abou better technique or non-availability of better seeds, fertilisers, and othe inputs.

Indian Agriculture: In India, ti recently, all these factors have bee existing together. The tenancy law were oppressive in most parts of the country in the sense that they created insecurity of tenure and high rents Because of this there was little scope for net investment or ploughback The nature of inheritance laws which encouraged both subdivision and fragmentation of holdings was another stumbling block in the path of progress. Even on the organizational side, institutions of local self-government such as the "Panchayat", at one time said to be quite a force, had lost their resilience and dynamic nature. Under this institutional set-up, the cultivators had neither the means nor the incentives for investment and expansion.

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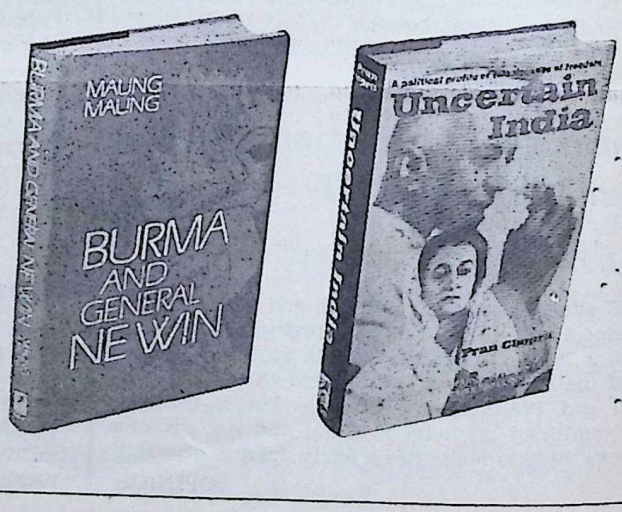

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MEDIEVAL INDIA-A Miscellany Vol I

Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University 1969 Royal 8vo

Medieval India is a quarterly relating to medieval Indian history. It is compiled by the history section of the Aligarh Muslim University. It aims to promote study and research in the history of the Indian people in all its divisive and manifold aspects—political, social, economic and cultural. A useful work for librarians and researchers in Indian studies. SBN 210.22615.3

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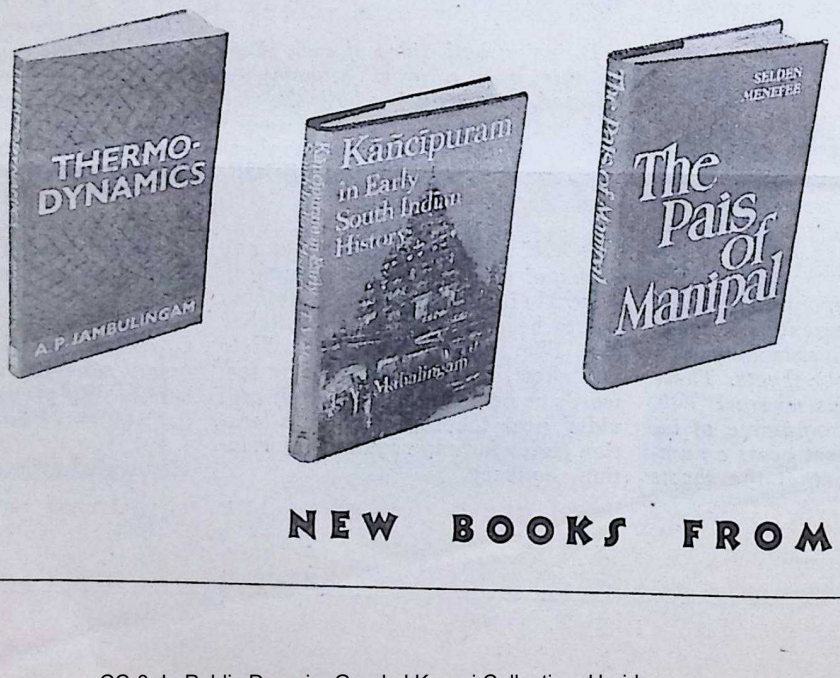

NEW BOOKS FROM ASIA

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The Biggest Minority

by Frank Moraes

To talk of a secular State, of unity and of national integration may be soothing to one's ego, but the mere chanting of these phrases does not bring these facts into being. The very phrase Hindu-Muslim unity, subconsciously accepts the fact of divisiveness. So does the phrase, unity in diversity. M R A Baig, who retired a few years ago from the Foreign Service as Ambassador in Iran, brings the point out well in his recollections entitles "In Different Saddles." In India the problem, for obvious reasons, is far more complicated. Hinduism, to quote Dr Radhakrishnan, is "a mighty forest with a thousand waving arms." But along side this mosaic is the monotheism of over fifty million Muslims population in the world.

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Writing from his diplomatic experience, Baig is of the view that Western and Christian countries are little concerned with our secularism. In fact most of them, for purposes of counterpoise with Pakistan, would prefer to label India as Hindu. "That Pakistan is Muslim and India is Hindu is easy to understand," writes Baig. "But that Pakistan is Muslim and India is Indian is confusing." And yet if secularism means anything it is this quality of Indianness which we have still to achieve. From my own observation I would say that the minority who think as Indians are mostly the more modern-minded and forward-looking who while respecting tradition, have no use for obselete ways of thinking and living. They realise and accept that democracy does not signify the terrorism of the majority. But equally democracy, they know, is not the tyranny of the minorities.

(Extracts reproduced by courtesy of The Indian Express)

ESSAYS IN POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Continued from page 1

social function performed by those who receive such higher income. A Prime Minister should have a more spacious house than, say, a teacher; the additional rooms are justified by the social function he performs. Again if, for example, in our present stage of economic development, we need more qualified technicians to step up production, a higher salary has to be paid to them as compared, say, with clerks, I would say, that that disparity is socially justified. The doctrine laid down at Bhuvaneshwar that "privilege, disparities...should be eliminated," I suggest, needs modification. Equality undoubtedly demands a lot of levelling; we are witnessing what is nothing but vulgarity in the way the rich live; ostentatious living amidst poverty is a social crime and should be dealt with as such; but that does not justify the forgetting of fundamental principles of social organisation and adopting the other extreme of calling for the elimination of disparities. Here again is a fruitful field for study for the Planning Commission, at the present stage of economic development, say till 1975, (a) what should be the basic minimum for all, and (b) to what extend can disparities, judged by social function, exist?

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DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST

M S Agwani

A major study of the developments in the Arab world which are causing concern not only to the West but also neighbouring nations. The rapid growth of Arab Communist Parties, their ceaseless struggle against other political parties, all this is carefully examined against the inflamed situation in the Arab World, especailly since the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. The growth of Communism in this part of the world is seen against the background of the total dependence on Soviet arms to which most of the countries have bound themselves, the build-up of Soviet naval power in the Mediterranean in recent months; it is the combination of all these elements which is so alarming a development in the Middle East.

Dr Agwani of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, is the author of the well received THE LEBANESE CRISIS 1958 (Asia, Rs. 25/-) and has produced a definitive study of the growth of Communism in the area, he is concerned with facts rather than speculation and his book is therefore all the more welcome.

SBN 210.98157.1

INDIAN EXTRADITION LAW

R C Hingorani

A timely and up-to-date work by a University Professor of Law. It deals not only with Indian law, but also international law and practice. Of the books available on extradition law this must rank as one of the best and most balanced for students, lawyers and researchers.

SBN 210.98127.X

DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT

J P. Jain

Major documents, many never before available in English—full texts of treatises, policy statements, interviews, articles and speeches are collected in this book to provide a truly authoritative look at the origins and rapid growth of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Unlike the NATO Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has received little attention from serious writers and researchers until now and as a result is still shrouded in mystery in the West. Mr Jain performs a valuable service in collecting all the important documents in one handy volume. The Soviet Union's right to station its forces in member countries, the German question, European security and disarmament are among the topics of continuing importance on which pertinent documentary information is provided. All the documents are arranged in logical sequence and a short introduction clarifying the main issues precede the documentary narrative.

SBN 210.98156.3

THE WESTERN EDUCATED HINDU WOMAN

Rama Mehta

A major survey of the quiet revolution which has been going on in India for some time under the influence of Western education. A woman Prime Minister may still seem a comtroversial, certainly novel, choice in the West but in India it is taken quite normally.

Indian women—the Western educated among them—played leading roles in the country's independence movement and in public life generally since then. Over the years the number of Indian women with western education has multiplied rapidly and the growth of modern Western oriented education in India has been rapid in recent years. The author deals with the significant changes in the sense of social and religious values held by the educated Hindu woman, not to mention the loss of cultural identity which is inevitable. The Western educated Hindu woman is in fact a pointer to the future of India; such is the speed and scale of the spread of education that even women in rural areas are now within reach of it.

SBN 210.22251.4

RECALL LAPSE IN DEMOGRAPHIC ENQUIRIES

R K Som

An invaluable book for all students of demographic problems in the developing countries by the Head of the Demographic Section of the U N Economic Commission for Africa. The first chapter provides a theoretical framework for a study of the non-sampling errors and biases in collected data. The other chapters deal successively with the analysis of recall lapse in data on current births and deaths, historical fertility, employment and morbidity. The conclusions are brilliantly summed up in the last chapter.

Prof D V Glass, Chairman, Population Investigation Committee, U K say, "Should like very much to have our post-graduate demography students have access to this report. It puts together in comprehensive and at the same time compact form a most important range of considerations and data. There is no other document which would give them what you have provided."

SBN 210.98167.9

Printed by Mrs. Lily P. Jayasinghe at the Popular Press (Bom.) Private Ltd., 35C, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34 WB, and published by her at Bombay on behalf of P. S. Jayasinghe, Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Editor: P. S. Jayasinghe.

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The Asia Bulletin

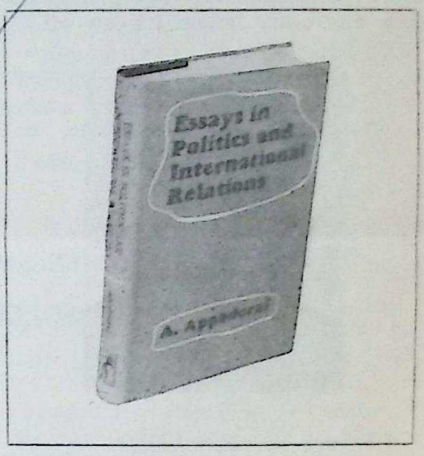
A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV NO. 10 SEPTEMBER 1969 18p.

Essays in Politics and International Relations

A Appadorai 1969 Demy 8vo 288pp SBN 210.98160.1

Dr. A Appadorai, now visiting Professor at the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, was former Director of the Institute, and Secretary-General of the Indian Council of World Affairs. In this book he presents 12 competently written essays, ranging over such themes as planning, sarvodaya, the political ideas of Nehru, Indian diplomacy, foreign policy and technology and international cooperation. They reflect the recent developments of politics and international relations in developing India. Author of a variety of books around this theme, delegate to the U. N. Gen. Assembly and the Bandung Conference in 1955, he is eminently qualified to write this book and provides a useful introduction to the subject. Here are excerpts from the book:



The country, broadly speaking, has accepted a socialist society as its goal. It is disheartening, however, that there has been no adequate comprehension of what socialism would, or should mean in the context of our experience. The barrenness of much of the thinking in social sciences in India, which cannot be doubted, has resulted from the tendency to adopt concepts from other countries without realizing that those concepts had been evolved in those countries from their experience; we must evolve concepts from a study of our social, economic, and political environment if they are to be guidelines to our development. Thus nationalization of the means of production was associated with British thinking on socialism in conditions when (a) optimum production was not the main concern of British society and government but a more just distribution and (b) when adequate trained personnel were available to the British Government to run industries if a decision were taken to nationalize them, but when the objective of a more just distribution has been achieved there has been serious rethinking—as evidenced from the thinking in the Labour Party since 1945—whether after all nationalization is the key to socialism.

I suggest that, as the words society and social imply, a socialist society has two key ideas: (i) society should so organize its resources, material and human, that optimum use can be made of them and the maximum social good may be brought about; and (ii) exploitation must not be permitted—the exploitation of the poor by the rich, of the weak by the strong, of the individual by society. Let us not forget that a sense of community is the essence of social organization, and that rules out exploitation if only because harmony in society cannot develop under exploitation of any kind. If these are accepted as basic to socialism, whether nationalization should apply to all or specific industries is a pragmatic question. The stepping up of production being, by common consent, of paramount importance at the present stage of our economic growth (in order that there may be sufficient for adequate distribution), the government should arrange expert studies to find out with reference to specific industries under what kind of ownership and management (State, private, or shared) the necessary capital, managerial ability, and the incentives to optimum production will be available. If such expert studies reveal the need for nationalizing all (or some or none), let a decision be taken on the basis of such expert investigation: here is a fruitful field for the Planning Commission to contribute towards proper planning.

Allied to this is the problem of distribution. The ideal of equality in social theory—so valuable as a concept—has somehow been grossly misunderstood. That theory, I suggest, does not demand absolute equality of income; even if it is demanded, it will be impracticable. "Render possessions ever so equal," said Hume, "men's differences of art, care, and industry will immediately break that equality." What social theory demands really is (a) equality up to a minimum of food, shelter, clothing, health, and education, the precise content of the minimum being determined in accordance with the economic growth of the community at a particular stage of development; (b) higher income above that minimum provided the receipt of such higher income is justified in terms of the

Continued on page 7

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ON LOSING A FRIEND

Professor Humayun Kabir is no more. Death struck him on August 18, 1969 in New Delhi. He was 63.

I remember him not as a Minister under Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri but as a scholar, poet and author. Prof. Kabir has done more for Indian publishing industry than any other Indian I know of.

He took a great delight in seeing good Indian books and knew a great deal of the technical problems involved in book printing in India. A discussion with him on book production was always lively and he felt deeply that the Government of India was not doing anything to promote the sale of books abroad.

To Prof. Kabir must go the credit of establishing Indian Institutes of Technology at various centres in India. Once he narrated to me how he began the process, when as a Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, he happened to see a large sum of money contributed by U.S.S.R. to UNESCO lying untouched. He opted to use it in India. Thus the I.I.T. was established in Bombay to be followed by the establishment of other centres through the contributions of the U.K., West Germany and U.S.A.

He was a great reader and lover of books and I recall with pride the discussions I had with him before publication of his works, INDIAN HERITAGE and others. The last time I met him was a few days before his death when he was working on his new book, CONGRESS IDEOLOGY.

Alas, the country has lost a great son. I have lost a friend.

P. S. Jayasinghe

SOME ASPECTS OF THE STRUCTURE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY 1947-48 to 1961-62.

P. V. John 1969 Demy 8vo xvi+326pp

This book presents a comprehensive picture of Indian agriculture economy during a crucial period in its development—1947-48 to 1960-61— a period of sizeable advancement which stands in striking contrast to the stagnation of the preceding four or five decades. It re-examines the factors responsible for these changes. The study covers the period 1947-48 to 1961-62. The early part of this period bears all the impacts of War and Partition not to mention the low levels and the small rates of change of the crucial variables which were the results of stagnation. The latter part represents the emergency of a new resilience which, after some unfortunate years (1962-66), was destined to re-emerge into what is now being termed as the agricultural break-through. The early beginnings of this agricultural revolution are already visible in Dr. John's treatment of the agriculture economy. Below is an extract from the Book:—

Shortage of land: The particular case to which this study relates is that of India which is an example of a relatively overpopulated and underdeveloped economy. In such countries the land-man ratio is already adverse; the pressure of population on land is great and it is not easy to "extend the frontier" for want of suitable land for cultivation. It may, however, be possible if additional facilities in the form of irrigation, etc., are provided to reclaim land hitherto considered as waste and to undertake double cropping in areas which at present are subject only to single cropping. But even where effort is intensified on this front and steps for reclamation and irrigation are taken, it still remains true that opportunities for extending cultivation to such areas are limited. Hence, in order to have larger output, greater emphasis has to be simultaneously placed on increasing yields per acre.

Low Agricultural Productivity: With underdeveloped economies is usually associated a low productivity per acre as well as per worker in agriculture. This, among other things, is mainly due to the low level of capital used per acre and the general backwardness of the agricultural techniques. In this phenomenon, it has been said, lies the best hope of raising the standard of living in most of these countries as the backwardness of their agricultural techniques makes spectacular advances in production possible at relatively low cost.

One may list a number of causes as responsible for the backwardness of agriculture which derives from the backwardness of technique. One or more of these causes may be predominant at a particular time. For example, it is possible to think of countries in which the main obstacles to growth are institutional, like unsettled government or adverse tenancy laws. If changes were made in these institutions, more knowledge and capital would be forthcoming. It is also possible to think of countries where institutions are hardly any barrier and the principal shortage is of capital. There may be yet other countries where agriculture suffers from an absence of knowledge about better technique or non-availability of better seeds, fertilisers, and other inputs.

Indian Agriculture: In India, till recently, all these factors have been existing together. The tenancy laws were oppressive in most parts of the country in the sense that they created insecurity of tenure and high rents. Because of this there was little scope for net investment or ploughback. The nature of inheritance laws which encouraged both subdivision and fragmentation of holdings was another stumbling block in the path of progress. Even on the organizational side, institutions of local self-government such as the "Panchayat", at one time said to be quite a force, had lost their resilience and dynamic nature. Under this institutional set-up, the cultivators had neither the means nor the incentives for investment and expansion.

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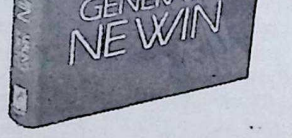

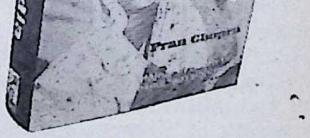

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MEDIEVAL INDIA-A Miscellany Vol I

Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University 1969 Royal 8vo

Medieval India is a quarterly relating to medieval Indian history. It is compiled by the history section of the Aligarh Muslim University. It aims to promote study and research in the history of the Indian people in all its divisive and manifold aspects—political, social, economic and cultural. A useful work for librarians and researchers in Indian studies. SBN 210.22615.3

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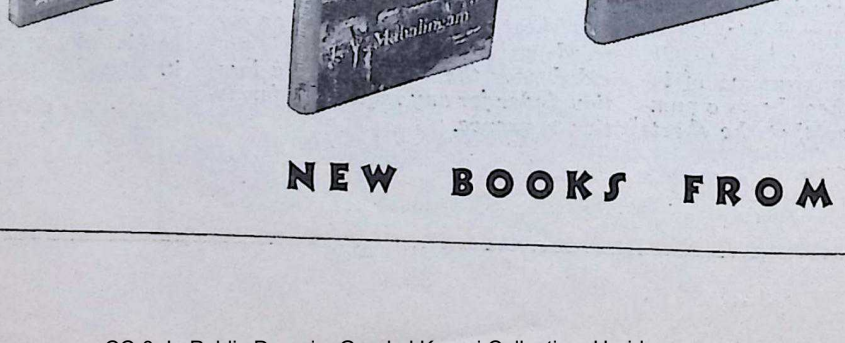

NEW BOOKS FROM ASIA

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The Biggest Minority

by Frank Moraes

To talk of a secular State, of unity and of national integration may be soothing to one's ego, but the mere chanting of these phrases does not bring these facts into being. The very phrase Hindu-Muslim unity, subconsciously accepts the fact of divisiveness. So does the phrase, unity in diversity. M R A Baig, who retired a few years ago from the Foreign Service as Ambassador in Iran, brings the point out well in his recollections entitles "In Different Saddles." In India the problem, for obvious reasons, is far more complicated. Hinduism, to quote Dr Radhakrishnan, is "a mighty forest with a thousand waving arms." But along side this mosaic is the monotheism of over fifty million Muslims population in the world.

Experience, however, shows that it is not sufficient to be secular religiously. One must be secular nationally. Baig makes the point forcefully in his book and develops it convincingly. He categorises the secularism prevailing in India as negative secularism "with each variety of Indian safe in his own different little plot," and pleads for positive secularism which implies decommunalism and deprovincialising. The psychology of a country, he argues, does not change by itself but has to be changed by carefully thoughout and energetically carried directions.

Baig, a Muslim, is strongly critical of the Muslims who in the 1950s prevented Parliament from passing a civil code applicable to all Indian citizens instead of the Hindu Code Bill. The Muslims cannot have it both ways, he points out. They cannot behave as a minority themselves and then expect the Hindus not to behave as a majority. It is to the Muslims' advantage to end the majority-minority mentality. Indian democracy should represent the views of the cross section, not of the largest section.

Writing from his diplomatic experience, Baig is of the view that Western and Christian countries are little concerned with our secularism. In fact most of them, for purposes of counterpoise with Pakistan, would prefer to label India as Hindu. "That Pakistan is Muslim and India is Hindu is easy to understand," writes Baig. "But that Pakistan is Muslim and India is Indian is confusing." And yet if secularism means anything it is this quality of Indianness which we have still to achieve. From my own observation I would say that the minority who think as Indians are mostly the more modern-minded and forward-looking who while respecting tradition, have no use for obselete ways of thinking and living. They realise and accept that democracy does not signify the terrorism of the majority. But equally democracy, they know, is not the tyranny of the minorities.

(Extracts reproduced by courtesy of The Indian Express)

ESSAYS IN POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Continued from page 1

social function performed by those who receive such higher income. A Prime Minister should have a more spacious house than, say, a teacher; the additional rooms are justified by the social function he performs. Again if, for example, in our present stage of economic development, we need more qualified technicians to step up production, a higher salary has to be paid to them as compared, say, with clerks, I would say, that that disparity is socially justified. The doctrine laid down at Bhuvaneshwar that "privilege, disparities...should be eliminated," I suggest, needs modification. Equality undoubtedly demands a lot of levelling; we are witnessing what is nothing but vulgarity in the way the rich live; ostentatious living amidst poverty is a social crime and should be dealt with as such; but that does not justify the forgetting of fundamental principles of social organisation and adopting the other extreme of calling for the elimination of disparities. Here again is a fruitful field for study for the Planning Commission, at the present stage of economic development, say till 1975, (a) what should be the basic minimum for all, and (b) to what extend can disparities, judged by social function, exist?

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PREVIEWS

DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

COMMUNISM IN THE ARAB EAST

M S Agwani

A major study of the developments in the Arab world which are causing concern not only to the West but also neighbouring nations. The rapid growth of Arab Communist Parties, their ceaseless struggle against other political parties, all this is carefully examined against the inflamed situation in the Arab World, especailly since the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. The growth of Communism in this part of the world is seen against the background of the total dependence on Soviet arms to which most of the countries have bound themselves, the build-up of Soviet naval power in the Mediterranean in recent months; it is the combination of all these elements which is so alarming a development in the Middle East.

Dr Agwani of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, is the author of the well received THE LEBANESE CRISIS 1958 (Asia, Rs. 25/-) and has produced a definitive study of the growth of Communism in the area, he is concerned with facts rather than speculation and his book is therefore all the more welcome.

SBN 210.98157.1

INDIAN EXTRADITION LAW

R C Hingorani

A timely and up-to-date work by a University Professor of Law. It deals not only with Indian law, but also international law and practice. Of the books available on extradition law this must rank as one of the best and most balanced for students, lawyers and researchers.

SBN 210.98127.X

DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT

J P. Jain

Major documents, many never before available in English—full texts of treatises, policy statements, interviews, articles and speeches are collected in this book to provide a truly authoritative look at the origins and rapid growth of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Unlike the NATO Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has received little attention from serious writers and researchers until now and as a result is still shrouded in mystery in the West. Mr Jain performs a valuable service in collecting all the important documents in one handy volume. The Soviet Union's right to station its forces in member countries, the German question, European security and disarmament are among the topics of continuing importance on which pertinent documentary information is provided. All the documents are arranged in logical sequence and a short introduction clarifying the main issues precede the documentary narrative.

SBN 210.98156.3

THE WESTERN EDUCATED HINDU WOMAN

Rama Mehta

A major survey of the quiet revolution which has been going on in India for some time under the influence of Western education. A woman Prime Minister may still seem a comtroversial, certainly novel, choice in the West but in India it is taken quite normally.

Indian women—the Western educated among them—played leading roles in the country's independence movement and in public life generally since then. Over the years the number of Indian women with western education has multiplied rapidly and the growth of modern Western oriented education in India has been rapid in recent years. The author deals with the significant changes in the sense of social and religious values held by the educated Hindu woman, not to mention the loss of cultural identity which is inevitable. The Western educated Hindu woman is in fact a pointer to the future of India; such is the speed and scale of the spread of education that even women in rural areas are now within reach of it.

SBN 210.22251.4

RECALL LAPSE IN DEMOGRAPHIC ENQUIRIES

R K Som

An invaluable book for all students of demographic problems in the developing countries by the Head of the Demographic Section of the U N Economic Commission for Africa. The first chapter provides a theoretical framework for a study of the non-sampling errors and biases in collected data. The other chapters deal successively with the analysis of recall lapse in data on current births and deaths, historical fertility, employment and morbidity. The conclusions are brilliantly summed up in the last chapter.

Prof D V Glass, Chairman, Population Investigation Committee, U K say, "Should like very much to have our post-graduate demography students have access to this report. It puts together in comprehensive and at the same time compact form a most important range of considerations and data. There is no other document which would give them what you have provided."

SBN 210.98167.9

Printed by Mrs. Lily P. Jayasinghe at the Popular Press (Bom.) Private Ltd., 35C, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34 WB, and published by her at Bombay on behalf of P. S. Jayasinghe, Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Editor: P. S. Jayasinghe.

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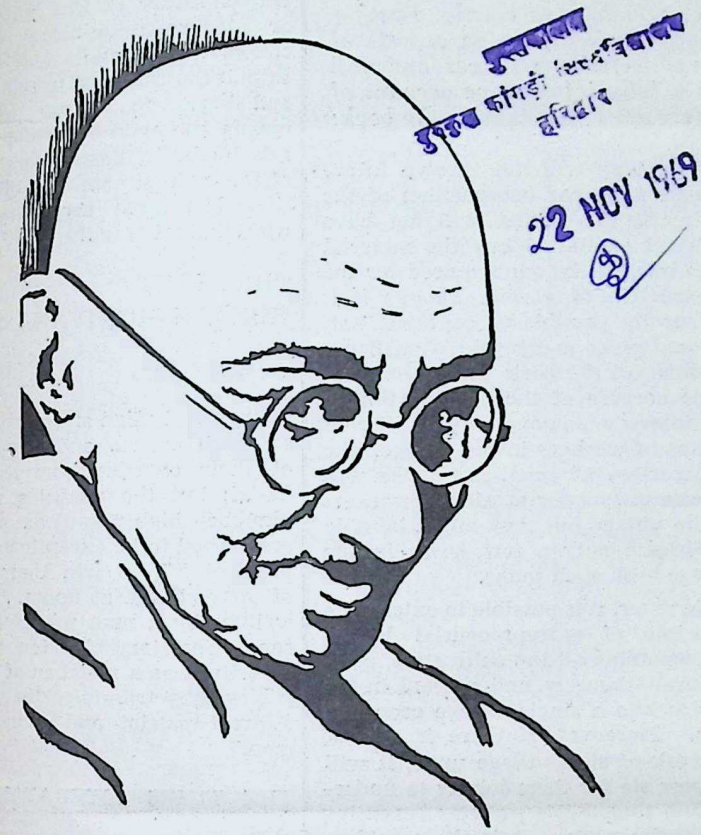
The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV. NO. 10A OCTOBER 1969 18 p.

GANDHI CENTENARY YEAR



गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय पुस्तकालय हरिद्वार 22 NOV 1969

GANDHI
A Study in Revolution
Geoffrey Ashe

"...a long and discursive biography-cum-assessment with a clear disposition towards hero-worship. But Gandhi after his ascetic fashion was a hero as well as a martyr, and this soberly written, articulate and informed portrait may turn out to be, if not definitive, at least one of the first truly useful books about the mystic and his achievements."

—SUNDAY TIMES, UK

GANDHI THROUGH WESTERN EYES
Horace Alexander

An authentic biography of the Mahatma covering the last 20 years of his life. Highlights the author's personal contact with him during this time, examining his political theory of non-violence and his human traits and values which bring him closer to the people in the West and to the younger generation who are apt to see him more as a mythological figure.

LETTERS FROM GANDHI NEHRU VINOBA
Shriman Narayan

For this volume, Shriman Narayan has assembled an absorbing and informative collection of letters to him and some by him which date back to his early association with Gandhi and the Indian National Congress leaders in the 1930s. These letters throw a flood of light on significant aspects of these fascinating world figures.

GANDHI AGAINST MACHIAVELLISM
Simone Panter-Brick

S Panter-Brick has added a new dimension to the study of Gandhi since Gandhi's action is evaluated in legal and analytical terms...This criterion used for appraising Gandhi's action is a novel one and the author gives a genuine touch to her analogy between Machiavelli's Prince and Gandhi who, like the Prince, owes his powers "to his own nature and to the grace of God." —PACIFIC AFFAIRS

MAHATMA GANDHI
The Journalist
S N Bhattacharya

"Complete with an excellent bibliography and photographs of Gandhi at work, this valuable study highlights a most significant part of Gandhi's career which even his most careful biographers have slighted."

—CHOICE, USA

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Surplus Manpower

IN AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Prafulla Sanghvi 1969 Demy 8vo viii + 344 pp

The book is the first intensive sociological study of the extent to which surplus manpower existing in agriculture in underdeveloped economies is mobilizable for economic development. The author was formerly Director of the National Training Workshops organised by the UN Centre for Industrial Development in Mexico, Ceylon and India and is now with the United Nations Development Programme. In the first part, Dr Sanghvi has examined the process of adaptation of the agricultural economy to the growth of surplus labour. This he does clearly and succinctly. Further chapters deal with the major trends in agriculture and some aspects of development planning in India. With very useful appendixes and full statistical evidence, the author has written a fully informative account of a major area of study for social scientists. Here are excerpts from the book:

The scope for the employment of entrepreneurial labour on the individual family farm is restricted by the small size and limited skill of the labour force in the family, by the lack of materials and the range of investment projects which can ensure benefits exclusively to the family farm. Let us refer back to the example of a well. The construction of a well on the family farm will bring benefits exclusively to the family. But the construction of a well includes amongst other things 1) a lining of brick masonry of about 1.5 feet thickness to a depth of 15 to 40 feet, and 2) the fitting of a well-curb. The bricks are made by a local artisan in the village. The lining of the well will require the labour of a local mason while the curb will require the skill of a local carpenter and a blacksmith. The cultivator will have to pay for the materials and the specialised labour required for this purpose. Secondly, once the digging of a well has reached a certain depth and especially after the water is struck, the labour of five or more workers is simultaneously required for a small number of days. Thus the family farmer will have to incur money for material and for the skilled labour of a mason and a carpenter or a blacksmith and for unskilled labour during the stages of construction just referred to.

It should be noted that a village potter who manufactures bricks, a mason, a carpenter, a blacksmith, and unskilled workers, all of them, are underemployed. They will not provide material or labour without payment because they will not receive future benefits from the construction of the well; and the farmer will not have sufficient capital to buy the material or to hire the labour required for the construction of a well. Though it is technically possible to construct half a dozen wells every year, it will not be done on the basis of deferred returns because of the incompatibility of interests among the different groups of workers in the village. The construction of small-size tanks will require the labour of all the workers in the village but they might be able to irrigate only a few farms in the village with such tanks.

However, it is possible to extend the principle of entrepreneurial labour by combining all the cultivators, agricultural labourers, and artisans in the village into a single village economic unit. Moreover, if there is a wide network of such village units, it will be possible for them jointly to undertake medium-scale projects benefiting the entire region. It is the consideration of entrepreneurial labour as a source of capital creation that lends crucial significance to the formation of village cooperative in countries with overcrowded agriculture.

The main point is that the investment projects require the cooperation efforts of a very large number of workers with different types of skills who will contribute their labour as a source of capital only if they are certain that they will receive benefits from it in accordance with their contribution of capital-creating labour.

V S SRINIVASA SASTRI

For the student of the Indian nation movement, the life of V S Srinivas Sastri has unusual interest. A contem porary of Mahatma Gandhi and fe low worker of Gokhale and Tilak the early days of the Indian Nation Congress, Sastri became the acknow ledged leader of the Indian Liber or Moderates, as they were oft called. When Gandhi assumed leade ship of the Congress in the early 192 and began to pursue more radi means, the main body of Indian Lib rals including Sastri were forced o of the main stream of Indian politi life. His birth centenary coinci with that of Gandhiji.

THE RIGHT HON V S SRINIVASA SASTRI

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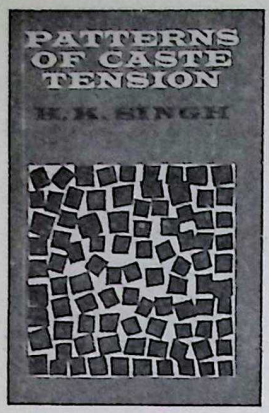

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Students of anthropology will welcome this book by Radcliffe-Brown, the founder of the Scientific School of Social Anthropology. His pioneering work in the field has considerably influenced the study of anthropology in recent times.

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D P Pandit

Dr Pandit brings her skills as an economist to this study of the dynamics of social relationships involved in the push to industrialization in the commercial city of Mahuva, in Saurashtra. The conclusions are based upon a sample of 423 households in a population of 26,718.

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The papers cover a wide spectrum—theoretical problems as well as a series of detailed studies of leadership problems in tribal and village communities, based on field work. The book affords plenty of stimulating reading, and should be welcomed by every student of culture change in India.

NILOKHERI

S K Dey

The agro-industrial township of Nilokheri was built for and by refugees from Pakistan after 1947. The author under whose guidance it came into being gives a full description of this socialist experiment by which he was able to transform the impoverished refugee camp at Kurukshetra into the thriving town of Nilokheri. "...those who are concerned in any way with community development of Indian social problems will find his book intensely interesting."

BRITISH BOOK NEWS

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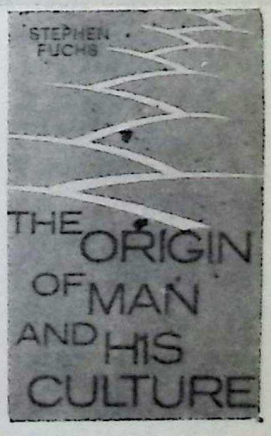
Dr Fuchs provides a profitable and definitive study which surveys the whole gamut of anthropology, social and physical. "A useful book and no one will welcome it more than the student who finds it difficult to fit his theory in with his ethnography."

RACE



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INDIAN EXTRADITION LAW

R C Hingorani 1969 Demy 8vo xii + 134 pp

This is a useful introduction to extradition law. The author who is Professor of law at the Patna University, does not deal with Indian extradition law alone as the title suggests but also international law and practices which it encompasses. Matters covered include deportation, requisition, judicial inquiry, special procedures for Commonwealth countries, executive action and extradition from foreign countries. Professor Hingorani's book is a splendid illumination of them and consequently of the roots of Indian extradition law. Indispensable for law students, teachers and practitioners. Here are excerpts from the book:

Basis of Extradition: The Indian Act envisages the extradition of fugitives from India under three situations. It may be on the strength of a treaty which the requesting State has entered into with India. It is immaterial whether the treaty has been entered into with India after 1947 or with the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of India. A non-treaty State can also request the surrender of a fugitive if it is one of the States which have been notified under Section 3 (1—a) of the Act; under Section 3(1—b), similar notification may be made with respect to a Commonwealth country which has no extradition arrangement with India. In addition, a Commonwealth country which has entered into extradition arrangement with India may also request for the surrender of a fugitive without proof of a prima facie case against him. In all three situations, notification in the Government Gazette is essential either under Section 3 or 12 of the Act.

Categorization of States: The Indian Act has broadly divided States into two categories. One as foreign States and the other as Commonwealth countries. The foreign States are subdivided into two categories—treaty States and non-treaty States. Similarly, Commonwealth countries are divided into two categories, one having extradition arrangements.

Again, from the point of view of the procedure for extradition, States are divided into two categories. In one case, extradition is granted on proof of prima facie evidence against the accused. This category includes States which have entered into an extradition treaty with India, or which benefit by notification under Section 3-1 (a) without having any extradition treaty, or even a Commonwealth country which has no extradition arrangement with India but which benefits under Section 3-1 (b) of the Act. The second category includes Commonwealth countries which has extradition arrangements with India and regarding whom notification under Section 12(2) of the Act has been made. Extradition will be granted to these Commonwealth countries without proof of prima facie evidence against the accused. The delivery of fugitives to these countries will be regulated under Chapter III of the Act and simple endorsement of the warrant signed by any authorized officer of a Commonwealth country is enough. However, restrictions on surrender as provided under Sections 29 and 31 of the Act will equally apply to all foreign countries, including Commonwealth countries. This is a distinct departure from the British law, which permits extradition of even political offenders to Commonwealth countries under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, while the same is prohibited to non-Commonwealth countries under the Extradition Act of 1870. Therefore, there is a total ban on the extradition of political offenders under the Indian law.

So far as this writer's knowledge goes, there has been no arrangement with any Commonwealth country. Therefore, Chapter III of the Act is more or less a dead letter. Nor is there any chance of having any such arrangement because it is learnt that the Commonwealth Law Ministers at their London Meeting of March, 1966 have not shown any liking for it.

Instead, it is this writer's opinion that the facility of expeditious surrender without proof of a prima facie case against the fugitive may be extended on a reciprocity basis to neighbouring States like Ceylon, Pakistan Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Thailand Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia This is necessary because there is more likelihood of the fugitive running away to neighbouring countries than to far-off Commonwealth countries. The time consumed in securing the custody of Sucha Singh from Nepal can very well show that the accused may find it convenient to flee to a bordering foreign State and sometimes save himself from the clutches of the law because of the cumbersome procedure of extradition. For that reason, Chapter III of the Act may be reframed to include bordering foreign States instead of far-off Commonwealth countries.

It is also desirable that India should conclude extradition treaties with neighbouring countries. So far we have extradition treaties with Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim only. We should have extradition treaties with Ceylon, Burma, Afghanistan, Singapur, Malaysia and Indonesia.

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HISTORY OF THE M A O COLLEGE ALIGARH

S K Bhatnagar

In the long and chequered history of India and West Asia, few institutions have had as much an impact on contemporary life and thought as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. Founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1875, 'after the model of the system followed in the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge,' it was to act as a bridge between the old and the new, the East and the West. Sir Hamilton Gibb characterized this college as 'the first modernist institution in Islam.'

The author narrates the entire history of the college in all its medieval splendour. The genesis of the institution, the ideals of the founder, the role of its English principals, the activities of the students, and the efforts of the trustees have been described in vivid detail. As is explained in the Introduction to the book by Prof K A Nizami the M A O College was an institution and a movement, and it is not possible to trace the history of any Muslim activity—political, educational or social—in India during the last hundred years without reference to this eminent college. Today it is better known as the Aligarh Muslim University.

SINO-SOVIET SCHISM—A Bibliography 1954-64

Vimla Saran

Part I: Theory Part II: International Communist Movement Part III: International Relations are all contained in this timely and valuable guide to "The Paper War" between Communist China and the Soviet Union, which preceded the border incidents of recent months. Indeed it is during this period of ten years that the fundamental differences hardened into growing hostility. SINO - SOVIET SCHISM gives a most thorough guide to the wealth of documentary material which has been issued by both sides over the years and can be used to chart the course of the ideological and territorial disputes between these two neighbours.

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' EDUCATION IN TRANSITION

John Philip Lipkin

This is another valuable contribution to the Indian Education Series sponsored by the University of Michigan Indian Universities Exchange Project. Secondary teacher training in India was set by the British in an academic mould. Since Independence there has been a steady trend towards a pattern more suited to the Indian socio-economic and political context. Packing a wealth of information and food for thought in this book, the author traces the British educational tradition in Bombay and then goes on to examine the changes in secondary training colleges affiliated to Bombay University during the period 1953 to 1964. The final chapter provides an over-view of the current developments in the field in India. In a genre of its own, this book will be welcomed by students and teachers of education.

RC ASIA UNIVERSAL FLOW DIAGRAMS IN METRIC UNITS

(For Flow in Circular Pipes and Culverts)

R C Singh

The diagrams are based on the Manning's famous Formula for flow in circular pipes with a value of the coefficient of roughness, n, as 0.012. The formula has been extensively used for design of sewers and water mains. It is a general purpose formula. The selected value of n gives a reasonable average figures for flow in small and medium diameter sewers of materials like stoneware, cement concrete or cast iron as well as for flow in large sewers and culverts constructed of masonry, brickwork and concrete. Thus the value of n is suitable for almost all sewers and small and medium sized water mains.

DEVALUATION AND AFTER Vicissitudes of the Fourth Plan

S Kesava Iyengar

Professor Kesava Iyengar, who was formerly the Director of the Indian Academy of Economics, Mysore, has already achieved distinction through his books, 'Fifteen Years of Democratic Planning, 'Vols I & II and other notable works on economics. The present book is a sound analysis of Indian planning; the author gives particular attention to the policies and implementation of the First, Second and Third Five Year Plan problems. The subsequent chapters describing more recent conditions, discuss the devaluation of the rupee in 1966, planning and finance.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV. NO. 11 NOVEMBER 1969 18 p.

DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF The Warsaw Pact

24 NOV 1969

Edited by J P Jain SBN 210.98156.3

Major documents, many never before available in English—full texts of treaties, policy statements, interviews, articles and speeches are collected in this book to provide a truly authoritative look at the origins and rapid growth of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Unlike the NATO Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has received little attention from serious writers and researchers until now and as a result is still shrouded in mystery in the West. Mr. Jain performs a valuable service in collecting all the important documents in one handy volume. The Soviet Union's right to station its forces in member countries, the German question, European security and disarmament are among the topics of continuing importance on which pertinent documentary information is provided. All the documents are arranged in logical sequence and a short introduction clarifying the main issues precedes the documentary narrative. Here are excerpts from the book:

The Warsaw Treaty is generally believed to be a counter-move to the NATO formed in April 1949 and is often spoken of as "the Eastern NATO." But the Communist alliance came six years after the appearance of the NATO. This was because in the beginning the NATO was too weak to present any direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union or its allies. Geographically, the NATO countries at no point touched the borders of the Communist states. Politically speaking, the unifying force inside the Communist bloc was much stronger than that of the conflicting forces inside the NATO. In the military sphere, the superiority of the Soviet Union and its allies in conventional weapons and in the quality of the men handling them was too obvious. In December 1949, the NATO had a total manpower complement of only 12 divisions and 1,400 aircraft as against 175 divisions and 20,000 aircraft possessed by the Soviet Union alone. Putting the "terrible facts" in this regard before the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, Sir Winston S. Churchill observed: "The Soviet forces in Europe, measured in active divisions, in air force and in armoured vehicles, outnumber the forces of the Western Union by at least six or seven to one. These are terrible facts. We are still under the shield of the atomic bomb, possessed in formidable quantities by the United States alone."

Nuclear weapons in the armoury of the NATO Powers especially in that of the United States, were no doubt a good deterrent, but the Western Powers could hardly be said to have possessed an effective or rational defence, by which is meant the capacity to win the war and to minimize the enemy's capability to damage, defeat, or seize territory. In these circumstances the United States could hope to use its atom bombs and strategic air command bombers only at the risk of seeing the whole of Western Europe being overrun by the Communist armies. It was for these reasons that although the Kremlin was not quite happy at the formation of the NATO, the rulers of the Soviet Union yet drew the distinction "between the desires of these would-be aggressors to wage war and the possibility of actually unleashing a war."

By the beginning of 1955, however, the military situation had undergone a radical change. The NATO was no longer the weak NATO which was established in April 1949. Greece and Turkey became members of the NATO in 1952. With the establishment of the Mediterranean Command in March 1953, the NATO came to the southern frontiers of the Communist countries. "Without these bases", said President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his report on the Mutual Security Programme for six months ending 30 June 1955, "the effectiveness of our principal deterrent, our nuclear retaliatory power, would be seriously impaired." To the Soviet Union, however, the ring of airfields, which could not be attack-

Continued on page 7

ASIA AUTHOR WINS NOBEL PRIZE

The nrst Nobel Prize in economic science was awarded jointly to the internationally well-known economist Prof. Ragnar Frisch of Norway and Prof. Jan Tinbergen of The Hague. Prof. Frisch, 74, became professor of Oslo University in 1931 and served as the director of the Institute for Social Economy at the university for many years.

He has been visiting professor at a number of universities after World War II and has been the economic counsellor for economic planning in developing countries.

Asia Publishing House has had the distinction of publishing his book PLANNING FOR INDIA which comprises a selected memoranda on various technical aspects of national planning written by the author during his stay at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta in 1954-55.

This particular volume contains the only available substantial account of the logarithmic potential method devised for medium-sized problems by Professor Frisch, together with its application to Indian data.

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DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT

Continued from page 8

ed simultaneously, probably caused the greatest anxiety in the field of strategy. Marshal G. K. Zhukov told the Twentieth Party Congress of the Soviet Union in February 1956: "Never before has the task of defending the interior of our country been so vital a matter as it is today." When he said this, he obviously had in mind the destructive capacity of jet-propelled modern aircraft, carrying atomic or thermo-nuclear weapons, flying at very great heights, covering long distances at very great speed, and dealing a damaging blow at the Soviet Union's administrative, industrial, and military centres.

The conclusion of the Paris agreements in October 1954 was an important step towards the strengthening of the NATO: "The basic idea of the new arrangements", observed Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, "was that the anti-German character of the Brussels Treaty should be abandoned and that the Treaty should be extended by the admission of Germany and Italy." "The new agreement", he declared, "will decisively influence the political and economic future of Europe." What alarmed the Soviet Union further was the decision taken by the Paris meeting of the NATO Council in December 1954.

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R K Das

The first of this two-volume work dealing with industrial chemistry, covered metals in general from a point of view of the theory of metallic bonds and alloying. Subsequent chapters dealt with the metallurgy of 11 of the principal metals and alloys together with their properties. This is the second volume containing Part II which discusses inorganic industries and Part III organic industries. Emphasis is laid on theory and the chemistry of different processes is explained thoroughly. The latest developments in refractory metals and other important alloys used in contruction engineering are described. These volumes are especially designed for the honours courses in chemistry in Indian Universities.

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LOTHAL AND THE INDUS CIVILISATION

S R Rao

A major contribution to our knowledge of the history of mankind. Discovered in 1954, Lothal, is an important archaeological find not only for its own antiquity and advanced civilization but also because it is a vital key to understanding the full story of the ancient Indus Civilisation. The discoveries of Harappa and Mohenjodaro earlier showed evidence of an ancient culture but left many mysteries due to their apparently sudden destruction. Thus a number of misconceptions have arisen over the years about the Indus Civilisation, e.g. that it was short-lived and made no contribution to the progress of mankind. The excavations at Lothal throw light on a large number of hitherto unexplained points and refute earlier doubts about the Harappans. A connected and coherent account of the whole period is given by Dr Rao (who discovered Lothal and directed the extensive excavations) for the first time in this book. Dr Rao is able to view the Indus Civilisation as a whole on the basis of the Lothal finds. The techniques of comparative archaeology and Carbon-14 tests have been used to date the finds. LOTHAL AND THE INDUS CIVILISATION gives a well-rounded picture of a remarkable culture of which only snatches have been known previously.

A TEXTBOOK OF SOIL SCIENCE

J A Daji

The book is written primarily for students of agriculture and soil science in Indian Universities. With long years of teaching and research in this field, the author has produced an excellent study of Indian soils and the principles underlying its management. The book deals mainly with principles rather than practices, and provides detailed information on soil formation and development and the physical properties of soils, as well as the chemical and microbiological nature of soil. It covers the university syllabus for undergraduates, but which post-graduates will also find readable.

Contents: Earth's Crust. Principles of Weathering. Weathering of Minerals and Rocks. Translocation of Material. Soil Development. Soils and Its Functions. Soil Morphology. Soil Texture. Soil Structure. Other Physical Properties. Soil Mineral Matter. Soil Colloids. Ion Exchange. Soil Water. Soil Solution. Soil Organic Matter. Soil Microorganisms. Soil Reaction. Soil Temperature. Soil Air. Soil Classification. Soils of India. Appendix.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV. NO. 11 NOVEMBER 1969 18 p.

DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF The Warsaw Pact

Edited by J P Jain SBN 210.98156.3

Major documents, many never before available in English—full texts of treaties, policy statements, interviews, articles and speeches are collected in this book to provide a truly authoritative look at the origins and rapid growth of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Unlike the NATO Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has received little attention from serious writers and researchers until now and as a result is still shrouded in mystery in the west. Mr. Jain performs a valuable service in collecting all the important documents in one handy volume. The Soviet Union's right to station its forces in member countries, the German question, European security and disarmament are among the topics of continuing importance on which pertinent documentary information is provided. All the documents are arranged in logical sequence and a short introduction clarifying the main issues precedes the documentary narrative. Here are excerpts from the book:

The Warsaw Treaty is generally believed to be a counter-move to the NATO formed in April 1949 and is often spoken of as "the Eastern NATO." But the Communist alliance came six years after the appearance of the NATO. This was because in the beginning the NATO was too weak to present any direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union or its allies. Geographically, the NATO countries at no point touched the borders of the Communist states. Politically speaking, the unifying force inside the Communist bloc was much stronger than that of the conflicting forces inside the NATO. In the military sphere, the superiority of the Soviet Union and its allies in conventional weapons and in the quality of the men handling them was too obvious. In December 1949, the NATO had a total manpower complement of only 12 divisions and 2nd 400 aircraft as against 175 divisions and 20,000 aircraft possessed by the Soviet Union alone. Putting the "terrible facts" in this regard before the Council of Europe at Strasburg, Sir Winston S. Churchill observed: "The Soviet forces in Europe, measured in active divisions, in air force and in armoured vehicles, outnumber the forces of the Western Union by at least six or seven to one. These are terrible facts. We are still under the shield of the atomic bomb, possessed in formidable quantities by the United States alone."

Nuclear weapons in the armoury of the NATO Powers especially in that of the United States, were no doubt a good deterrent, but the Western Powers could hardly be said to have possessed an effective or rational defence, by which is meant the capacity to win the war and to minimize the enemy's capability to damage, defeat, or seize territory. In these circumstances the United States could hope to use its atom bombs and strategic air command bombers only at the risk of seeing the whole of Western Europe being overrun by the Communist armies. It was for these reasons that although the Kremlin was not quite happy at the formation of the NATO, the rulers of the Soviet Union yet drew the distinction "between the desires of these would-be aggressors to wage war and the possibility of actually unleashing a war."

By the beginning of 1955, however, the military situation had undergone a radical change. The NATO was no longer the weak NATO which was established in April 1949. Greece and Turkey became members of the NATO in 1952. With the establishment of the Mediterranean Command in March 1953, the NATO came to the southern frontiers of the Communist countries. "Without these bases", said President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his report on the Mutual Security Programme for six months ending 30 June 1955, "the effectiveness of our principal deterrent, our nuclear retaliatory power, would be seriously impaired." To the Soviet Union, however, the ring of airfields, which could not be attack-

Continued on page 7

ASIA AUTHOR WINS NOBEL PRIZE

The first Nobel Prize in economic science was awarded jointly to the internationally well-known economist Prof. Ragnar Frisch of Norway and Prof. Jan Tinbergen of The Hague. Prof. Frisch, 74, became professor of Oslo University in 1931 and served as the director of the Institute for Social Economy at the university for many years.

He has been visiting professor at a number of universities after World War II and has been the economic counsellor for economic planning in developing countries.

Asia Publishing House has had the distinction of publishing his book PLANNING FOR INDIA which comprises a selected memoranda on various technical aspects of national planning written by the author during his stay at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta in 1954-55.

This particular volume contains the only available substantial account of the logarithmic potential method devised for medium-sized problems by Professor Frisch, together with its application to Indian data.

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DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT

Continued from page 8

ed simultaneously, probably caused the greatest anxiety in the field of strategy. Marshal G. K. Zhukov told the Twentieth Party Congress of the Soviet Union in February 1956: "Never before has the task of defending the interior of our country been so vital a matter as it is today." When he said this, he obviously had in mind the destructive capacity of jet-propelled modern aircraft, carrying atomic or thermo-nuclear weapons, flying at very great heights, covering long distances at very great speed, and dealing a damaging blow at the Soviet Union's administrative, industrial, and military centres.

The conclusion of the Paris agreements in October 1954 was an important step towards the strengthening of the NATO: "The basic idea of the new arrangements", observed Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, "was that the anti-German character of the Brussels Treaty should be abandoned and that the Treaty should be extended by the admission of Germany and Italy." "The new agreement", he declared, "will decisively influence the political and economic future of Europe." What alarmed the Soviet Union further was the decision taken by the Paris meeting of the NATO Council in December 1954.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV. NO. 11 NOVEMBER 1969 18 p.

DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF The Warsaw Pact

Edited by J P Jain SBN 210.98156.3

Major documents, many never before available in English—full texts of treaties, policy statements, interviews, articles and speeches are collected in this book to provide a truly authoritative look at the origins and rapid growth of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Unlike the NATO Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has received little attention from serious writers and researchers until now and as a result is still shrouded in mystery in the West. Mr. Jain performs a valuable service in collecting all the important documents in one handy volume. The Soviet Union's right to station its forces in member countries, the German question, European security and disarmament are among the topics of continuing importance on which pertinent documentary information is provided. All the documents are arranged in logical sequence and a short introduction clarifying the main issues precedes the documentary narrative. Here are excerpts from the book:

The Warsaw Treaty is generally believed to be a counter-move to the NATO formed in April 1949 and is often spoken of as "the Eastern NATO." But the Communist alliance came six years after the appearance of the NATO. This was because in the beginning the NATO was too weak to present any direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union or its allies. Geographically, the NATO countries at no point touched the borders of the Communist states. Politically speaking, the unifying force inside the Communist bloc was much stronger than that of the conflicting forces inside the NATO. In the military sphere, the superiority of the Soviet Union and its allies in conventional weapons and in the quality of the men handling them was too obvious. In December 1949, the NATO had a total manpower complement of only 12 divisions and had 400 aircraft as against 175 divisions and 20,000 aircraft possessed by the Soviet Union alone. Putting the "terrible facts" in this regard before the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, Sir Winston S. Churchill observed: "The Soviet forces in Europe, measured in active divisions, in air force and in armoured vehicles, outnumber the forces of the Western Union by at least six or seven to one. These are terrible facts. We are still under the shield of the atomic bomb, possessed in formidable quantities by the United States alone."

Nuclear weapons in the armoury of the NATO Powers especially in that of the United States, were no doubt a good deterrent, but the Western Powers could hardly be said to have possessed an effective or rational defence, by which is meant the capacity to win the war and to minimize the enemy's capability to damage, defeat, or seize territory. In these circumstances the United States could hope to use its atom bombs and strategic air command bombers only at the risk of seeing the whole of Western Europe being overrun by the Communist armies. It was for these reasons that although the Kremlin was not quite happy at the formation of the NATO, the rulers of the Soviet Union yet drew the distinction "between the desires of these would-be aggressors to wage war and the possibility of actually unleashing a war."

By the beginning of 1955, however, the military situation had undergone a radical change. The NATO was no longer the weak NATO which was established in April 1949. Greece and Turkey became members of the NATO in 1952. With the establishment of the Mediterranean Command in March 1953, the NATO came to the southern frontiers of the Communist countries. "Without these bases", said President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his report on the Mutual Security Programme for six months ending 30 June 1955, "the effectiveness of our principal deterrent, our nuclear retaliatory power, would be seriously impaired." To the Soviet Union, however, the ring of airfields, which could not be attack-

Continued on page 7

ASIA AUTHOR WINS NOBEL PRIZE

The first Nobel Prize in economic science was awarded jointly to the internationally well-known economist Prof. Ragnar Frisch of Norway and Prof. Jan Tinbergen of The Hague. Prof. Frisch, 74, became professor of Oslo University in 1931 and served as the director of the Institute for Social Economy at the university for many years.

He has been visiting professor at a number of universities after World War II and has been the economic counsellor for economic planning in developing countries.

Asia Publishing House has had the distinction of publishing his book PLANNING FOR INDIA which comprises a selected memoranda on various technical aspects of national planning written by the author during his stay at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta in 1954-55.

This particular volume contains the only available substantial account of the logarithmic potential method devised for medium-sized problems by Professor Frisch, together with its application to Indian data.

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DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT

Continued from page 8

ed simultaneously, probably caused the greatest anxiety in the field of strategy. Marshal G. K. Zhukov told the Twentieth Party Congress of the Soviet Union in February 1956: "Never before has the task of defending the interior of our country been so vital a matter as it is today." When he said this, he obviously had in mind the destructive capacity of jet-propelled modern aircraft, carrying atomic or thermo-nuclear weapons, flying at very great heights, covering long distances at very great speed, and dealing a damaging blow at the Soviet Union's administrative, industrial, and military centres.

The conclusion of the Paris agreements in October 1954 was an important step towards the strengthening of the NATO: "The basic idea of the new arrangements", observed Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, "was that the anti-German character of the Brussels Treaty should be abandoned and that the Treaty should be extended by the admission of Germany and Italy." "The new agreement", he declared, "will decisively influence the political and economic future of Europe." What alarmed the Soviet Union further was the decision taken by the Paris meeting of the NATO Council in December 1954.

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A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV. NO. 11 NOVEMBER 1969 18 p.

DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF The Warsaw Pact

Edited by J P Jain SBN 210.98156.3

Major documents, many never before available in English—full texts of treaties, policy statements, interviews, articles and speeches are collected in this book to provide a truly authoritative look at the origins and rapid growth of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Unlike the NATO Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has received little attention from serious writers and researchers until now and as a result is still shrouded in mystery in the West. Mr. Jain performs a valuable service in collecting all the important documents in one handy volume. The Soviet Union's right to station its forces in member countries, the German question, European security and disarmament are among the topics of continuing importance on which pertinent documentary information is provided. All the documents are arranged in logical sequence and a short introduction clarifying the main issues precedes the documentary narrative. Here are excerpts from the book:

The Warsaw Treaty is generally believed to be a counter-move to the NATO formed in April 1949 and is often spoken of as "the Eastern NATO." But the Communist alliance came six years after the appearance of the NATO. This was because in the beginning the NATO was too weak to present any direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union or its allies. Geographically, the NATO countries at no point touched the borders of the Communist states. Politically speaking, the unifying force inside the Communist bloc was much stronger than that of the conflicting forces inside the NATO. In the military sphere, the superiority of the Soviet Union and its allies in conventional weapons and in the quality of the men handling them was too obvious. In December 1949, the NATO had a total manpower complement of only 12 divisions and had 400 aircraft as against 175 divisions and 20,000 aircraft possessed by the Soviet Union alone. Putting the "terrible facts" in this regard before the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, Sir Winston S. Churchill observed: "The Soviet forces in Europe, measured in active divisions, in air force and in armoured vehicles, outnumber the forces of the Western Union by at least six or seven to one. These are terrible facts. We are still under the shield of the atomic bomb, possessed in formidable quantities by the United States alone."

Nuclear weapons in the armoury of the NATO Powers especially in that of the United States, were no doubt a good deterrent, but the Western Powers could hardly be said to have possessed an effective or rational defence, by which is meant the capacity to win the war and to minimize the enemy's capability to damage, defeat, or seize territory. In these circumstances the United States could hope to use its atom bombs and strategic air command bombers only at the risk of seeing the whole of Western Europe being overrun by the Communist armies. It was for these reasons that although the Kremlin was not quite happy at the formation of the NATO, the rulers of the Soviet Union yet drew the distinction "between the desires of these would-be aggressors to wage war and the possibility of actually unleashing a war."

By the beginning of 1955, however, the military situation had undergone a radical change. The NATO was no longer the weak NATO which was established in April 1949. Greece and Turkey became members of the NATO in 1952. With the establishment of the Mediterranean Command in March 1953, the NATO came to the southern frontiers of the Communist countries. "Without these bases", said President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his report on the Mutual Security Programme for six months ending 30 June 1955, "the effectiveness of our principal deterrent, our nuclear retaliatory power, would be seriously impaired." To the Soviet Union, however, the ring of airfields, which could not be attack-

Continued on page 7

ASIA AUTHOR WINS NOBEL PRIZE

The first Nobel Prize in economic science was awarded jointly to the internationally well-known economist Prof. Ragnar Frisch of Norway and Prof. Jan Tinbergen of The Hague. Prof. Frisch, 74, became professor of Oslo University in 1931 and served as the director of the Institute for Social Economy at the university for many years.

He has been visiting professor at a number of universities after World War II and has been the economic counsellor for economic planning in developing countries.

Asia Publishing House has had the distinction of publishing his book PLANNING FOR INDIA which comprises a selected memoranda on various technical aspects of national planning written by the author during his stay at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta in 1954-55.

This particular volume contains the only available substantial account of the logarithmic potential method devised for medium-sized problems by Professor Frisch, together with its application to Indian data.

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DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT

Continued from page 8

ed simultaneously, probably caused the greatest anxiety in the field of strategy. Marshal G. K. Zhukov told the Twentieth Party Congress of the Soviet Union in February 1956: "Never before has the task of defending the interior of our country been so vital a matter as it is today." When he said this, he obviously had in mind the destructive capacity of jet-propelled modern aircraft, carrying atomic or thermo-nuclear weapons, flying at very great heights, covering long distances at very great speed, and dealing a damaging blow at the Soviet Union's administrative, industrial, and military centres.

The conclusion of the Paris agreements in October 1954 was an important step towards the strengthening of the NATO: "The basic idea of the new arrangements", observed Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, "was that the anti-German character of the Brussels Treaty should be abandoned and that the Treaty should be extended by the admission of Germany and Italy." "The new agreement", he declared, "will decisively influence the political and economic future of Europe." What alarmed the Soviet Union further was the decision taken by the Paris meeting of the NATO Council in December 1954.

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A major contribution to our knowledge of the history of mankind. Discovered in 1954, Lothal, is an important archaeological find not only for its own antiquity and advanced civilization but also because it is a vital key to understanding the full story of the ancient Indus Civilisation. The discoveries of Harappa and Mohenjodaro earlier showed evidence of an ancient culture but left many mysteries due to their apparently sudden destruction. Thus a number of misconceptions have arisen over the years about the Indus Civilisation, e.g. that it was short-lived and made no contribution to the progress of mankind. The excavations at Lothal throw light on a large number of hitherto unexplained points and refute earlier doubts about the Harappans. A connected and coherent account of the whole period is given by Dr Rao (who discovered Lothal and directed the extensive excavations) for the first time in this book. Dr Rao is able to view the Indus Civilisation as a whole on the basis of the Lothal finds. The techniques of comparative archaeology and Carbon-14 tests have been used to date the finds. LOTHAL AND THE INDUS CIVILISATION gives a well-rounded picture of a remarkable culture of which only snatches have been known previously.

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J A Daji

The book is written primarily for students of agriculture and soil science in Indian Universities. With long years of teaching and research in this field, the author has produced an excellent study of Indian soils and the principles underlying its management. The book deals mainly with principles rather than practices, and provides detailed information on soil formation and development and the physical properties of soils, as well as the chemical and microbiological nature of soil. It covers the university syllabus for undergraduates, but which post-graduates will also find readable.

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A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV. NO. 11 NOVEMBER 1969 18 p.

24 NOV 1969

DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF The Warsaw Pact

Edited by J P Jain SBN 210.98156.3

Major documents, many never before available in English—full texts of treaties, policy statements, interviews, articles and speeches are collected in this book to provide a truly authoritative work on the origins and rapid growth of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Unlike the NATO Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has received little attention from serious writers and researchers until now and as a result is still shrouded in mystery in the West. Mr. Jain performs a valuable service in collecting all the important documents in one handy volume. The Soviet Union's right to station its forces in member countries, the German question, European security and disarmament are among the topics of continuing importance on which pertinent documentary information is provided. All the documents are arranged in logical sequence and a short introduction clarifying the main issues precedes the documentary narrative. Here are excerpts from the book:

The Warsaw Treaty is generally believed to be a counter-move to the NATO formed in April 1949 and is often spoken of as "the Eastern NATO." But the Communist alliance came six years after the appearance of the NATO. This was because in the beginning the NATO was too weak to present any direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union or its allies. Geographically, the NATO countries at no point touched the borders of the Communist states. Politically speaking, the unifying force inside the Communist bloc was much stronger than that of the contending forces inside the NATO. In the military sphere, the superiority of the Soviet Union and its allies in conventional weapons and in the quality of the men handling them was too obvious. In December 1949, the NATO had a total manpower complement of only 12 divisions and had 400 aircraft as against 175 divisions and 20,000 aircraft possessed by the Soviet Union alone. Putting the "terrible facts" in this regard before the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, Sir Winston S. Churchill observed: "The Soviet forces in Europe, measured in active divisions, in air force and in armoured vehicles, outnumber the forces of the Western Union by at least six or seven to one. These are terrible facts. We are still under the shield of the atomic bomb, possessed in formidable quantities by the United States alone."

Nuclear weapons in the armoury of the NATO Powers especially in that of the United States, were no doubt a good deterrent, but the Western Powers could hardly be said to have possessed an effective or rational defence, by which is meant the capacity to win the war and to minimize the enemy's capability to damage, defeat, or seize territory. In these circumstances the United States could hope to use its atom bombs and strategic air command bombers only at the risk of seeing the whole of Western Europe being overrun by the Communist armies. It was for these reasons that although the Kremlin was not quite happy at the formation of the NATO, the rulers of the Soviet Union yet drew the distinction "between the desires of these would-be aggressors to wage war and the possibility of actually unleashing a war."

By the beginning of 1955, however, the military situation had undergone a radical change. The NATO was no longer the weak NATO which was established in April 1949. Greece and Turkey became members of the NATO in 1952. With the establishment of the Mediterranean Command in March 1953, the NATO came to the southern frontiers of the Communist countries. "Without these bases", said President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his report on the Mutual Security Programme for six months ending 30 June 1955, "the effectiveness of our principal deterrent, our nuclear retaliatory power, would be seriously impaired." To the Soviet Union, however, the ring of airfields, which could not be attack-

Continued on page 7

ASIA AUTHOR WINS NOBEL PRIZE

The first Nobel Prize in economic science was awarded jointly to the internationally well-known economist Prof. Ragnar Frisch of Norway and Prof. Jan Tinbergen of The Hague. Prof. Frisch, 74, became professor of Oslo University in 1931 and served as the director of the Institute for Social Economy at the university for many years.

He has been visiting professor at a number of universities after World War II and has been the economic counsellor for economic planning in developing countries.

Asia Publishing House has had the distinction of publishing his book PLANNING FOR INDIA which comprises a selected memoranda on various technical aspects of national planning written by the author during his stay at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta in 1954-55.

This particular volume contains the only available substantial account of the logarithmic potential method devised for medium-sized problems by Professor Frisch, together with its application to Indian data.

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DOCUMENTARY STUDY OF THE WARSAW PACT

Continued from page 8

ed simultaneously, probably caused the greatest anxiety in the field of strategy. Marshal G. K. Zhukov told the Twentieth Party Congress of the Soviet Union in February 1956: "Never before has the task of defending the interior of our country been so vital a matter as it is today." When he said this, he obviously had in mind the destructive capacity of jet-propelled modern aircraft, carrying atomic or thermo-nuclear weapons, flying at very great heights, covering long distances at very great speed, and dealing a damaging blow at the Soviet Union's administrative, industrial, and military centres.

The conclusion of the Paris agreements in October 1954 was an important step towards the strengthening of the NATO: "The basic idea of the new arrangements", observed Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, "was that the anti-German character of the Brussels Treaty should be abandoned and that the Treaty should be extended by the admission of Germany and Italy." "The new agreement", he declared, "will decisively influence the political and economic future of Europe." What alarmed the Soviet Union further was the decision taken by the Paris meeting of the NATO Council in December 1954.

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY PARTS II & III

R K Das

The first of this two-volume work dealing with industrial chemistry, covered metals in general from a point of view of the theory of metallic bonds and alloying. Subsequent chapters dealt with the metallurgy of 11 of the principal metals and alloys together with their properties. This is the second volume containing Part II which discusses inorganic industries and Part III organic industries. Emphasis is laid on theory and the chemistry of different processes is explained thoroughly. The latest developments in refractory metals and other important alloys used in contruction engineering are described. These volumes are especially designed for the honours courses in chemistry in Indian Universities.

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LOTHAL AND THE INDUS CIVILISATION

S R Rao

A major contribution to our knowledge of the history of mankind. Discovered in 1954, Lothal, is an important archaeological find not only for its own antiquity and advanced civilization but also because it is a vital key to understanding the full story of the ancient Indus Civilisation. The discoveries of Harappa and Mohenjodaro earlier showed evidence of an ancient culture but left many mysteries due to their apparently sudden destruction. Thus a number of misconceptions have arisen over the years about the Indus Civilisation, e.g. that it was short-lived and made no contribution to the progress of mankind. The excavations at Lothal throw light on a large number of hitherto unexplained points and refute earlier doubts about the Harappans. A connected and coherent account of the whole period is given by Dr Rao (who discovered Lothal and directed the extensive excavations) for the first time in this book. Dr Rao is able to view the Indus Civilisation as a whole on the basis of the Lothal finds. The techniques of comparative archaeology and Carbon-14 tests have been used to date the finds. LOTHAL AND THE INDUS CIVILISATION gives a well-rounded picture of a remarkable culture of which only snatches have been known previously.

A TEXTBOOK OF SOIL SCIENCE

J A Daji

The book is written primarily for students of agriculture and soil science in Indian Universities. With long years of teaching and research in this field, the author has produced an excellent study of Indian soils and the principles underlying its management. The book deals mainly with principles rather than practices, and provides detailed information on soil formation and development and the physical properties of soils, as well as the chemical and microbiological nature of soil. It covers the university syllabus for undergraduates, but which post-graduates will also find readable.

Contents: Earth's Crust. Principles of Weathering. Weathering of Minerals and Rocks. Translocation of Material. Soil Development. Soils and Its Functions. Soil Morphology. Soil Texture. Soil Structure. Other Physical Properties. Soil Mineral Matter. Soil Colloids. Ion Exchange. Soil Water. Soil Solution. Soil Organic Matter. Soil Microorganisms. Soil Reaction. Soil Temperature. Soil Air. Soil Classification. Soils of India. Appendix.

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The Asia Bulletin

A REVIEW FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

VOL. XV. NO. 11a DECEMBER 1969 18p

JUST PUBLISHED

MODERN GOVERNMENTS

B M Sharma

This title, first printed in 1936, and now in its eight edition, has a long history as a popular reference book on the subject. It brings together within the compass of a single volume an up-to-date and lucid account of the evolution and methods of government in many countries such as Britain, Canada, Australia, Ireland, India, U.S.A. Switzerland, U.S.S.R., France, Japan and China. It brings to light the various forces and factors which have helped shape modern political systems throughout the world.

The book may well become the standard work for students in Indian Universities doing a course in government, political science or world affairs. The author, now retired, was formerly Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science at Lucknow University.

Rs. 36.00

Coming in December

GANDHI THROUGH WESTERN EYES

Horace Alexander

Unlike scores of other volumes on Gandhi's life, Horace Alexander's book is more concerned with the humanistic aspects of the great leader's "experiments with truth" than with the import of the political events that punctuated his career. From the plane of close personal observation, the author documents how the man of the masses 'lived' his faith in the ultimate victory of Truth.

After surveying Gandhi's youth in South Africa, the author gives special attention to some of the dramatic moments of his later life. Gandhi's historic visit to London for the Round Table Conference in 1931, his silent tussle with the Cabinet Mission to India in 1946, and the frenzied, climactic days immediately before and after Independence in 1947, all have come to life through these pages.

Rs. 27.00

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Kancipuram In Early South Indian History

T. V. Mahalingam Demy 8vo viii + 224 pp.

An authoritative account of the earliest history of the Pallavas and their contribution to Indian culture, using recently discovered epigraphical and literary evidence. The author, a prolific writer and Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Madras, covers one of the most creative periods of South Indian history and culture combined with a masterly knowledge of the era and the colourful personalities who ruled there. Here are excerpts from the book:

With the end of the reign of Nandivarman II Pallavamalla, Pallava history enters a new phase. The phenomenal rise of the Rastrakutas in the north, the expansion of the Pandyas in the south and the emergence of the Colas of the Vijayalaya line in the Cola territory upset the hitherto existing balance of power in South India as a result of which Pallava hegemony gets a shake. Kanci is no longer the dominating centre of political activity in South India. Internally too the Pallava dynasty is shorn of its ancient glory; that palace intrigues and contests for the throne are not uncommon is apparent from Aparajita's usurpation with the connivance of the rising Colas who lost no opportunity to strike at the pretender at a favourable time and bring parts of the erstwhile Pallava kingdom under their own banner. Despite such internal weaknesses and external troubles the Pallava kingdom continued to carry on till about the early tenth century.

The son and successor of Nandivarman II Pallavamalla was Dantivarman who ascended the throne in circa A.D. 796. A good number of inscriptions dated in his regnal years indisputably prove that he must have ruled long. An inscription of his dated in his fifty-first year shows that his rule extended up to at least A.D. 846. It is rather curious that the father and son ruled for a total period of about 116 years. Though very unusual, this was not quite improbable because Nandivarman II was at the time of his accession only a boy of twelve years and he ruled for at least sixty-five years, as his last known record is dated in his sixty-fifth year. We have seen that he appears to have married Reva, the Rastrakuta princess, in his thirtieth year (i.e. eighteenth regnal year) during the period of his exile in the court of Dantidurga; it is possible that Dantivarman was born to him somewhere in his forties and that at the time of his accession Dantivarman was in his thirties and continued to rule till his late seventies.

The reign of Dantivarman does not seem to have been one of calm and peace. A few years immediately after his accession we hear of a Rastrakuta success over his kingdom. The British Museum plates of Rastrakuta Govinda III dated Thursday, the fifth tithi of the dark fortnight in the month of Vaisakha of the year Subhanu, Saka 726 expired corresponding to 4th April A.D. 804 registering a grant by the king to a Salva priest, when the king was staying at the Ramesvara Tirtha on the bank of the river Tungabhadra mentions that he conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kanci and levied tribute from him. Evidently he was then returning from his victorious campaign in the south. Then the date of his victory over the Pallava may be taken as sometime in A.D. 802-03. The reason for this invasion is not definitely known, particularly in view of the fact that Dantivarman was a grandson of Dantidurga. It has been taken that this was the reprisal for the help

Continued on page

Asia Publishing House were winners once again at the 3rd National Book Fair held in Bombay recently when their book ARYA-TARANGINI won a prize in the book jacket competition. The picture shows Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Education Minister presenting the Award to Mrs. L. P. Jayasinghe.

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KANCIPURAM IN EARLY SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY

Continued from page 2

given by Dantivarman to Stambha or Kambha, the elder brother of Govinda III in his bid for gaining the Rastrakuta throne. The Sanjan plates of Amoghavarsa aver that Govinda terrified the Kerala, Pandya and Calukya kings, caused the sprouting Pallava to wither while the Nilgund and Sirur inscriptions say that having fettered the people of Kerala, Malava and Ganga together with the Gurjaras dwelling in the fort of Citrakuta and then the lords of Kanci he became Kirtinarayana. The recently published Nesarika grant of Govinda III himself, dated in A.D. 805 refers to his extensive achievements in the south, like victories over the Pallavas, Pandyas, Colas, Keralas, Gangas etc. It is therefore certain that Govinda III's success over Dantivarman somewhere about 802-03 was not an empty boast. An inscription from Hulividu in the present Kurnool district dated in the fourth year of an unnamed king mentions the death of a certain Sirigupa while opposing on behalf of the Rattas the army of a Dantiga who attacked the village of Cikurambravi which was in the region under the Rattas, the subordinates of the Rastrakutas. It is possible to surmise that this Dantiga was the same as the Pallava Dantivarman. As seen above, the unanimous testimony of several pieces of Rastrakuta evidence indisputably establishes Pallava reverses. That as a result of these Dantivarman was treated as a feudatory of the Rastrakutas and he had in a way reconciled himself to that position seem to be evident from the Manne grant of Govinda III. This inscription dated in S. 732 (A.D. 810) records a grant of the village of Sangami as brahmadeya to a Brahmana on the occasion of a lunar eclipse at the request of Dantivarman along with a Cakiraja. The petitioner Dantivarman is introduced in the grant as Svasi samdhigata pancamahasabda mahasamantadhipati Srimad Dantivarman i.e. the obtainer of the band of five great musical instruments and mahasamantadhipati while Cakiraja is introduced as the possessor of liberality, self-respect, truth, purity, good conduct, character etc.

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PREVIEWS OF BOOKS DUE SHORTLY FROM ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

THE MUNDAS AND THEIR COUNTRY

S C Roy

This has all the hallmarks of an important volume. The author is a sociologist who spent a number of years among the Mundas of Chotanagpur in Bihar and he breaks new ground in combining pure ethnography with the history of these colourful people. He makes a detailed study of their land problems as well as the customary social and religious practices and beliefs. The book will also be of considerable historical value. It is couched in sociological terms and is a serious contribution to studies in Indian ethnography.

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V A Janarankov and R C Chaturvedi

This is another important volume from the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay written by a Russian and an Indian scientist.

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ELECTRON OPTICS AND INTENSE ELECTRON BEAMS

S I Molokovsky

The book is based on a series of lectures the distinguished Russian author gave on the subject to post-graduate students, during his stay at the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay.

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YOGASANA VIJNANA—The Science of Yoga

Swami Dhirendra Brahmachari

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi says in the Foreword to the book, "my father attributed his fitness to a life-long habit of beginning the day with Yoga—asanas. I myself was initiated at an early age. Later, when my father and I met Shri Dhirendra Brahmachari, we learnt his system of Shukshm Vyayam which I found more convenient to follow as a keep-fit routine when one is rushed for time and constantly on the move. My father and I were greatly interested in the six cleansing processes, but they seemed to be shrouded in mystery and so complicated as to be beyond the capacity of the average person. Shri Dhirendra Brahmachari proved their simplicity by teaching three of these processes not only to us grown-ups but even to my two small sons. I hope this authoritative work will be useful to students of Yoga and to all these interested in fitness." This is the theme of this work written by an acknowledged teacher for those who want to know more about this fascinating science.

PRINCIPLES OF CARRIER COMMUNICATION

N N Biswas

The second in a series of three volumes dealing with line communication engineering, this volume covers carrier telephony. The first chapter introduces the reader to the special problems of long distance communication. Subsequent chapters deal with basic principles and equipments such as modulation theory, noise and crosstalk, equalizers, filters, etc. In the final chapters Dr. Biswas discusses specific systems, covering long and short haul carrier systems, powerline carriers and micro-wave radio relay links. Both students and practising engineers will find the book extremely useful in which fundamentals and working principles are systematically and lucidly presented. References at the end of each chapter will prove a great aid.

TWO CHEERS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH—Talks on Literature and Education

K R Srinivasa Iyengar

Presents a selections of talks by the well-known authority, on the development of Commonwealth literature and education in Commonwealth countries. Professor Iyengar is a prolifiic writer and has won acclaim for his studies on English literature. In this volume he surveys succinctly the development of English literature not only in India but in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the West Indies, Malaysia, Kenya and Nigeria. There are critical appreciations of classics such as SAVITRI, FOUR QUARTETS, KIM and the Nigerian dramatist Wole Soyinka's THE ROAD.

Chapters include 'Our Expanding Universities', 'Scientific Research and National Development', 'Student Unrest and Student Participation', 'The Language Problem of India' and an enlightening account of the proceedings of the Commonwealth Universities Congress held in Sydney in August 1968. These talks will be welcomed as an excellent introduction to the subject.

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The Asia Bulletin

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VOL. XV NO. 5 DECEMBER 1968 18p

पुस्तकालय
गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय

GANDHI
A Study In Revolution

Geoffrey Ashe

The author writes in his Preface 'Everybody on earth has been affected by Gandhi. Because of him the British Empire ceased to exist as such, and when his own people threw Europe off, the rest of Asia and Africa followed. Crazy as the Mahatma's image may have become, his triumphant paradox of power through non-violence continues to haunt imaginations.' A new generation has grown up since 30 January 1948, the day of Gandhi's assassination. Now, if ever, is the time for a complete reassessment of his place in history and of the lessons that his life can teach. For hitherto the true Gandhi has never quite emerged from the legends. This brilliant and penetrating biography is the first thoroughly objective attempt to define one of the most paradoxical and fascinating world figures to be born in the last hundred years. Here are excerpts from the book:

Twenty years afterwards what remains, what continues?

In India the Mahatma is still a presence as few of the dead are in any country. It need not mean much that streets and buildings bear his name, that politicians invoke him, that leader-writers use his sayings to buttress their arguments. What is far more arresting is the way people of all sorts are so ready to talk about him and discuss what he means to them. I have seen a Gujarati schools-inspector demonstrate exactly where Gandhi stood, how he acted during the remote days of the salt campaign; I have heard an engineer's wife at Juhu say, 'He used to walk on the beach near here', in the tone one might have heard by the Sea of Galilee about A.D. 50.

However, this mass memory draws distinctions. Publicists may point out that cottage industry schemes still go on under State patronage, and that Gandhi's birthday is marked by spinning ceremonies in which Government ministers take part. But if you talk about him to ordinary folk they seldom think of such things. His detailed programme has faded. For them he lives as India's guru, a Moses, a moulder of the national moral character. 'He taught Indians to be patriotic and self-reliant', they say. 'He taught the importance of everday concerns as well as high politics. He taught brotherhood and no class distinction. He taught that Indians must stand on their own feet and supply their own needs. That they must hate nobody, not even the British, and be brave and straightforward, and grasp that their only enemy was fear'.

He has half-outsoared mortality. Over a bench in an Ahmedabad textile mill I have seen a row of pin-ups portraying the worker's favourite gods, and Gandhi—no other human being. Stalls in bazaars offer cheap pictures of him with his three bullets wounds which are as purely iconographic as the Sacred Heart. In a Bihar village I heard a minstrel entertaining the peasants with a song, which, my guide explained, was 'a national song about Gandhi and how he told the Englishman to go'. The song went on and on. Presently the guide spoke again: 'Now it is a story of Krishna'. Gandhi had blended into Krishna with no audible break.

His social impact has been unequal. The improvement in the status of women is among his most striking legacies. Very little remains of the drive for economic equality and the rural commonwealth. The former Untouchables are better off, but they have a long way to go. A Gandhi Memorial Trust, formed soon after his death, sponsors a medley of welfare projects, and has plans for his centenary year. What those who remember him tend to miss in his would-be heirs is his genius for improvisation, for making the best use of modest resources. The most effective of the disciples is Vinoba, whose land-reform movement—a co-operative system called Gramdan, village-giving—has taken the constructive programme some distance further. Gramdan has the sup-

Continued on page 7

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Behavioural Sciences in Management

Edited by Suresh Srivastava

The volume consists of a collection of papers discussed during a seminar at the Institute of Management, Calcutta. It includes contributions by several eminent psychologists, anthropologists and sociologists. The book provides unique reviews of the theoretical and applied aspects of different disciplines which have a bearing on the management of human resources. Among the contributors are Warren Bennis, Nitish De, Allan Cohen and Suresh Srivastava.

The behavioural sciences have made stunning progress in management education. In less than one decade, they have not only infiltrated the field, they have secured a firm foothold in all the leading centers of management studies. Along with two other intellectual developments, economics, and the newer quantitative methods, the behavioural sciences have literally transformed management education and research and are currently challenging its natural and penultimate target, management practice.

No boast is intended—for you will see later on that there is a wide gap between present achievement and potential significance—but I wish to point out a reality, namely, the blazing advances of management education and research in the last ten years. In the mid-1950's, before the influential Ford and Carnegie reports on the state of management education were published, management education was in the same state—I should say fix—as medical education was at the time of the Flexner Report in 1910. That is to say, deplorable. In American universities—the less said about European universities the better—business education, where it did exist, was disreputable, non- or anti-scientific; a haven for fools, adventurers and anemic heirs of industrialists who needed a college degree on the minimum of brains and maximum of tuition; taught as conventional wisdom cum moral uplift by successful, and hopefully, inspirational practitioners; and ranking in the academic hierarchy somewhere between football and a curiously indigenous American course known colloquially as "home economics", a curriculum cocktail of cooking, etiquette, and good housekeeping.

Outside the United States, the status of management education was even more disreputable, if possible. It was unknown to or snubbed by the academic establishment. It was at best regarded with dark suspicion, as if contact with the world of reality—particularly monetary realities—was equivalent to a mysterious form of pollution. The university seemed intent to preserve the monastic ethos of its medieval origins, offering a false but lulling security to its inmates and stripping the curriculum of vitality and relevance.

So as the university withdrew behind its comforting walls and aristocratic stuffness, narrowed its vision and widened its endowment, a parochial form of vocationalism did develop, outside the university compound, to handle the needs of the Industrial Revolution and the "merely practical". These were the jerry-built schools of book-keeping, stenography, and office management, relics of which can still be seen in dark and deserted city streets, atop shabby second-storey office buildings, adjacent to the Salvation Army and other symbols of poverty and restitution.

If I dramatize, I do not mean to exaggerate. The intellectual and the practitioner have only recently come out of purdas and recognised the enormous possibilities of joint ventures. Remember that the idea of the professional school is new; even in the case of the venerable three-some: law, medicine, and engineering, to say nothing of the recent upstarts, management, public administration and social service, it is as new as the institutionalisation of science itself, say around 50 years old at the most. An even today, it is not greeted with u mixed joy.

Today the situation is so differe and unrecognisable from the past th management school faculties ca blush, like some modern Icarus, n because they can fly so much highe than their predecessors, but at th humble origins from which the sprang. Today management educatio is respectable, rigorous, and rich an even the stodgy and the traditiona are less wistful and restive for con ventional disciplines and scholarshi Aside from the Harvard Busine School and the Wharton School which for many years were the tw lonely bastions of respectability i management education, most firs rate universities today include strong, growing, a vital school or de partment of management. In a num ber of universities, such as MIT Yale, Carnegie Tech, Chicago, Pur due, UCLA, Stanford and Columbia to mention some of the leading insti tutions, not only is the Ph.D. awarde in management, but the researc activity is vigorous and the student and faculty are as creative and bol as are found anywhere in the aca demy.

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Culture Change In An Intertribal Market

D. P. Sinha

The book is based on the author's doctoral thesis at the Southern Illinois University. It provides an institutional analysis of the Banari intertribal market in Chotanagpur in Bihar. This study is unique in that it employs analytical tools of anthropology to dissect economic problems of a changing economy. Prof. Laura Thompson in the Foreword recommends this stimulating study not only to all those interested in trying to understand the processes of economic development as a whole, objectively but also to those seeking a precise multi-dimensional method for the observation and analysis of a total complex situation involving multiway processes of culture change. Here are excerpts from her Foreword to the book:

On the fringes of industrialisation all over the world the industrial system is penetrating the economics of tribal and peasant peoples. Westerners, viewing the process from outside, call it "development". Most of us think of such a development" as inevitable. Many regard it as "good". It represents the kind of "progress" to which we are heavily committed.

Hence there arises the questions how can we isolate the process of "development"? How can such a complex contact situation be brought under the microscope so to speak? How can it be investigated systematically by the methods of science.

Karl Polanyi made us aware of the modern self regulating market as the focal institution of the "free" enterprise system. In delineating the nature of the "free" market, his researches in economic history and comparative economics illuminated the entire industrial system. For the first time we were able fully to appreciate the modern self-regulating market as a unique cultural phenomenon of international scope, in sharp contrast to the many locally self-contained markets found throughout the history in the non-industrialised world. We could then pinpoint a relevant question. What happens when the "free" enterprise market encroaches on a locally self-contained market?

Many studies have been made of tribal markets either separately or as part of more comprehensive general ethnographic descriptions of the culture of a social group. We needed a study focusing on the many-sided contact situation itself as process operating between different kinds of social groups at many different levels.

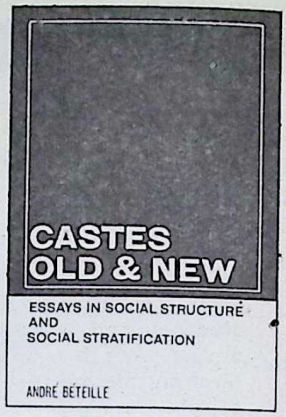
Now D. P. Sinha has described one such local market on the basis of detailed first-hand observations recorded over an extended period of time. He has portrayed the role of the Banari intertribal market of Chotanagpur in its regional setting, its social matrix, and in historical, even pre-historical, perspective. He has traced with great care the sequence of occasions and events by which the Banari market and its constituents are being drawn into, and related to, the international market system.

The analysis skilfully illuminates many areas of current interest in anthropology. But its most important contribution perhaps stems from its treatment of the phenomena of culture change as multilevel multiway process which may be investigated by means of presently precise field methods.

Dr. Sinha's analysis of the Banari market shows us how an intertribal market may afford a significant unit of research for such types of scientific problems. Since the market serves as the contact point between tribal peoples, peasant groups, and agents from the national government and the industrialised world, if viewed in situational context it may be regarded as an ideal natural "laboratory" for observing an experiment in culture change. The main advantage of such a laboratory lies in its availability for field work of the meticulous, case counting type in the classic anthropological tradition. I refer to field work involving the observation and accurate recording of the detailed occasions and events of contact and its aftermath over a period of years.

The intertribal market of course has a locus. It is set in a region which may be described in terms of its ecological, climatic, and geological zones. From the viewpoint of natural resources it is traditionally self-sufficient. The market is also the focus of a network of kinship, social, economic, and ceremonial ties and obligations. These cut across ethnic, cultural, linguistic, class, caste, and geographic boundaries. The market is the center of an economic redistributing system involving barter, ceremonial exchange, money and credit. It is the place of gossip, news, games and festivals. It has recently become the regional center for tax collection, police supervision, mail distribution, propaganda, political activity, public health, education, and community development. Its spatial arrangement reflects both the socio-economic pattern of the region and the process by which the urban influences are instigating cultural change in the region. The market is rooted in a long history, many aspects of which underlie present-day

Continued on page 7



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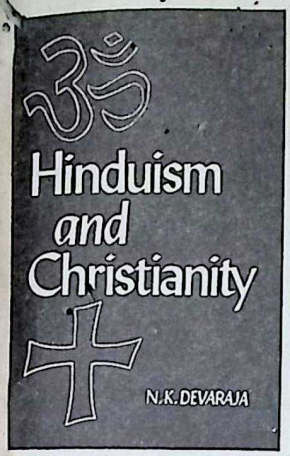

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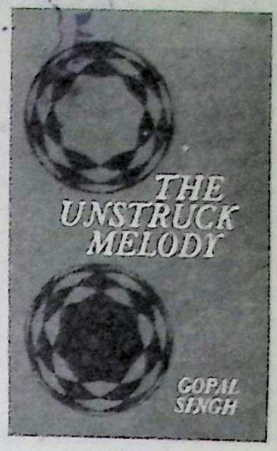

FROM ASIA

GANDHI

Continued from page 1

port of no less a person than Jayaprakash Narayan, who sees it as the authentic Indian Socialism. Whatever its future, the most interesting fact about it is that it is not a slavish imitation of the Mahatma, but an attempt to carry on where he left off.

The survival of the ideal of Ahimsa is a disputed question. Nehru's non-alignment in foreign policy was said to reflect it. But many Indians debased the Gandhi techniques with senseless obstruction and hunger strikes for unworthy ends. The brief Kashmir war of 1965 was regarded in England (partly owing to biased press accounts) as the final betrayal. However, in India at the time, I noticed two things—one small but significant, the other crucial. When Delhi held the Dussehra festival, which includes the burning of demon effigies, a proposal was aired that the biggest effigy should be made to look like the President of Pakistan. The Government vetoed this. Hate was out. The other point concerned India's Muslims. When the fighting began, westerners forecast a communal explosion. The Muslims would become a Pakistani fifth column. But they did not. They remained good citizens under stress, and some served well at the front. Gandhi had at last been proved right, and Jinnah wrong. The secular state does work, the theory of implacable feud is dead. Only a year or so after Kashmir, the Muslim Basic-Educationist Zakir Husain became President. India still embodies the vision, however blurred of a union of peoples.

A simple Gandhi revival is hardly likely. But India's internal crisis may well bring a revival of the Gandhian spirit of self-reliance, and a re-awakening of some of the ideas in a new setting. The need, perhaps, is for a national leader standing in relation to the Mahatma somewhat as Kennedy to Roosevelt. Much the same could be said of his legacy to the world outside India. Afro-Asian nationalism was set off by him but has not walked in his foorsteps, and followers like Martin Luther King and Danilo Dolci have gone only so far. As he foresaw himself, it would be misguided trying to piece together a Gandhi sect or party, however relevant some of today's problems may make him appear. But it is easy to imagine some rising leader being influenced by his life and thought. Truth-Force and the Non-Violent Society may come back in a new guise. It is measure of his stature that they do not seem like dead issues.

CULTURE CHANGE IN AN INTERTRIBAL MARKET

Continued from page 6

behaviour patterns of its constituents and play a role in setting future trends.

Here then an anthropologist may observe at first hand and study in depth an on going experiment in culture change and "development". What is happening? What new functions is the market serving? What new roles are being created? What innovations are materialising and how do these affect traditional behaviours, attitudes, and values? How is the intertribal market affecting the impact of culture change in the region? How are urban and rural lifeways being related?

These and many more intriguing questions are discussed by Dr. Sinha as he unfolds, step by step in colorful detail the story of the Banari market in depth. In his case study of the Birhor he not only traces the activities of one tribal unit in relation to the Banari market, but he also adds another dimension to his previous descriptions of his fascinating tribe of semi-nomadic monkey hunters and their fortunes in the modern world.

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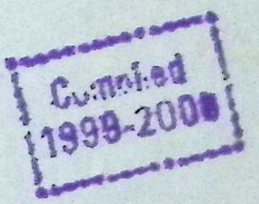

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